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The
Emma
Goldman
Papers

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A Microfilm Edition

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Government Documents

August 1, 1919 to October 31, 1919

Edited by

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Ronald J. Zboray

and

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Without the invaluable help, guidance and enthusiasm of Sara Dunlap Jackson, most of the rich government material in our collection would never have been found. Sara Jackson worked closely with the Emma Goldman Papers in the last ten of her forty-four years as government and military documents research archivist of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. We dedicate the Government Documents series of the Emma Goldman Papers to her, with appreciation and respect.

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- [Agent Report] In re: Anarchist activities; Deportation Matters — Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman, New York, 1919 Sept. 30 / Frank B. Faulhaber [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
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- [Agent Report] In re: Anarchist Activities — Deportation Matter; Emma Goldman, [New] York [1919] Sept. 30 / Frank B. Faulhaber [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman — Anarchist, St. Louis, Mo. [1919] Sept. 30 / Louis Loebel [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Letter] 1919 Sept. 30, New York [to] Frank Burke, Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. / George F. Lamb, Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice.
- [Letter] 1919 Sept. 30, New York [to] Frank Burke, Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. / George F. Lamb, Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice.
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- [Telegram] 1919 Sept. 30 [Washington, D.C. to E.M.] Blanford [Division Superintendent? Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice], San Francisco / [Frank] Burke [Assistant Director and] Chief [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Telegram] 1919 Sept. 30 [Washington, D.C. to Edward J.] Brennan [Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice], Chicago / [Frank] Burke [Assistant Director and] Chief [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
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- [Letter] 1919 Oct. 2, New York [to] Frank Burke, Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. / G[eorge] F. Lamb, Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice.
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- [Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman and Ben R. Reitman — Revolutionary Activities, Seattle, Wash., 1919 Oct. 2 / Cha[rle]s Petrovitsky [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman (Strike of October 8th), New York [19]19 Oct. 2 / Edward Anderson [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman — Deportation Matter, New York [19]19 Oct. 2 / Edward Anderson [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman — Deportation Matter, New York [19]19 Oct. 2 / Edward Anderson [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman — Anarchist Literature, New York [19]19 Oct. 3 / Edward Anderson [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman — Deportation Matter, New York [19]19 Oct. 3 / C.J. Scully [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman — Anarchist, Buffalo, N.Y. [19]19 Oct. 3 / M.F. Blackmon [Agent in Charge, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- Report of Radical Section for week ending October 3, 1919 [Washington, D.C.] / J. E[dgar] Hoover [Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice].
- [Letter] 1919 Oct. 3 [Washington, D.C. to] Anthony Caminetti, Commissioner General [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor], Washington, D.C. / [Frank Burke] Assistant Director and Chief [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Letter] 1919 Oct. 4, Washington [D.C. to Robert P. Stewart, Assistant Attorney General] Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. / S.O. Bland [Representative].
- [Letter] 1919 Oct. 4, Buffalo, N.Y. [to] George F. Lamb [Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice], New York / M.F. Blackmon, Agent in Charge, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice.
- [Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman — Anarchist Matter, Chicago, 1919 Oct. 4 / Peter P. Mindak [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].

- [Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman — Anarchist, San Francisco, 1919 Oct. 4 / F.W. Kelly [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Agent Report] In re: Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman — Deportation Matter, New York [19]19 Oct. 4 / C.J. Scully [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman — Deportation Matter, New York [19]19 Oct. 6 / Edward Anderson [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Agent Report] In re: Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman — Deportation Matter, New York [19]19 Oct. 6 / C.J. Scully [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman — Alleged Anarchist, Buffalo, N.Y., 1919 Oct. 6 / W.L. Buchanan [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Letter] 1919 Oct. 6 [Washington, D.C. to] George F. Lamb [Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice], New York / [Frank Burke] Assistant Director and Chief [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
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- [Delay in Emma Goldman's Deportation: A Dangerous Policy — 21 cm. *In* Kansas City Star (Oct. 6, 1919)] / [author unknown].
- [Letter] 1919 Oct. 7, Washington [D.C. to James D. Maher] Clerk [United States] Supreme Court, Washington, D.C. / Frank Burke, Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice.
- [Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman — Anarchist, Buffalo, N.Y., 1919 Oct. 7 / W.S. Bachman [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Agent Report] In re: Radical Agitators, New York [19]19 Oct. 7 / B. B. [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Agent Report] In re: Radical Agitators, New York [19]19 Oct. 7 / B. B. [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
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- [Letter] 1919 Oct. 8, Washington, D.C. [to] Frank Burke, Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation [Department of Justice], Washington, D.C. / James D. Maher, Clerk, United States Supreme Court.
- [Memorandum] 1919 Oct. 8 [Washington, D.C. to R.P.] Stewart [Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.] / [J. Edgar Hoover] Special Assistant to the Attorney General [Department of Justice].
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- [Letter] 1919 Oct. 9 [Washington, D.C. to George A. Sanderson, Secretary, United States Senate, Washington, D.C.] / [William B. Wilson] Secretary [of Labor, Department of Labor].
- [Telegram] 1919 Oct. 9 [Washington, D.C. to] Connell [Agent in Charge? Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice], Los Angeles / [Frank] Burke [Assistant Director and] Chief [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].

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- [Telegram] 1919 Oct. 10 [Washington, D.C. to Edward J.] Brennan [Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice], Chicago / [Frank] Burke [Assistant Director and] Chief [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Letter] 1919 Oct. 10, New York [to] Frank Burke, Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. / G[eorge] F. Lamb, Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice.
- [Telegram] 1919 Oct. 11, San Francisco [to Frank] Burke [Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation] Department [of] Justice, Washington [D.C.] / [E.M.] Blanford [Division Superintendent? Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
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- [Letter] 1919 Oct. 11 [Washington, D.C. to] George F. Lamb [Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice], New York / [Frank Burke] Assistant Director and Chief [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Telegram] 1919 Oct. 11 [Washington, D.C. to Edward J.] Brennan [Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice], Chicago / [Frank] Burke [Assistant Director and] Chief [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Letter] 1919 Oct. 11, Chicago [to] Frank Burke [Assistant Director and] Chief, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. / Edward J. Brennan, Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice.
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- [Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman, et al., Anarchist Matter, Chicago, 1919 Oct. 11 / F.M. Sturgis [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Letter] 1919 Oct. 13 [Washington, D.C. to] S.O. Bland [Representative], Washington, D.C. / R[obert] P. Stewart, Assistant Attorney General [Department of Justice].
- [Letter] 1919 Oct. 13, Washington [D.C. to] Frank Burke, Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, [Washington, D.C.] / Alfred Hampton, Assistant Commissioner General, Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor.

- [Memorandum] 1919 Oct. 13 [Washington, D.C. to John T.] Creighton [Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.] / [J. Edgar Hoover, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice].
- [Agent Report] In re: Abraham Schneider — I.W.W., St. Louis, Mo. [19]19 Oct. 14 / Louis Loeb [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman — Deportation Matter, New York [19]19 Oct. 14 / B. B. [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman — Deportation Matter, New York [19]19 Oct. 14 / B. B. [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman — Deportation Matter, New York [19]19 Oct. 14 / B. B. [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman — Deportation Matter, New York [19]19 Oct. 14 / B. B. [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman — Deportation Matter, New York [19]19 Oct. 14 / [B. B., Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman — Alexander Berkman, Defense and Deportation Proceedings, Pittsburgh, Pa. [19]19 Oct. 14 / [Agent] 836 [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
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- [Letter] 1919 Oct. 15, Mexico City [to] Alexander Berkman, New York / Linn A.E. Gale.
- [Letter] 1919 Oct. 15, Mexico City [to] Alexander Berkman, New York [government transcript] / Linn A.E. Gale.
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- [Telegram] 1919 Oct. 15 [Washington, D.C. to M.F.] Blackmon [Agent in Charge, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice], Buffalo, N.Y. / [Frank] Burke [Assistant Director and] Chief [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Telegram] 1919 Oct. 15 [Washington, D.C. to M.F.] Blackmon [Agent in Charge, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice], Buffalo, N.Y. / [Frank] Burke [Assistant Director and] Chief [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Letter] 1919 Oct. 15, New York [to] Frank Burke, Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. / G[eorge] F. Lamb, Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice.
- [Telegram] 1919 Oct. 15 [Washington, D.C. to William P.] Hazen [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice], Hartford, Conn. / [Frank] Burke [Assistant Director and] Chief [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Agent Report In] re: Ben Reitman — Anarchist, Hartford, Conn., 1919 Oct. 16 / W[illiam] P. Hazen [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman — Anarchist Matter, Chicago, 1919 Oct. 16 / Peter P. Mindak [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Telegram] 1919 Oct. 16 [Washington, D.C. to Edward J.] Brennan [Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice], Chicago / [Frank] Burke [Assistant Director and] Chief [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].

- [Telegram] 1919 Oct. 16 [Washington, D.C. to M.F.] Blackmon [Agent in Charge, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice], Buffalo, N.Y. / [Frank] Burke [Assistant Director and] Chief [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. Certificate of Citizenship, 1894 Oct. 13 [of Abraham Goldman (copy certified on Oct. 16, 1919)] / James L. Hotchkiss, Clerk, Monroe County Court.
- Certificate of Citizenship, 1894 Oct. 13 [of Abraham Goldman (copy certified on Oct. 16, 1919)] / James L. Hotchkiss, Clerk, Monroe County Court.
- [Will of Abraham Goldman: Petition for Probate and Waiver of Citation] 1919 Oct. 17 [certified copies] / Andrew Ludolph, Clerk, Monroe County Surrogate's Court.
- [Telegram] 1919 Oct. 17, Rochester, N.Y. [to Frank] Burke [Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation] Department [of] Justice, Washington, D.C. / [Vincent P.] Creighton [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Letter] 1919 Oct. 17 [Washington, D.C. to] George F. Lamb [Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice], New York / [Frank Burke] Assistant Director and Chief [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Letter] 1919 Oct. 17 [Washington, D.C. to] E[dward] J. Brennan [Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice], Chicago / [Frank Burke] Assistant Director and Chief [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Telegram] 1919 Oct. 17, Chicago [to Frank] Burke [Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation] Department [of] Justice, Washington [D.C.] / [Edward J.] Brennan [Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman – Deportation Matter, New York, 1919 Oct. 17 / Edward Anderson [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Agent Report In] re: Ben Reitman – Anarchist, Hartford, Conn., 1919 Oct. 17 / W[illiam] P. Hazen [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Letter] 1919 Oct. 17 [New York to Anthony Caminetti] Commissioner General [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor], Washington, D.C. / [Harry Weinberger].
- Memorandum Upon Work of Radical Division, Aug. 1, 1919 to Oct. 15, 1919 [Washington, D.C.] 1919 Oct. 18 / J. E[dgar] Hoover [Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice].
- [Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman – Anarchist Activities, New York, 1919 Oct. 18 / James P. Timoney [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman – Anarchist, Buffalo, N.Y., [19]19 Oct. 18 / V[incent] P. Creighton [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman – Anarchist, Buffalo, N.Y., 1919 Oct. 18 / V[incent] P. Creighton [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman – Anarchist, Buffalo, N.Y., 1919 Oct. 18 / V[incent] P. Creighton [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Agent Report In] re: Ben Reitman – Anarchist, Hartford, Conn., 1919 Oct. 18 / W[illiam] P. Hazen [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Agent Report in re:] Ben Reitman – Alleged Radical, Hartford, Conn., 1919 Oct. 18 / J.W.R. Chamberlin [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Agent Report In re:] Ben Reitman – Alleged Radical, Hartford, Conn., 1919 Oct. 18 / J.W.R. Chamberlin [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].

- [Affidavit] 1919 Oct. 18 [in re New Haven Palladium article] / Joseph Raymond McCuen.
- [Agent Report In] re: Ben Reitman – Anarchist, Hartford, Conn., 1919 Oct. 20 / W[illia]m P. Hazen [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman – Anarchist, Buffalo, N.Y., 1919 Oct. 20 / M.F. Blackmon [Agent in Charge, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Affidavit] 1919 Oct. 20 [authenticating transcript of Goldman speech] / Edward J. Caddell.
- [Affidavit] 1919 Oct. 20 [authenticating transcript of Goldman speech] / John C. Dillon.
- [Letter] 1919 Oct. 20, Washington, D.C. [to Anthony Caminetti] Commissioner General [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor], Washington, D.C. / [Harry Weinberger].
- [Memorandum] 1919 Oct. 20 [Washington, D.C. to] Garvan [Department of Justice? Washington, D.C.?] / John T. Creighton [Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice].
- [Telegram] 1919 Oct. 22 [Washington, D.C. to M.F.] Blackmon [Agent in Charge, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice], Buffalo, N.Y. / [Frank] Burke [Assistant Director and] Chief [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman – Anarchist, Buffalo, N.Y., 1919 Oct. 22 / Vincent P. Creighton [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Letter] 1919 Oct. 22 [Washington, D.C. to] George F. Lamb [Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice], New York / [Frank Burke] Assistant Director and Chief [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Letter] 1919 Oct. 22 [Washington, D.C. to] E[dward] J. Brennan [Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice], Chicago / [Frank Burke] Assistant Director and Chief [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Letter] 1919 Oct. 23 [Washington, D.C. to] Francis G. Caffey, United States Attorney [Department of Justice], New York / R[obert] P. Stewart, Assistant Attorney General [Department of Justice].
- [Letter] 1919 Oct. 23 [Washington, D.C. to] W.H. Moran, Chief, Secret Service, Treasury Department, [Washington, D.C.] / [Frank Burke] Assistant Director and Chief [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Telegram] 1919 Oct. 23, Buffalo, N.Y. [to Frank] Burke [Assistant Director and Chief] Bureau [of] Investigation [Department of Justice], Washington [D.C.] / [M.F.] Blackmon [Agent in Charge, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Telegram] 1919 Oct. 23, Buffalo, N.Y. [to Frank] Burke [Assistant Director and Chief] Bureau [of] Investigation [Department of Justice], Washington [D.C.] / [M.F.] Blackmon [Agent in Charge, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman – Anarchist, Buffalo, N.Y., 1919 Oct. 2[3?] / M.F. Blackmon [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman – Anarchist Matter, Chicago [1919] Oct. 23 / M.F. Burger [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].

- [Agent Report In re:] U.S. v. Emma Goldman – Deportation Proceedings, New York [19]19 Oct. 24 / J.G. Tucker [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Report on I.W.W. Organizing Among Negroes] Chicago, 1919 Oct. 24 / [Agent] No. 7 [Military Intelligence Division? War Department?].
- [Report on Radical Activities] Chicago, 1919 Oct. 25 / [Agent] No. 7 [Military Intelligence Division? War Department?].
- [Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman – Anarchist, Kansas City, Mo., 1919 Oct. 25 / Arthur T. Bagley [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Agent Report In re:] U.S. v. Emma Goldman – Deportation Proceedings, New York [19]19 Oct. 25 / J.G. Tucker [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Agent Report In re:] U.S. v. Emma Goldman – Deportation Proceedings, New York [19]19 Oct. 25 / J.G. Tucker [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- Statement at the Federal hearing in re deportation, 1919 Oct. 27, New York / Emma Goldman.
- [Deportation Hearing of Emma Goldman] Ellis Island, N.Y., 1919 Oct. 27 and Nov. 12 [transcript] / [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor].
- Explanatory Note: Margaret M. Scully, alias Marion Barling, October 27, 1919. [Margaret M. Scully, 1919 Oct.? (cover page?)] / [author unknown].
- Report on the meeting at the Hotel Brevoort [New York] 1919 Oct. 27 / M[argaret] M. Scully [Agent, New York State Joint Committee to Investigate Seditious Activities].
- [Report on] Dinner for Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman [at the Hotel Brevoort, New York] 1919 Oct. 27 / Betty Thompson and Doris Henry [Agents? Bureau of Investigation? Department of Justice?].
- [Agent Report In re:] U.S. v. Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman – Deportation Matter, New York, [19]19 Oct. 27 / Frank B. Faulhaber [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Agent Report In re:] U.S. v. Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman – Deportation Matter, New York, 1919 Oct. 27 / Frank B. Faulhaber [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Agent Report In re:] U.S. v. Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman – Deportation Matter, New York, 1919 Oct. 27 / J.G. Tucker [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Letter] 1919 Oct. 27, New York [to] Frank Burke, Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. / G[eorge] F. Lamb, Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice.
- [Agent Report] In re: Anarchists Association – Berkman-Goldman Dinner – Bolshevik Activities, New York, 1919 Oct. 27 / B. B. [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Memorandum] 1919 Oct. 27 [New York? to Marlborough Churchill] Director, Military Intelligence [Division, War Department], Washington, D.C. / Intel[ligence] Off[icer] Eastern Dep[artmen]t [War Department].
- Dinner Will Honor Emma Goldman and Berkman Tonight – 28 cm. *In* [New York Call (Oct. 27, 1919)] / [author unknown].
- [Letter] 1919 Oct. 27, New York [to A. Mitchell Palmer] Attorney General [Department of Justice], Washington, D.C. / Francis G. Caffey, United States Attorney, Department of Justice.

- [Receipt for bonds from Harry Weinberger for release of Emma Goldman] 1919 Oct. 27 / W.J. Peters, Special Immigrant Inspector [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor].
- Emma Goldman Claims Citizenship by Marriage in Trial Opened To-Day — 36 cm. *In* [unknown periodical (Oct. 27? 1919)] / [author unknown].
- [Memorandum] 1919 Oct. 28 [New York to Marlborough Churchill] Director, Military Intelligence [Division, War Department], Washington, D.C. / Intel[ligence] Off[icer] Eastern Dep[artmen]t [War Department].
- [Memorandum] 1919 Oct. 28 [New York? to] W.L. Moffatt [Military Intelligence Division? War Department?] / C.L. Converse, Inspector [Military Intelligence Division? War Department?].
- "Reds" of Various Hue Light Up Emma Goldman's Cheery 'Coming Out' Party — 31 cm. *In* [New York] Evening World (Oct. 28, 1919) / [author unknown].
- Anarchists Welcome Emma Goldman Back Into Fold — 21 cm. *In* [New York Telegram (Oct. 28, 1919)] / [author unknown].
- [Agent Report In re:] U.S. v. Emma Goldman — Deportation Proceedings, New York [19]19 Oct. 28 / J.G. Tucker [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Letter] 1919 Oct. 28 [New York to Rayme W.] Finch [Chief Investigator, New York State Joint Committee to Investigate Seditious Activities, New York] / Margaret M. Scully [Agent, New York State Joint Committee to Investigate Seditious Activities].
- [Letter] 1919 Oct. 28 [New York to] Commissioner of Immigration [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor], Ellis Island [N.Y.] / [Harry Weinberger].
- [Report on] Radicalism and Race Riots, Chicago, 1919 Oct. 28 [fragment] / Castle M. Brown [Military Intelligence Division, War Department].
- [Memorandum] 1919 Oct. 29 [New York to Marlborough Churchill] Director, Military Intelligence [Division, War Department], Washington, D.C. / Intel[ligence] Off[icer] Eastern Department [War Department].
- [Letter] 1919 Oct. 29, New York [to] Frank Burke, Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. / Joseph [A.?] Baker, Acting Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice.
- [Letter] 1919 Oct. 29, Chicago [to] Frank Burke, Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. / Edward J. Brennan, Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice.
- [Memorandum, 1919 Oct. 29, New York to Rayme? W? Finch? Chief Investigator? New York State Joint Committee to Investigate Seditious Activities?, New York] / [Margaret M. Scully, Agent, New York State Joint Committee to Investigate Seditious Activities].
- [Letter, 1919] Oct. 30 [New York to] T[urner? Agent? New York State Joint Committee to Investigate Seditious Activities?, New York] / [Margaret M. Scully, Agent, New York State Joint Committee to Investigate Seditious Activities].
- [Report on Sadakichi Hartmann, New York] 1919 Oct. 30 / [Margaret M. Scully, Agent, New York State Joint Committee to Investigate Seditious Activities].
- [Letter, 19]19 Oct. 30 [New York to Turner? Agent? New York State Joint Committee to Investigate Seditious Activities?, New York] / [Margaret M.

- Scully, Agent, New York State Joint Committee to Investigate Seditious Activities].
- [Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman — Deportation Proceedings, New York [19]19 Oct. 30 / J.G. Tucker [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
- [Letter] 1919 Oct. 30, New York [to] W.H. Moran, Chief, Secret Service [Treasury Department], Washington, D.C. / Operative in Charge, Secret Service, Treasury Department.
- [Letter, 19]19 Oct. 31 [New York to] Turner [Agent? New York State Joint Committee to Investigate Seditious Activities?, New York] / [Margaret M. Scully, Agent, New York State Joint Committee to Investigate Seditious Activities].
- [Letter, 19]19 Oct. 31 [New York to New York State Joint Committee to Investigate Seditious Activities, New York] / [Margaret M. Scully, Agent, New York State Joint Committee to Investigate Seditious Activities].
- [Memorandum] 1919 Oct. 31, New York to [Marlborough Churchill] Director, Military Intelligence [Division, War Department, Washington, D.C. / W.L. Moffat, Military Intelligence [Division] War Department.
- New York Contributors to Emma Goldman Fund: They Gave Up \$6,075 — 36 cm.
In The [New York] Evening World (Oct. 31, 1919) / [author unknown].
- New York Contributors to Emma Goldman Fund; They Gave Up \$6,075 — 28 cm.
In [The (New York)] Ev[ening] World [Oct. 31, 1919] / [author unknown].

Introduction to Reels 63 and 64 Government Documents Series (August 1, 1919 to December 22, 1919)

Reels 63 and 64 cover the period of Goldman's deportation. Although the Bureau of Immigration began preparing its case as early as April 1919, not until August did the various government agencies concentrate on deporting Goldman and Berkman.

The Immigration Act of 1918 authorized the government to deport any alien who was an anarchist or advocated the overthrow of organized government, regardless of length of residence in the United States. Therefore, the government had to prove only that Goldman was an anarchist and an alien.

To this end, the Bureau of Immigration and the Bureau of Investigation, under the tireless and enthusiastic supervision of J. Edgar Hoover, then special assistant to the attorney general and head of the newly-established General Intelligence Division of the Department of Justice, searched Goldman's published writings, her files with the New York and Chicago Police, and records of her arrests and trials for proof that she was an anarchist. They sent investigators to Rochester to interview her relatives regarding her age, place of birth, and marriage to Jacob Kersner. They relied on Kersner's denaturalization to prove Goldman was no longer a citizen. When Hoover learned that Goldman planned to argue that Kersner had died before the government took away his citizenship, he sent agents to Chicago to obtain proof that Kersner died after 1909.

Goldman's deportation was a complicated mixture of administrative and judicial proceedings. The Supreme Court has consistently held that deportation is a civil, not criminal, matter to which the full constitutional rights associated with a jury trial do not apply. In 1919, the Bureau of Immigration was required only to provide an administrative hearing, run by its own

personnel. The only way to appeal the Bureau's decision was by means of a writ of habeas corpus while in custody. Habeas corpus is an emergency measure designed to protect people in custody from only the most serious abuses of due process. Therefore, the prospective deportee in custody had the difficult task of proving the fundamental unfairness of the impending government action.

After extensive negotiations, the Bureau of Immigration allowed Goldman to post a fifteen thousand dollar bond upon her release from prison and they agreed to transfer her deportation hearing from Missouri to Ellis Island. After several postponements at Weinberger's request, the hearing took place on October 27 and November 12. Goldman refused to participate in what she termed an inquisition into her opinions. She read a prepared statement and refused to answer any further questions from the government. Weinberger requested an adjournment of thirty days in order to present evidence that Goldman was a United States citizen.

The Bureau of Immigration refused to adjourn the hearing and Weinberger refused to submit a brief to the Bureau, choosing instead to rely on the courts. On November 29, Assistant Secretary of Labor Louis Post ordered Goldman deported. He gave her and Berkman until December 5 to appear at Ellis Island ready for deportation.

On December 5, when Goldman and Berkman went to Ellis Island, Weinberger petitioned the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York for a writ of habeas corpus. He argued that the deportation was invalid for many reasons, citing flaws in Kersner's denaturalization and the government's failure to notify Goldman of the denaturalization case in advance. He protested that the government could not deport Goldman for her political opinions; nor could they deport her to Russian territory controlled by anti-Bolshevik forces where her life would be in danger.

Judge Mayer, who presided over Goldman's trial in 1917, also presided over the habeas corpus case. He heard oral arguments on December 8 and ruled in favor of the government. He agreed to stay the deportation for two days to give Weinberger time to appeal to the Supreme Court, but he refused to allow Goldman out on bail during this period.

The Supreme Court agreed to hear Goldman's appeal. After government assurances of a speedy deportation to Soviet Russia, Goldman decided to accept deportation to participate in the revolutionary struggle in Russia with Berkman rather than stay on Ellis Island and struggle to raise money to fight a losing appeal. In the cold early morning hours of December 21, 1919, the government deported Goldman, Berkman, and 247 other Russian radicals on the S.S. *Buford*.

The documentary record of Goldman's deportation includes the arrest warrant, the administrative hearing transcript, and the records of the habeas corpus case and the Supreme Court appeal. The document header for the hearing transcript, a fifty-three page document dated October 27, contains cross-references to the many exhibits presented at the hearing. Most of these exhibits consist of early documents that appeared previously with other material of the same date in this microfilm edition.

The legal papers from the habeas corpus case, entitled *United States ex rel. Goldman v. Caminetti*, include Weinberger's petition for the writ, the government's reply in opposition, and the sixty-nine page stenographer's transcript of Harry Weinberger and Francis Caffey's arguments before Judge Mayer on December 8. The papers in the Supreme Court appeal are Weinberger's petition for a writ of error and his assignment of errors, Justice Brandeis's grant to hear the appeal, and Weinberger's motion to dismiss the appeal, dated December 18. In addition to the court papers, Weinberger maintained an extensive correspondence regarding the details of the

deportation. This correspondence reveals the government's obsession with deporting Goldman and their efforts to conceal their specific plans from her.

During October and November, zealous citizens, Congressmen, and J. Edgar Hoover exhorted the Bureau of Immigration to speed up Goldman's deportation. By mid-November, when Hoover learned through his agents that Goldman was planning a speaking tour through the mid-West, his requests grew more urgent. Acting under the pressure of a Senate resolution, the Justice Department, on November 17, released a report on their efforts to rid the country of alien radicals. This report features a long analysis of Goldman and Berkman's deportation, probably written by Hoover.

In late 1919, the Bureau of Investigation and other intelligence gathering agencies, spurred by a number of bombings directed at public officials including Attorney General Palmer, began a massive crackdown on radicals. Since they could not use the wartime Espionage and Sedition Acts to imprison citizens in peacetime, they directed their efforts at deporting alien radicals. Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, two of the most prominent radicals, were among the first targets.

Agents of the Bureau of Investigation followed Goldman from the time she left the Jefferson City Penitentiary to her arrival in New York. The surveillance continued in New York. Confidential informant 836 from Pittsburgh attended Stella Ballantine's private welcome home celebration for Goldman in early October. Several agents attended a large dinner in Goldman and Berkman's honor at the Brevoort Hotel on October 27 and wrote colorful reports. Margaret Scully, alias Marion Barling, an undercover agent working for the Lusk Committee of the New York State Legislature, managed to obtain employment as Goldman's secretary at the end of October. Her lively, and sometimes anti-Semitic, reports continue from October 27 to November 6, when Goldman fired her. Several agents attended a dinner to honor Kate Richards O'Hare at which Goldman and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn spoke.

The investigative agencies were particularly active during Goldman and Berkman's farewell tour to Detroit and Chicago between November 21 and December 4. Agents followed them every step of the trip, intercepted their mail, attended and reported on their speeches, investigated their hosts, accompanied them separately on the train back to New York, and tried to intimidate lecture hall owners. On November 23 and 26, the Bureau of Investigation made extremely detailed transcripts of Goldman and Berkman's speeches in Detroit on political deportations, amnesty for political prisoners, and prison conditions.

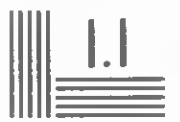
Emma Goldman's Bureau of Investigation file testifies to J. Edgar Hoover's obsession with her deportation. He personally made sure her bail was set at the extraordinarily high sum of fifteen thousand dollars. He directed the network of agents who scoured the country for evidence with which to deport her. Nearly all of the many letters directing the evidence-gathering campaign were signed by Frank Burke, Assistant Director and Chief of the Bureau of Investigation, but were written and initialed by J. Edgar Hoover. He wrote the government's brief, attended both hearings, badgered the immigration officials to speed up her deportation, and attended the early morning departure of the *Buford*.

Hoover's weekly "Reports of the Radical Section," from August to October 1919, provide a detailed overview of his activities during his first few months in charge of the General Intelligence Division. During this time, he supervised not only Goldman's deportation, but that of hundreds of members of the Union of Russian Workers. He completely reorganized the Bureau to assure successful deportations; he established a card index file which would contain the names of 80,000 individuals and organizations within a few months; and he expanded and defended the use of undercover informants.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter, 1919 Aug.? New York? to Alexander Berkman, Atlanta, Ga. (government transcript)] / Ellen A. Kennan. — 1 p. ; 24 × 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

1919 Aug. 2

Mr. Alexander Berkman

Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Berkman:

I have just received your letter of the 28th inst.

and am glad to hear from you. I am sorry that I cannot

reply to you more fully at present, but I am

very busy at present and am unable to do so.

I am sure that you will understand my position.

I am sure that you will understand my position.

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I am sure that you will understand my position.

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AUGUST 6, 1925

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1. do not use the word "and" in your title.

[illegible][illegible]

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Aug. 7, Washington, D.C. [to] Harry Weinberger, New York / W[illia]m L. Frierson, Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice. — 1 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: Frierson explains that Goldman and Berkman will serve extra prison time for non-payment of fines if their sentence so specifies.

Notes: Reply to 810113140.

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

AK

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SK-MDB

186233-13-189

August 7, 1919.

Mr. Harry Weinberger,
261 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Sir:

The Department acknowledges receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo relative to the cases of Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman.

In reply you are informed that the question of whether these prisoners are to be held for non-payment of fines is determined by the terms of their commitments. If the commitments provide that they shall stand committed for non-payment of fines, they must secure their discharge under the provisions of Section 1042 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Respectfully,

For the Attorney General,

Wm L. Frierson

Assistant Attorney General.

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Aug. 11 [New York to] Alex[ander] Berkman, [Atlanta, Ga. (government transcript)] / Harry Weinberger. — 1 p. ; 24 × 19 cm.
Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

to Alex Berkman No 7422 August 11th 1919

My dear AB

I received from the US Department of Justice the following letter re your case as follows :

"In reply ~~XXXXXX~~ you are informed on the question whether these prisoners are to be held for non-payment of fine, is determined by the terms of their commitment. If the commitment provides that they shall stand committed for non-payment of fines they must secure their discharge under the provisions of Section 1042 of the US Revised Statutes "

That ends the matter as far as the fine is concerned. You should make your application for forms soon.

Back from a three day trip up the mountains with my brother and am feeling fit as a fiddle, and hope to clear your lady friend's matter this week and get fully going in Washington on the angle of your case from that and within the next two weeks. Hope that this little scribbled note will find you cheerful as possible and with best regards I am

Sincerely

Harry Weinberger

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Aug. 12 [New York to] Alex[ander] Berkman, [Atlanta, Ga. (government transcript)] / M. E[leanor] Fitzgerald. — 1 p. ; 24 × 19 cm.
 Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

to, Alex Berkman No. 7422

August 12th 1919

Dearest Boy .

I came back from Long Beach Monday morning feeling considerably refreshed - but right this minute I wouldn't know that I had two nights by the seashore. It was lovely there - but now the good has all worn off. It is so hot in the city and there is so much to be done and could be done. You'll be glad to know that I spoke before the CPW and got through a good strong resolution on Am P P committee of five and letters to all their affiliated bodies giving the resolution and asking them to co-operate. They gave me nearly a whole column space in their "Report" sheet - you know what it is like - gave some of my talk and the resolution and the action that they took. Now I have other plans in the Unions - have been doing some good work.

Polya and Stella write such calm peaceful letters from Provincetown that I feel like having a brick at them. I hope to get away for a week at least - the end of this week. I am helping in plans for Labor Day and will have to be on the job to see it through. Also a big meeting I'm pushing the women along to get up. My head is too tired tonight to tell you all the gossip - all the little details that I know you like and that help to pass the prison time away. The first thing in the morning (another promise you say - I can just hear you say it) I'll sit down when I come to the office before people begin to come in and will get off a chatty letter. I just had a letter today from Edwina saying that she had visited you. Reports you looking thinner and paler than last year - but you looked that when I saw you. I don't know why her letter was so delayed - she has dated it the 8th but just received it on to-night's mail. I'll also write her in the morning. I am enclosing a little red rose and it will have to speak to you for tonight.

Affectionately

Fitzie
 M.E. Fitzgerald

This may reach you on your 13th

Had a letter from Carl today - dear boy - he has been quite sick but is now able to work some in the harvest fields and being out in the fresh air he says helps him. He gets very lonely for his old friends. Sends love to you. Brand is bringing out EG's book in the Swedish language. Did I tell you that Carl had gotten long stories in the Swedish papers about you and E and Tom - three different articles. Carl helped them with the preface to the book. Much love always. I had a long letter from F. Sounded very cheerful. Kate writes such lovely letters to her hubby. Had a cozy today.

MEF.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Aug. 13 [New York to William R. Painter, President, State Prison Board], Jefferson City, Mo. / [Harry Weinberger]. — 1 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: Weinberger asks for a copy of Goldman's commitment papers and the date of her release from prison.

Notes: Broken type; light copy; barely legible. For reply, see 850702468. For related document, see 850712180.

August 13th, 1919.

Mardon, Jefferson City Prison,
Jefferson City, Mo.

Dear Sir:

Will you kindly send me a copy of the commitment papers in the case of U. S. vs. Emma Goldman, as I need same in reference to some correspondence that I am having with the Department of Justice. Also kindly inform me of the date of Miss Goldman's release, in case same is not paid.

Yours very truly,

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Aug. 15, New York [to Anthony Caminetti] Commissioner General [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor], Washington, D.C. / Harry Weinberger. — 2 p. ; 26 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Weinberger explains to the Bureau of Immigration that Goldman claims citizenship based on her marriage to Jacob Kersner and that she did not lose her citizenship upon his denaturalization.

Notes: For draft, see 850712253.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
201 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE CONNECTION

August 15th, 1919.

Commissioner General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

Pursuant to a request from Mr. Hays of the Commissioner of Immigration's Office, Ellis Island, re the citizenship of Emma Goldman, I submit the following:

Miss Emma Goldman is a citizen by virtue of her marriage to Jacob A. Kersner, in the City of Rochester, by Rabbi K. Bardin, Feb. 1887. The said Jacob Kersner having become a citizen on the 18th day of October, 1884. This citizenship was recognized by the Department of State, the 16th day of October, 1908, by the issuance of a passport to Miss Goldman, as, Mrs. Jacob A. Kersner. Thereafter proceedings were commenced against said Kersner, without his appearing, to cancel his said citizenship, and on the 9th day of April, 1909, an order was entered cancelling said citizenship of said Kersner. This however does not affect the citizenship of Miss Goldman. The citizenship of her husband made her a citizen, the same as if she had applied on her own account. See Kelly vs. Owen 7 Wall. 496 and U. S. vs. Keller 11 Biss. 314 (13 Fed. 83) and Mrs. D'Ambrogia's Case 15 Ops. Atty. Gen'l 599.

Having submitted my facts frankly to you, I would appreciate an immediate decision by your department, and to be

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Aug. 15, New York [to Anthony Caminetti] Commissioner General
[Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor], Washington, D.C. / Harry Wein-
berger. — 2 p. ; 26 × 21 cm.

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Notes: For draft, see 850712253.

201 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE CONNECTION

informed of same, so that I may be advised as to the extent
your department will take upon her citizenship.

Respectfully yours,

Harry Weinberger

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter, 1919 Aug. 15, New York to Anthony Caminetti, Commissioner General, Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. (draft)] / [Harry Weinberger]. — 1 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Notes: Follow-up to 850712251. Draft of 830214005.

Pursuant to a request from Mr. Hays of the Commissioner of Immigration's Office, Ellis Island, re the citizenship of Emma Goldman, I submit the following:

Miss Emma Goldman is a citizen by virtue of her marriage to Jacob A. Kersner, in the city of Rochester, by Rabbi R. Bardin, Feb. 1887. The said Jacob Kersner having become a citizen on the tenth day of October, 1884. This citizenship was recognized by the Department of State, the 16th day of October, 1908, by the issuance of a passport to Miss Goldman, as, Mrs. Jacob A. Kersner. Thereafter proceedings were commenced against said Kersner, without his appearing, to cancel his said citizenship, and on the 9th day of April, 1909, an order was entered cancelling said citizenship of said Kersner. This however does not affect the citizenship of Miss Goldman. The citizenship of her husband made her a citizen, the same as if she had applied on her own account, see Kelly vs. Owen 7 Wall. 496 and U. S. vs. Keller 11 Bisc. 314 (13 Fed. 83) and Mrs. D'Ambrogia's Case 15 ops. Atty. Gen'l 399.

Having submitted my facts frankly to you, I would appreciate an immediate decision by your department, and to be informed of same, so that I may be advised as to the stand your department will take upon her citizenship.

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Aug. 18, Jefferson City, Mo. [to] Harry Weinberger, New York / W[illia]m R. Painter, President, State Prison Board. — 1 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: Painter sends Weinberger Goldman's commitment papers and refers him to the Justice Department for her release date.

Notes: Reply to 850702467.

COMMISSIONERS

WM. R. PAINTER
HENRY ANDRAE
J. KELLY POOL

CARROLLTON
JEFFERSON CITY
CENTRALIA

WM. R. PAINTER, PRESIDENT
WILLARD P. KING, SECRETARY

State of Missouri State Prison Board City of Jefferson

MISSOURI STATE PENITENTIARY
PORTER GILVIN, WARDEN

Aug 18 1919

Harry Weinberger,
Counselor at Law,
261 Broadway, New York.

Dear Sir:

In reply to yours of Aug 13th,
I enclose herewith copy of commitment in
case of Emma Goldman, and will advise that
her two year sentence will expire August
29th 1919, but she will be held, on her
commitment, until fine be paid or she be
otherwise discharged according to law.

For further information in regard
to date of discharge, will refer you to
the Department of Justice.

Yours very truly

President of Prison Board

WRP /WAC

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Aug. 18 [Atlanta, Ga. to] Harry Weinberger, New York [government transcript] / Alexander Berkman. — 1 p. ; 24 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

from Alexander Berkman No. 7422 August 18th 1919

Mr. Harry Weinberger

251, Broadway

New York

My dear H.W. Your letter of the 15th inst. received, and as you request an immediate answer, I am sending this letter to the Warden and I hope he will forward it to you. I agree with you that it is not necessary to fill out that deportation "questionnaire" till later on. That could be attended to when you come here, on Oct. 1st, or later in NY, provided, of course, that it will not interfere with or delay the matter of bail. As to the latter, I think that, in view of the general situation, it is advisable to give bail in New York. It is hardly necessary to give bail in advance, as you suggest. It will be sufficient if you get Washington to set the amount of bail necessary, at the same time authorizing its Jacksonville office, or local agent of the Department, to accept the bail. (not only authorizing but instructing). The Immigration Bureau has no representative in Atlanta; the nearest office is in Jacksonville. Plan in case of necessity to be prepared to give acceptable bail here in Atlanta, on the day of my release. If possible, however, arrange to have the bond given in New York. That means, of course, that I will be taken from here to Ellis Island. But I hope it will not be necessary for me to wait in the Tower till Deputy Marshall arrive from New York. That's where they will come from, but it could be arranged for them to be here at my discharge. Please see to it.

Another point in re this matter. Technically the Government deports to the place of nativity. But actually it is the point of embarkation that one is deported to. I know of the case of a radical, born in Russia, who is to be deported to Hamburg, Germany, where he had embarked. Please get the necessary papers from that point. The warrant the Immigr. Inspector should be issued. He was born in Russia, sailed from Port -- unknown -- it is possible that in a case like mine where the point of embarkation is unknown, really happened a good many years ago, 32 years! the Government give one the choice of ports, as to which. Say, either Brockton, Hamburg or Rotterdam, perhaps. In such a case, it is not all that as to what point is the most desirable. Also find out whether the U.S. Government guarantees and finances safe travel of the deportee from the port (in Germany, Holland or France) to one's native city or at least to the point one may select in the country of his nativity. I presume that a little, during these questions, and you, in the interest of your clients, to the proper person in Wash., would elicit all the required information. Or, if necessary, a phone call, or perhaps you can give me all this information in some way in your work on the other case, etc. By the way, during the period held by our friend, contact will be found the same about the point of embarkation. If I suppose you'd like to see him, it's about this. There is a lot, though. I have lost a lot of time the other day, that I could have spent on other things. The charge is also of course, most. Immigrants are often, and I have had between 1 and 2 in the past, etc. etc.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter 1919] Aug. 18, New York [to] Alexander Berkman, [Atlanta, Ga. (government transcript)] / M. E[leanor] Fitzgerald. — 2 p. ; 24 x 19 cm.
Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

to Alexander Berkman

7422

73 Grove Street New York

Dearest Sasha, Your letter of the 10th made me very happy. It sounded so much like you that I could feel your presence very very much. I have been working on a leaflet to be signed by the four labor bodies and it has sort of absorbed my time along with all the other things that come up for attention. It will be very good to get this out with the signatures that I expect to get and have it circulated all over the country.

Day. I wrote you a card from Balmor. I went out there late Saturday night with Minna, her little niece and Mr. Katsch. Katsch had been asking me all summer to go out - I went - but you know these Jewish families, how they talk and fuss (or rather how she does) and no comfortable place to sleep - in a big dining room with two or three others with only a big screen to protect one from all the noise and hub bub - consequently I didn't sleep - I was very tired and on the edge when I went out and was worse when I came in from lack of sleep. Today all day have been getting the leaflet ready for the printer. I wish I had you here to help me with it, but I think it will be pretty good anyway. Tonight I go down to the AT and get them to do the same as the Central NY Women's Trade Union night and Brooklyn Thursday - then I have to see these people before you know how that takes up time and energy. The subways and elevated trains are all stopped on account of strike (bosses' strike for higher rate). Yes, you are right "better the storms of revolution than the calm of death" - only when I'm tired and with a pain in the back of my head the "calm" sounds good.

Katz has promised a lot of copy this week - is coming to the city to see me this week he told Alex. He played for and it is his so between the two I have had a little more. I have had a few plates and electron and everything for the English book. I am asking her what she thought of the book that I wrote and I but as yet have not heard from her on the subject. All the while I was with her - she sends her love. She mentioned in her letter that she had the time to tell me about the mile ride you and her took to Coney Island after you graduated from the law. I sent her copy of your last letter. In fact I did not send it. Glad that you receive the school magazine. I did not think of "subtle pun" - but I did - she doubled up with laughter. I never have thought of what you were referring to. And I am having a glorious summer down there - as in Tarrytown and I am Taddy will probably be delayed on account of the strike. I am certainly putting up a good determined fight. Saw Mary Skuse on the other night - she looked all sparkling with the thrill of it. Said she had been doing everything from running errands, typing, lecturing - speaking on the street corner from her own kitchen. Glad that you got the Kerolyi interview - hardly thought that you would.

Mary and Leonard's baby is very good. I have been working hard for it too. It made me a bit sad too the fact that many misspelled words and typographical errors. I am sure after this when they read it they will be able to correct it over the press. I have a craftsman's wife interesting that she would know that we are small and that we are all in the world. I know that you would die to see me. I am sure that you would issue, though she has too many other things on her mind to put his mind on it. It is made up of many things.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter 1919] Aug. 18, New York [to] Alexander Berkman, [Atlanta, Ga. (government transcript)] / M. E[leanor] Fitzgerald. — 2 p. ; 24 x 19 cm.
Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

and I'll send it on to them also. That was nice of Mrs. Steele to remember you. She is a dear old lady. Mrs. C was in today and asked about you—remember the one who helped so much when you were on the Carpenter's case. She will write you—asked for your address. Wanted to send you a box of good cigarettes, but I told her that you would not be allowed to receive the mail. She gave \$50 toward the work of the new leaflet. I sent your niece Stella a copy of your letter so she can answer you direct. I hear quite often from them. I am still allowing the air to get away and have some time down there where it is quiet and get a full breath of the Ocean and some good swims. So glad that you heard from Philo—dear fellow—not very well—his head bothers him a lot—I rather think it is his glasses and I'm going to make arrangements for the money end of it so that he can have his eyes tested and new glasses. He is as beautiful as ever. I feel the same as you do about the mutual—but her mind is set—I presume having spoke to you about the different phases of the situation. I hope that she got in to see you again. She wrote a little letter saying that she was going in again last Saturday.

This is your 18th again—just one more to spend there. He wrote you on Saturday, dictated it to me, in fact, as his stone is on vacation. Who do you think came in just now? No—haven't seen him since early ~~XXXXXX~~ last spring. He wants a place to sleep as the cars are not running up his way. Same old Mo—quiet and calm and content as if the world was not in a turmoil. He is doing very well financially but he says "I spend it all". He had a long beautiful letter from Rudin. He, too, is doing well from a money standpoint—but it is a shame that he has stopped his writing—he does have ability—I know—Helena is up in Maine and Rudin writes that she is up there better having a change of environment etc. Minnie is with her also. You went there with Helen (his wife). Mo says "forgive me for my long and tedious silence. I'm a bum correspondent but I think of you tenderly always. Much love."

Bill Sales just came in, too—so you see that my visitors are varied and frequent. Sort-o the Center of the Universe, as it were, here at 837 Broadway. Lucy was glad for the little message you sent her—she is busy at her new job—she hasn't made up her mind whether she likes it or not. Mo has just stepped over again to say "tell him that I don't do the kiddies talk of you often and often and they, too, send their love."

Hilda and Sam are working up from the picnic that was for the benefit of Pol Prison—they lost about 50 dollars—MOM was at the picnic. I didn't do anything for it except to write news stories for the labor press—I think that's the reason of the failure. Some conceals you say. But that is the truth. I had no time with all the other things I had to do and thought that they could hustle up a few hundred dollars in the clear, anyway—but they didn't. They have been staying at the house as it has been raining the last two days and they cannot get the trains to their country tents in the woods. Oh I forgot how do you like my new paper? Isn't it rifty? That monogram at the top was made and given to me long ago when I used to be in Battle Creek Mich—given to me by a old CIA deacon. Some history and tradition this monogram has. The good deacon is dead now but I am sure that he would feel that I am an early child. I must get a bite to eat and then to the East side—some of the surprises are running so I guess I'll manage it somehow. Much love to you all day long—every day all day long for that matter. Affectionately, M.E. Fitzgerald

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman and Alexand[er] Berkman—Bolsheviki Activities, New York, 1919 Aug. 19 / J[oseph] G. Tucker [Agent; Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].— 2 p. ; 27 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Tucker reports on his preliminary efforts to determine the citizenship status of Goldman and Berkman.

Notes: Enclosed with 810113109.

REPORT MADE BY J. G. Tucker	PLACE WHERE MADE New York City	DATE WHEN MADE August 19, 1919	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE Aug. 18
TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE; NAMES OF PARTIES; NAME OF BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION. IN RE: EMMA GOLDMAN AND ALEXANDER BERKMAN. BOLSHEVIKI ACTIVITIES.			
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC. <p>Pursuant to a telephone message from the Chief to Agent Souly to ascertain the citizenship status of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman and also the exact date on which they are to be released from the penitentiary, I today called at the office of the United States Attorney and going over the file in this case learned that Alexander Berkman made, during his trial in July, 1917, the admission that he is a Russian subject. This statement was made to the Clerk of the Court. At the time Berkman made this statement to the Clerk of the Court, Emma Goldman also stated that she was born in Russia, was single and a citizen of the United States by reason of her father's naturalization. On April 6, 1908 at Noyes, Minn., Emma Goldman was examined by a Board of Special Inquiry, at which time she was entering the United States from Winnipeg, Manitoba. At that time she stated that she was married and her name was Mrs. Jacob Kersner and that her husband was a naturalized citizen. At that time she produced her alleged husband's naturalization papers but was unable to produce the certificate of marriage. In addition, she also stated at that time that she was born in Koenigsberg, Prussia. At the conclusion of the trial of Berkman and Goldman in July, 1917, Mr. Harold A. Content, the then Assistant United States Attorney who conducted the trial, wrote to Frederick C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island and called these facts to his attention, together with the statement made by Mr. John M. Clarke, Commissioner of Immigration at Montreal, Canada, to the effect that he was under the impression that the Board Special Inquiry at Noyes, Minn. had arrived at the conclusion</p>			
New York City.			

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman and Alexand[er] Berkman—Bolsheviki Activities, New York, 1919 Aug. 19 / J[oseph] G. Tucker [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].— 2 p. ; 27 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Tucker reports on his preliminary efforts to determine the citizenship status of Goldman and Berkman.

Notes: Enclosed with 810113109.

RMJ

-Special Report Com-

that Emma Goldman was not a citizen of the United States.

I later talked with Mr. Schell of the Law Division of the Immigration Station, Ellis Island, who informed me that the question of the Goldman woman's citizenship had recently been raised, as the result of an inquiry made by the St. Louis office of this Bureau and that the whole file regarding this woman had been forwarded to the Commissioner of Immigration at Washington for his decision.

Regarding the dates on which Bergman, who is confined in the Atlanta Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga. and Emma Goldman, who is confined in the State Penitentiary at Jefferson City, Mo. will be released, these penitentiaries will be communicated with and the information obtained from them forwarded to Washington immediately.

oooooOooooo

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Alexander Berkman—Bolsheviki Activities, New York, 1919
Aug. 21 / J[oseph] G. Tucker [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].—
1 p.; 27 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Tucker notes that Berkman just informed Weinberger that he should leave prison on October 1, 1919.

Notes: Broken type. Follow-up to 810930163.

REPORT FORM No. 1 EMJ

-4-

15-44.6 : a.c.

REPORT MADE BY: J. G. Tucker	PLACE WHERE MADE: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: August 21, 1919	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: August 19
TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGES OR NATURE OF MATTER BEING INVESTIGATED: IN RE: ALEXANDER BERKMAN. BOLSHEVIST ACTIVITIES.			
SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.: AUG 25 1919			
<p>Attention is respectfully called for the purpose of record to copy of a letter which was written by Alexander Berkman from the Atlanta, Ga. Penitentiary on August 13, 1919 to his attorney Harry Weinberger, 261 Broadway, New York City in which Berkman calls Weinberger's attention to the fact that he, Berkman, is due to be discharged from the Atlanta Penitentiary on the morning of October first.</p> <p>I call this to the attention of the Bureau for the reason that there have been recent inquiries as to the date when both Berkman and Emma Goldman are to be released from the penitentiary in which they have been confined.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">oooooOooooo</p>			
COPY OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Radical Division, New York Office.			

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter, 19] 19 Aug. 21 [New York to Alex]ander Berkman, [Atlanta, Ga. (government transcript)] / M. E[leanor] Fitzgerald. — 2 p. ; 24 x 19 cm.
Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Some busy days, these. Haven't had a chance to
you know what it means when you have to run after a
I work without such an animal-but this time it is
value and weight. Feel very well pleased with myself.
He answered your letter to him. I think he covered
well the points you have in mind. Some points that he has in mind
he doesn't bother you about until he is sure that he can make it
He has a long letter from R. All is well there. L.D. writes me that he
very much pleased with your little letter in Fr. He says: "I cannot
agree with him that all history vindicates the extreme radical. On the
contrary it seems to me that we radicals are always getting it in the
neck. It is true that the radical illuminates or inspires the world, but
his vision is not realized, and in trying to realize it he is constantly
killed or imprisoned, as Berkman is himself at the present moment. To put
it in another way, I think that the radical gesture (like the artistic or
poetic gesture) may be infinitely worth while, but it is almost always
defeated on the practical plane." How there is a chance for you to
get back at him. I answered him but I am curious to know what your answer
will be. I think mine was a good one (conceded me).
He also sent me a clipping from the August "Harvest" con-
cerning the fact that "Sweet Marie" has again broken into print. They are
running a serial story about her "Into An -- and out again". Think of it!
That willy called - called girl who never did know nor does not now know
the first ABC on the subject. Oh you men, how you are blinded by these
sex animals. By "hunch" regarding her was correct six years ago - it is just
as correct today. But it is often difficult for a woman to express her
opinion of a other woman's account of misinterpretation that is usually
made by the opposite sex. Think of it - this is the stuff that the "state
of public opinion" grows up. Just a foolish sensationalist who gains
delight in seeing her face and name in the press. I remember that
she used to shout phrases in front of Franklin's monument. I also remem-
ber that some reporter with some sense of humor said: "I wonder if Mar-
jorie Franklin doesn't get pretty tired listening to these 'agitators'."
I thought it was good at the time - and I still think so - she said to me
on one of the occasions: "I wish you (meaning me) would come down to
the square - they (meaning the officers etc) seem to have respect for
you." At that time some of the "comrades" the kind that secure the de-
gree of rebuke with a tape measure used to wonder if something was
"wrong" with me. Well, here I am and "Sweet Marie" is telling how she
came to leave it all and take the "straight" road - she was one of the
"finds" of those days. But crazy-headed her "number" even then. Some-
one has said: "Time, time - is on our side" so doubtless time will tele-
graph these busy souls where they belong - oblivion.
It is terribly warm here in the office today. I wonder how
it is there with you. I wish that I could have a hand and wrap you tight
to the sea shore and let you share to your heart's content, taking
time to the beating of the waves against Stella's "colored" beach. You, dear
old Bessie, I wonder if you are thinking of the "straw" in the
old slapping grounds or the "straw". They are offering the "straw"
up there in the air on going to fly up an article for
It would be quite a "fly" and I think some of the "straw" will be
of outside work. I am sure that you are doing a lot
of outside work.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter, 19]19 Aug. 21 [New York to Alex]ander Berkman, [Atlanta, Ga. (government transcript)] / M. E[leanor] Fitzgerald. — 2 p.; 24 × 19 cm.
Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

357 is some busy place. We have to earn a living as well as for the cause. I am getting away Saturday on the 5.30 boat. I will stay there a week - cannot remain longer for there is too much to be done in getting your work in shape etc. etc. You see there is rent or the "wicked".

Now I must close. But the best love of my heart you. I'll write you every day from P for I am leaving all work behind for that one week - just one little week to look at the sky and to take a good lung full of sea breeze. Hum - I can hardly wait.

Affectionately

M. E. Fitzgerald

Did I tell you that I had a good cheery letter from the Carpenter - such a splendid boy. He said that the Peace Commission reminded him of a fellow that worked for him once. He asked the assistant if he could fix a certain machine - the fellow answered: "I'll either fix it or fix it so that no one else can." That's pretty good, don't you think? He sent love to the Chief, the Queen, the Duchess and the Princess - well she always has it, he says.

M.E.F.

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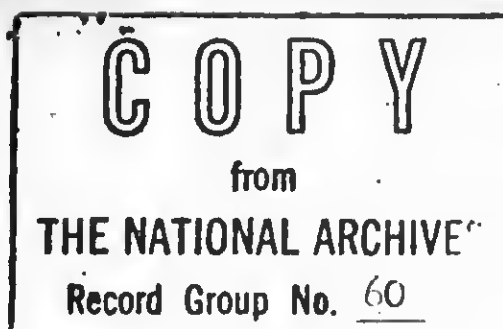
The Emma Goldman Papers

[Telegram] 1919 Aug. 22 [Washington, D.C. to William R. Painter, President, State Prison Board], Jefferson City, Mo. / [A. Mitchell] Palmer [Attorney General, Department of Justice].— 1 p. ; 34 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Summary: The attorney general asks when Goldman's sentence expires.

Notes: For reply, see 810113105.



Records of the Department of Justice
Central File Number 186233-13 (Section 3)

SK-MDB

186233-13

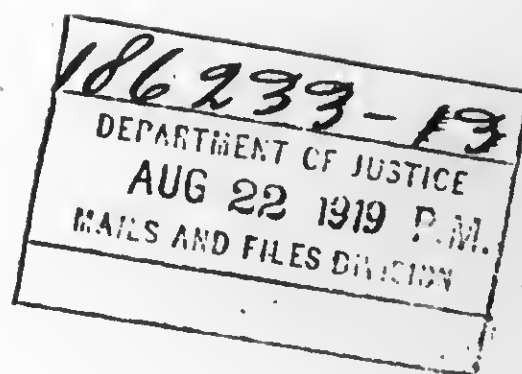
August 22, 1919.

Warden,
Missouri State Penitentiary,
Jefferson City, Missouri.

Please wire date expiration sentence

Emma Goldman.

PALMER



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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Telegram] 1919 Aug. 22, Jefferson City, Mo. [to A. Mitchell] Palmer, Attorney General [Department of Justice], Washington, D.C. / W[illiam] R. Painter, President, State Prison Board. — 1 p. ; 34 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Summary: Painter informs Palmer that Goldman will probably be released on September 28, 1919.

Notes: Dark copy. Reply to 810113104.

COPY

from
THE NATIONAL ARCHIVE

Record Group No. 60

Records of the Department of Justice
Central File Number 186233-13 (Section 3)

Department of Justice.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

5W.O. 480 Collected

Jefferson City, Mo. August 22, 1919

Attorney General Palmer,

Washington, D.C.

Emma Goldman's sentence expires August 29th will be held for
payment of fine and may be released September 28th if her ap-
plication to commissioner for release is acted upon favorably.

W.R. Painter,

President Mo. State Prison
Board

11:46 a.m.

186233-13-191

AUG 22 1919

ST. PAUL, MINN.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Memorandum] 1919 Aug. 23, Washington, D.C. [to John T.] Creighton [Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.] / J. Edgar Hoover [Special Assistant to the Attorney General] Department of Justice.—
2 p. ; 34 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Summary: Hoover reports on Berkman and Goldman's immigration status. He urges their deportation.

Notes: For enclosure, see 810930163. For response, see 810930167.

COPY

from

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVE

Record Group No. 60

Records of the Department of Justice
Central File Number 186233-13 (Section 3)

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

JEM-GPO

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

August 23, 1919.

FILE
J.E.H.

186233-13

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CREIGHTON.

I am attaching hereto a copy of a report received from the New York office relative to the cases of Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman who are at present sojourning in the custody of the federal authorities but who will shortly be released, their sentences about to expire. Berkman by his own admission is an alien, while Emma Goldman has claimed at various times to be an American citizen through the naturalization of her father and again through the naturalization of her husband, but it appears that the immigration authorities who personally examined her claim reached the conclusion that she was not a citizen of the United States. Upon communicating with the Department of Labor this morning, I was informally advised that Emma Goldman's case had on several occasions been before the Department of Labor for consideration but that the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Post, had refused to sustain the recommendation of the immigration inspector, stating that there was not sufficient facts to warrant the issuance of the warrant for deportation. I have requested Mr. McClelland

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Memorandum] 1919 Aug. 23, Washington, D.C. [to John T.] Creighton [Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.] / J. E[dgar] Hoover [Special Assistant to the Attorney General] Department of Justice.—
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C O P Y

from

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVE

Record Group No. 60

Records of the Department of Justice
Central File Number 186233-13 (Section 3)

Memo. for Mr. Creighton, -2- 8/23/19 JEH-GPO
Re Berkman and Goldman.

of the Bureau of Immigration to have a search made of their files and to submit the same to me for consideration relative to these two cases.

Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman are, beyond doubt, two of the most dangerous anarchists in this country and if permitted to return to the community will result in undue harm.

Respectfully,

J. E. Hoover

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Aug. 24, Davenport, Iowa [to] Harry Weinberger, N[ew] Y[ork] / Addie Clemens. — 10 p. ; 23 × 15 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: At Goldman's request, Clemens sends Weinberger a description of the Jefferson City prison working conditions.

Emma Goldman
case

Davenport Iowa.
Aug 24th 1919

Harry Weinberger

261 Broadway - N.Y. N.Y.

Dear Sir -

At last I will endeavor to give you a slight description of the Missouri State Prison at Jefferson City which I told you was a request of your client Emma Goldman.

About the worst that can be said for the place is the abominable task, for unless women are mules they are unable to make it daily thus are punished accordingly. The first three or four offences they are merely sent to their cell in the evening and deprived of any or all mail which may have arrived for them, if they continue to fall short on the task, the next

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Summary: At Goldman's request, Clemens sends Weinberger a description of the Jefferson City prison working conditions.

[Aug 24, 1919]

punishment, is termed up for a week which means to go directly to the cell each evening as soon as they have finished supper, as there isn't any work Saturday afternoon they must go to the cell immediately after dinner and remain until Monday morning, this without any more food at all Saturday and barely two thin slices of bread Sunday ^{with} water from the faucet in the cell. the above treatment continues until a full week some-times more. no mail received neither are they permitted to write during the time.

Now if they still fail to meet the demands of said task the last resort is the "blind cell" or dungeon for a period of from three (3) to

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[Aug. 24, 1919]

ten (10) days with two small slices of bread and a pint of water daily as nourishment, an open bucket to answer the purpose of a toilet, sleep on a cement floor with two small blankets as a bed - and no chance whatever to wash the face or comb the hair - a space about two and a half (2½) inches wide by six (6) inches long in the door for ventilation and no light.

Think what that means to a woman's health, when it comes to ten (10) days or more. I have known one kept there twenty-two (22) days.

The above treatment usually falls on women who are too old to withstand hard labor or those who are physically weak.

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[Aug. 24, 1919]

For instance one woman entered the institution in Nov. 1917. she was very poorly. nevertheless was placed in the shop. the rules claim you have sixty (60) days to learn the work, yet the book doesn't contain the word task. they do not punish one before those sixty days - but at the end of that time they don't only expect you to know how to do the work but also to make a full task. Now the woman mentioned above never was able to do the work required. for some time she hired a great amount but the boy in the shop finally complained about that she struggled on. was placed in the "d" class which only permitted her to write once in two weeks and often

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[Aug. 24. 1919]

sent up of earnings which deprived her of incoming mail. at last she staggered and reeled while working yet must continue in the shop. if she went to the doctor at morning sick call it was only to be ordered to return to work. On or about Nov. 12th 1918 she was placed in her cell on punishment receiving the same amount of food as when in the blind cell. This was on a Tues. other girls who were near would sneak food to her until two girls who desired a stand in with the matrons informed them that other girls were feeding the victim. she was then removed to the place known as the hospital which was little better than the blind cell as

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Summary: At Goldman's request, Clemens sends Weinberger a description of the Jefferson City prison working conditions.

[Aug. 24, 1919]

she was allowed but two blankets for a bed yet did have water and a toilet also better ventilation, this was the following Fri. or about Nov. 15th she was kept there a week and until the next Wed. then released it being Thanksgiving Eve. after being starved all that time was permitted to eat a heavy dinner of cold fat pork and vegetables as her first meal then was given her box that had been sent. Naturally in her famished condition she ate too much. The following Sat. she was unable to leave her cell. I of my own accord made an offer to make at least one jacket a day towards helping her make the task I also asked several of

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[Aug. 24, 1919]

The other women to assist all agreed. I then went to the Matron and asked if she intended to send the woman in the shop the coming Monday. I was told "yes" then asked permission to make the jacket for her. received a frank refusal - as there was nothing wrong with her only meanness and she had to make the task. However she grew worse and Sat. night they was forced to call the Dr. she was in a critical condition the next Monday they removed her to the hospital with a "so called nurse" in attendance, she was unconscious and remained so until death which came about seven (7) P.M. Dec. 4th 1918 - Yet there was nothing wrong. (Just a sure case of death from inhuman treatment and starvation.)

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[Aug. 24. 1919]

Please note I stated above that one wasn't punished under 60 days. I wish to say however it isn't often they punish under that time yet do in some cases.

One girl of about 18 yrs. of age came the very last part of 1918 or the early part of 1919. Can't remember exactly. However they punished her quite frequently even had her in the "blind cell" twice before the 60 days had expired - and continued to torture her. On the 30th of May I was told that they even went so far as one held her & while the other slapped and pounded her over the face and head each taking turns and at last gave her a kick and returned to the shop. This I did not see but the girl herself told me as did others. Yet whipping is

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Aug. 24, Davenport, Iowa [to] Harry Weinberger, N[ew] Y[ork] / Addie Clemens. — 10 p. ; 23 × 15 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: At Goldman's request, Clemens sends Weinberger a description of the Jefferson City prison working conditions.

[Aug. 24, 1919]

abolished there it is claimed as I was released June 3rd. I can't say what has taken place since.

Food at all times was terrible not only cheap but unclean. as the cooking is done in the men's dept. by men. Since the arrival of Kate O'Hare they did however get the food better as she is an untiring worker in behalf of the women inmates as is Clara C. G.

She also accomplished enough that they were putting in shower baths when I left - while before we had but two tubs for about 80 women some of these being in the last stages of disease, tuberculosis, syphilis and others yet we all used the same tub for bathing.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Aug. 24, Davenport, Iowa [to] Harry Weinberger, N[ew] Y[ork] / Addie Clemens. — 10 p. ; 23 × 15 cm.

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Summary: At Goldman's request, Clemens sends Weinberger a description of the Jefferson City prison working conditions.

[Aug. 24, 1919]

The "so called Foreman" in the shop is a boy of about twenty one (21) years a regular yrouch and a slave driver with no consideration in the least as to what women are able to do.

The old and weak are those that have it hardest. yet all fare bad enough.

I think I've said enough for one writing so shall close. as I expect to write E. G. for the last time at 11:45. the date of her release being Aug. 29th. I presume you will see her soon. Hoping to hear from you if convenient. I am Yours Truly,

Mrs. Addie Clemens.

Gen. Del.

Davenport. Ia.

Best Wishes for you & your client E. G.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Aug. 24, Atlanta [Ga. to] M. E[leanor] Fitzgerald, New York [government transcript] / Alexander Berk[man]. — 2 p. ; 24 x 19 cm.
Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

up his courage. Everything will be alright. Best greetings to Nellie and little Dave's mother. Do they know that Wilton's brother is very rich? Perhaps they could find time to drop in to see him? Dear how in our friends Dr Conn and little Anna? Is she better? I never got the Dr's letter. Did he forget to send it? I saw his two articles in the weekly and they were extremely good. Glad he spoke up—it will help to clear away some cobwebs—love to the whole "family". How is dear old Harry? Can he drop me a line? I want and need a good talk with him. I happened to see that article of Hunt in Collier's. Rather good. Bill's up in the world. Don't have glasses for Phil made by Harris. Highway robbers. The local coulist put 2 new "temple" pieces in my spectacles for \$1.50. Said he'd duplicate these spectacles for less than \$15.00 even now. Harris charged \$29.75. Bill's sent flower in token of pionio's success. But you say they lost money. How are Sam's injuries? Dear old Mo still alive and talking medloir—love to him, Jda and the kiddies. My second 3 months are now up. I remain in isolation but I may be permitted to write every week. Not certain yet. Love to Hal. I wonder how the days are passing now there in the hospital. Her picture with yours is on my little table and I look into those deep blue, thoughtful eyes and try to vitalize to myself the thoughts back of them. It will not be long now, patience and a firm will are omnipotent, when supporting a mind not ~~exhausted~~ obscured by the prejudices and errors of the moment. Much love to Hal and you, dear heart.

AB

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Aug. 25, New York [to] Alexander Berkman, [Atlanta, Ga. (government transcript)] / [Mary Heaton] V[orse]. — 1 p. ; 24 x 19 cm.
Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

to Alex Berkman No. 7422 Provincetown Aug. 25th 1919
Dear Comrade . . . Chest up - Your release will come soon, and if the capitalists want to send you to Russia, farewell but our minds and hearts are with you. In the name of all the many martyrs of your cause the world over let us hail the new order, in the name of our fraternal relations let there be peace and equality. . . Have we much more to say if little, so much the better, if not then we must work all the harder.
Comradely James Gallo

to Alexander Berkman No. 7422 New York Aug. 25th 1919
Dear Haig . . . Just a few lines to let you know that we have not forgotten you. We often talk about you at the Rand School. Miss Emma Goldman is well according to a letter received from her a short time ago. Richards O'Hare is now with her. Give our love to Eugene V. Debs. Tell him we have 5,000,000 voters, trades unionists with us. With love to you and Gene
Yours till Death O.B.V.

to Alexander Berkman No. 7422 Provincetown Aug. 25th 1919
Regards from the home of fishing and sailboating
Harry Weinberger

to Alex Berkman No. 7422 Provincetown Aug. 25th 1919
Dear B. . . Has rained ever since I landed yesterday. But it is a glorious spot. Beautiful rainbow over the bay now. Am staying with Mary C. & Helen Minnie in a cabin & a man & one of our friends of Hiram from Manila. Am all with Stella & Teddie. I will stay a week then back to the friend. Oh, it's wonderful here. What life SHOULD be. Marie's house & children are lovely. Stayed in bed most of today. I was so tired. Love always

M. R. Fitzgerald

to Alex Berkman No. 7422 Provincetown Friday
Haven't time to write just now. Am going off for distation. Have been thinking of you much lately. Am enclosing these sweet smelling flowers to you.
Love
Topsy Jorsey

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Aug. 25 [Washington, D.C. to] Anthony Caminetti, Commissioner General [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor], Washington, D.C. / [John T. Creighton] Special Assistant to the Attorney General [Department of Justice].— 1 p.; 24 × 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Creighton asks Caminetti for Berkman and Goldman's deportation status pending their release from prison.

Notes: Barely legible. Enclosed with 830214004. Response to 810113109.

JUL-010

August 25, 1919.

Honorable Anthony Caminetti,
Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Caminetti:

I would deeply appreciate it if you would advise me as to the status of the cases of ALEXANDER BERKMAN and EMMA GOLDMAN, two persons who I believe have been before you previously for consideration in regard to the advisability of issuing warrants of deportation. I have been informed that these subjects will be released from the Federal Penitentiary within the course of the next week or ten days and it is for that reason that I am making the above inquiry.

Very truly yours,

Special Assistant to the Attorney General.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

830214004

[Memorandum, 1919] Aug. [26, Washington, D.C. to Anthony Caminetti] Commissioner General [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor, Washington, D.C.] / W.J. Peters, Law Officer, Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor].—
1 p.; 26 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Peters reviews Berkman and Goldman's immigration status and suggests that the Bureau of Immigration arrest Goldman upon her release from prison.

Notes: Handwritten postscript by Caminetti asks Peters to make his recommendation to the secretary of labor. For enclosure, see 810930167. For related documents, see 830214003, 830214006, and 830214007.

52410/43-A

August 26, 1919

MEMORANDUM FOR THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL:

I beg to invite your attention to letter hereunder from Mr. Creighton, of the Department of Justice, requesting advices as to the status of the cases of Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman, whose sentences in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta will expire on or about the first proximo.

By reference to the files, it will be noted that warrant issued for the arrest of Berkman in immigration deportation proceedings some time ago, and that, on the basis of evidence contained in the Bureau's files which seemed to show quite satisfactorily that Emma Goldman is an alien, the Bureau prepared a telegraphic warrant for her arrest in July, 1917. The Assistant Secretary declined to issue the warrant at the time, but, in returning the case to the Bureau, stated that said warrant would be signed for execution "upon submission of prima facie evidence of her alienage." There was then prepared in the Bureau a memorandum reviewing the evidence pro and con in this connection, from which evidence the Bureau reached the positive conclusion that she is, indeed, an alien and, in view of her status as an anarchist and her activities along that line, was subject to arrest under the deportation clause of the law. On April 26th, last, the case was referred to the Secretary's office with the suggestion that perhaps the Secretary would like to call a conference with a view to determining the policy to be pursued in the case.

I am sure I do not know just what course the case should now take. Undoubtedly Miss Goldman will resume her activities as a leading anarchist of the country upon her release from the institution, and, while her prominence in anarchistic circles will undoubtedly render it possible to locate her at any time it may be desired to serve the warrant of arrest on her, it may be deemed advisable to curtail her privileges and her activities from the very beginning by taking custody of her immediately that she is released by the Penitentiary authorities.

WJP/FE
Mr. Peters!
Please inform
the foreign
anarchist
memorandum
to Mr. C
26/19
G.M.P.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman — Deportation Matter, New York, 1919 Aug. 27 / [C.] J. Scully [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p. ; 28 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Scully reports the dates of Berkman and Goldman's release from prison.

Notes: Broken type; light copy.

MADE BY: J. Scully.	PLACE WHERE MADE: New York City.	DATE WHEN MADE: Aug. 27, 1919.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Aug. 25, 1919.
IN RE: ALEXANDER BERKMAN AND EMMA GOLDMAN.			
DEPORTATION MATTER.			
DEPARTMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.			
<p>In reply to letters sent from this office, making inquiries as to the dates scheduled for the release from prison of the above named, answers were forwarded to this office today from the U. S. penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga. and from the state prison at City of Jefferson, Mo. P.D.W.</p> <p>Warden Fred B. Zerbet of Atlanta advised that Berkman, with all commutation allowances for good conduct, will be released on September 1st, 1919, provided he pays his fine of \$10,000., which if not paid, will cause him to be held thirty days additional.</p> <p>Mr. W. R. Painter, President of the Prison Board at the state prison, City of Jefferson, Mo., advised that he is unable at this time to furnish the date upon which <u>Emma Goldman</u> will be released. He mentions the fact that her two years sentence will expire August 29th, 1919, but she will be held on the \$10,000. fine until released according to law.</p>			
<p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:</p> <p>2-577</p>			

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Aug. 27 [Washington, D.C. to] Bliss Morton [Agent in Charge, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice], Cleveland, Ohio / [Frank Burke] Assistant Director and Chief [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. - 1 p. ; 24 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Burke asks Morton to prepare a summary of the Espionage Act prosecution against Goldman and Berkman in Ohio for use at their deportation hearings.

Notes: Barely legible. For reply, see 880606074.

JKE-GPO

August 27, 1919.

Bliss Morton, Esq.,
504 Federal Building,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Sir:

I am advised that ALEXANDER BERKMAN and EMMA GOLDMAN, two of the subjects who were tried in the northern district of Ohio, for violation of the Espionage Law, are about to be released from the Federal Penitentiary, having completed their sentences. It is particularly desired to endeavor to establish deportation proceedings against these subjects, in accordance with my confidential letter of instructions of August 12, 1919, relating to such proceedings. I am informed that EMMA GOLDMAN claims to be an American citizen through a common-law marriage which she effected. ALEXANDER BERKMAN, I am advised, is not an American citizen and has never claimed to be such.

In view of the fact that these two particularly dangerous individuals are about to be released, I desire that you prepare a full and detailed statement of all the facts available in your office, conferring with the United States Attorney who prosecuted these cases and definitely establishing the allegiance of these persons. I believe that Emma Goldman's claim to citizenship can not be substantiated and every effort should be made to establish this fact.

Kindly give this matter your preferred attention.

Very truly yours,

Assistant Director and Chief.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Memorandum] 1919 Aug. 29 [Washington, D.C. to William B. Wilson] Secretary [of Labor, Department of Labor, Washington, D.C.] / A[nthony] Caminetti, Commissioner General [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor].— 1 p. ; 25 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Caminetti sends Goldman and Berkman's immigration files to the secretary of labor, recommending Goldman's arrest for deportation.

Notes: Handwritten postscript by Wilson to issue warrants. Follow-up to 830214004.

hmp
52410/43-A

August 29, 1919.



MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY:

The files hereto attached cover the cases of Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman, two supposed anarchists and alleged to be leaders among that group in the United States. Your particular attention is invited to the previous memoranda appearing immediately hereunder. A warrant of arrest against Berkman is now outstanding; but no warrant has as yet been issued for Emma Goldman, apparently because of the fact that there was some doubt as to her alienage at the time her case was presented to the Assistant Secretary on July 20, 1917, when a formal warrant was presented for the affixing of his signature. Since that time the Bureau has had occasion to go into the case carefully, as you will note from the memoranda hereunder, and there seems to be no reason to doubt that Emma Goldman is an alien, is an anarchist, and is subject to be expelled from the country under the terms of the Act of October 16, 1918.

Both Berkman and Goldman are now about to be released from the Federal Penitentiary, and, in the absence of instructions to the contrary, the hearing in the Berkman case will be proceeded with immediately that he is released. As to these cases the Bureau is in receipt from the Special Assistant to the Attorney General of inquiries concerning their status, and notifying it of their early release from prison. The activities of Miss Goldman in the past have been such as to warrant proceeding against her under the terms of the Act of October 16, 1918, unless the Department considers that ~~there is some doubt~~ the question of citizenship involved ~~renders~~ that course inadvisable.

As the cases are of importance, I would appreciate receiving such instructions as you may have to offer.

WJP*REM

A. Caminetti
Commissioner General

Issue warrants

W.B. Aug 29-19

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter, 19]19 Aug. 30, Portland, Ore. [to] Alex[ander] Berkman, [Atlanta, Ga. (government transcript)] / Kitty Beck. — 1 p. ; 24 × 19 cm.
Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Alexander Berkman No 7422

Portland, Oregon, Aug. 30th
Chamber of Commerce Building

Alex Berkman, I feel very remorseful that I have let you go for so long, but you can have little idea of the pressure of my time. Also no doubt you have heard of my accident some time ago and the physical and mental pain because of it. Well I feel that this is no real excuse for not having held out an encouraging word to you. I suppose the real reason is that I have been intending to do so from day to day and time has run longer than I anticipated.

Have you received, or would you be allowed to, or care to, a copy of my second edition of "Poet in the Desert" or would you like to distribute some copies? It is a small sheet, paper covered copy printed in response to a demand for such an edition, the first edition having been exhausted.

It must be poor comfort to you to know that some day when you are dead and dust you will have your proper weight in the world as one of the many martyrs who have been executed by Society because they sought to set men free.

I am just leaving for Eastern Oregon and want to let you know that I will send to Stella thru Kitty a little financial help to reach you upon your return to New York at the time of your release. I am glad indeed to know that you will soon be through with that part of your ordeal.

Sincerely

G. R. S. Wood
Per KB



To Alex Berkman No 7422

Portland, Oregon August 30th

My dearest Sasha,

Don't think because I have not written you that you are ever for one single moment forgotten, because I think of you so often; but I have been sick a lot and blue a lot and busy as well, so time flies by. Now that it is about time for you to emerge, I take my typewriter in hand to send you my love and to say that either I will send to Stella for you a small donation to help things along financially or perhaps bring it myself. I am going to try very hard to go East and take you home, if it is possible for me to do it which I think it will be. She wrote me that would give her joy and I feel that anything that would help her to forget for a moment her unhappy trial would be much pleasure to me as well. I wish I might see you as well and probably will. I enclose a letter written by Mr Wood.

Affectionately

Kitty Beck

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter, 1919] Aug. 31, Provincetown [Mass. to] Alexander Berkman, [Atlanta, Ga. (government transcript)] / Stella Ballantine. — 2 p. ; 24 x 19 cm.
Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Alexander Berkman No. 7422

Provincetown, Aug. 31st

Dearest One,

How I wish the days were flying for you as fast as they go for me. But every lane has its turning, and you are so much nearer the end of another. If thoughts could write themselves into words, and love carry letters, what rooms you would have. But I am alive all the balabustas of my race, I never finish the house-hold chores.

I had a very beautiful letter from your Sister. How well she is getting on, perhaps I wrote, but it looks as if before very long she will be quite her old self. I know how a marriage of convenience shocks one of your sensitive tastes, yet your dearest friends of the past in the old country have frequently contracted such with happy results. That is the way Kai feels about it and expects you to look at it from the same point of view. However she will only do so if there is no other way of providing for her aged and needy relations.

Doubtless Fitz wrote you that Helena and Minnie are staying with me, as well as the Doctor who has been looking after Teddy. You know the old adage that it never rains but pours. I have been imploring P. to come out to me all Summer. Last Friday she told me she wired me at last, but the wire never came. Imagine my surprise when Teddy came back with the Dr. to hear that H.V. and P. had also arrived on the same train. P. 193 is staying with Mary and being well taken care of. My house is small and this cramped it to capacity. I was sorry you can imagine. Helena is the saddest person I have ever known. She seems to be moving into horror all the time. She sees only darkness. It is terrible to be near her. She is one of the real horrors of the war I tell you. But Minnie had been dragging her from one place to another in a friend's car, and when they got to Boston, she insisted on coming to me. Of course I said yes. But how self-torture is awful -- I have never witnessed such spirit flagellations. She feels untried if she forgets for one single moment, and is restless to say she hardly sleeps. Meanwhile she is trying Minnie. For the first time since Minnie returned from the Islands, she is leaving her Mother for a few hours at a time, and that with me. It is not such a story as one should tell you about. Now you are so close to some of the joys of life, you who always faced so bravely all that life's adventure brought, but I wanted to explain under what circumstances I am now living. P. has written you in full about her vacation. A new one will stay until Tuesday. I begged her yesterday to make it longer, but she says she cannot. She feels there is so much to prepare for your coming out.

Your sister is ever worrying about your clothes. She sends me a long message about a new suit for you, pajamas and your bath robe, as if our dear thoughtful P. will not attend to those things as she always has. She has a plan of coming here with you for a rest. It wouldn't be a bad idea. Just two weeks of quiet rest, the sea and the sun. Then the battle again. If he can get some of my own vacation would be spoiled. Tell him she says further. It will be a great treat to see his bald head again as it was in 1900. With much love to him.

You have followed Teddy's advice in the time of trouble. The really possible one that he need not come back to town.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter, 1919] Aug. 31, Provincetown [Mass. to] Alexander Berkman, [Atlanta, Ga. (government transcript)] / Stella Ballantine. — 2 p. ; 24 × 19 cm.
Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

as they had plenty of fighters and thanked him for offering his services. It looks like victory handed down. Isn't it a splendid example of artists' solidarity? I tell you we are proud of today's session.

"What do you think I am?" says my son, when I want him to do anything. The other day we were walking by a lake. He asked me suddenly what I would do if he should drown. "Cry" I said. "That wouldn't bring me back", says practical Ian. The other day Willie Cook, Nellie Price's ten year old, took him to dancing school. He took a look and said "I want to go home". "Why?" asks Willie. "He's a sissy" replies our three year old, turns on his heel and walks home a good half mile by himself, disgusted. He grows impatient every day and you too will have great times together, I know.

I am going out to meet E. the end of the month. I feel it will be easier for her, and I know you will be relieved and glad. She protested at first but I think it wiser. We hope to get the glad news of your freedom by wire in At. Louis.

You cannot know what a joy Sylvia's letters were to me after she had seen you. Blessed girl, what a dear she is. I am proud of her friendship. Her love is so loyal and true and beautiful. I think her decision was splendid in view of circumstances.

I still have much to say, but it is so soon now when we can talk to our heart's content. Dearest friend of my childhood and of all time I embrace you and send you my warmest love.
Stella Ballantine

Helen and Minnie send their love, and Teddy and Ian too. Dr. Werschin is visiting us and sends warmest regards.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Excerpts from] Anarchism and Other Essays [1919 Sept.? Washington, D.C.?] / [Bureau of Investigation? Department of Justice].— 2 p.; 27 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: A government official excerpts portions of Goldman's book, *Anarchism and Other Essays*, to use at her deportation hearing to prove she is an anarchist.

"Anarchism and Other Essays".

In the Preface -

(After hearing John Most lecture, for the first time, Miss Goldman states:

"Surely they had but to hear him to throw off their old beliefs and see the truth and beauty of Anarchism!"

(In answer to her question: "Why do you not say how things will be operated under Anarchism?" she states:

"Anarchism, at least as I understand it, leaves posterity free to develop its own particular system in harmony with its needs."

Essay on Anarchism.

Page 56. Miss Goldman gives as her definition for Anarchism:

"The philosophy of a new social order based on liberty unrestricted by man-made law; the theory that all government rest on violence, and are therefore wrong and harmful as well as unnecessary."

58 "Anarchism is the only philosophy which brings to man the consciousness of himself; which maintains that God, the State, and society are non-existent, that their promises are null and void, since they can be filled only through man's subordination".

"Anarchism is the great liberator of man from the phantoms that have held him captive; it is the arbiter and pacifier of the two forces for individual and social harmony."

59 "Religion the dominion of the human mind; Property the dominion of the human needs; and Government, the dominion of human conduct, represent the stronghold of man's enslavement and all the horrors it entails. "

"The spirit of Anarchism has lifted man from his prostrate position. He now stands erect, with his face toward the light. He has learned to see the insatiable, devouring, devastating nature of property, and he is preparing to strike the monster dead."

61-2 (Advocating freedom of choice of mode and conditions of work, Miss Goldman states:

"Such free display of human energy being possible only under complete individual and social freedom, anarchism directs its forces against the third and greatest foe of all social equality; namely, the State, organized authority, or statutory law, - the dominion of human conduct."

63 "Indeed, the keynote of government is injustice."

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Excerpts from] Anarchism and Other Essays [1919 Sept.? Washington, D.C.?] / [Bureau of Investigation? Department of Justice].— 2 p.; 27 x 19 cm.

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Summary: A government official excerpts portions of Goldman's book, *Anarchism and Other Essays*, to use at her deportation hearing to prove she is an anarchist.

63.- "The State is the altar of political freedom and, like the religious altar, it is maintained for the purpose of human sacrifice."

"In fact, there is hardly a modern thinker who does not agree that government, organized authority, or the State, is necessary only to maintain or protect property and monopoly. It has proven efficient in that function only."

64 Quotes Blackstone as saying:

"Human laws are invalid, because they are contrary to the laws of nature."

65 "The most absurd apology for authority and law is that they serve to diminish crime. Aside from the fact that the State is itself the greatest criminal, breaking every written and natural law, stealing in the form of taxes, killing in the form of war and capital punishment, it has come to an absolute standstill in coping with crime. It has failed utterly to destroy or even minimize the horrible scourge of its own creation."

67. "Anarchism aims to strip labor of its deadening, dulling aspect, of its gloom and compulsion."

"To achieve such an arrangement of life Government, with its unjust, arbitrary, repressive measures must be done away with."

"In destroying government and statutory laws, Anarchism proposes to rescue the self-respect and independence of the individual from all restraint and invasion of authority."

69 "Anarchism does not stand for military drill and uniformity; it does, however, stand for the spirit of revolt, in whatever form, against everything that hinders human growth. All Anarchists agree in that, as they also agree in their opposition to the political machinery as a means of bringing about the great social change."

71 " * * * Anarchism therefore stands for direct action, the open defiance of, and resistance to, all laws and restrictions, economic, social, and moral. But defiance and resistance are illegal. Therein lies the salvation of man. * * * "

72 "Direct action" * * * against the authority in the shop, * * * the authority of the law, * * * "the invasive, meddling authority of our moral code, - is the logical, consistent method of Anarchism."

73. "Will it lead to a revolution? Indeed, it will. * * * revolution is but thought carried into action."

15446

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Notes on Criminal Record of Emma Goldman, 1919 Sept.? New York?] / [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 4 p. ; 23 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: A Bureau of Investigation employee takes notes on Goldman's criminal record, probably from her file at the New York Police Department.

Notes: Light copy; barely legible.

1) Goldman

~~August 9/1917. Pleaded guilty to holding~~
~~meeting at 7th Ave. N.Y.C. N.Y.C. 100~~

~~9/9/1917. Pleaded guilty to N.Y.C. 100~~
~~pleading guilty to N.Y.C. 100~~
~~+ unlawful assembly~~
~~Judge Martin~~
~~General Session~~

~~9/10/01 charged with N.Y.C. 100~~

NY Herald 11/22/01

Reps of police record taken at N.Y.C. 100

Grand Jury + N.Y.C. 100

Notes

9/25/1893

10/1/1893

Age 21 1893

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The Emma Goldman Papers

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Notes: Light copy; barely legible.

2/ Article in World 9/10/01
 Hattie Goldman born in Kovna
 Russia 33 yrs ago. Came to U.S. in
 1885. Parents lived in Rochester
 & married Jacob Kersner.

A. Kersner - Herald 8/10/09 } People
 Hattie - Decision handed down in
 U.S. Court by Judge John R. Hazel
 Buffalo N.Y. & states she not a
 citizen. Papers of her husband
 A. Kersner perished because ob-
 tained in 1884 falsely in his age.
 Says she is native of Russia

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Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: A Bureau of Investigation employee takes notes on Goldman's criminal record, probably from her file at the New York Police Department.

Notes: Light copy; barely legible.

~~2 Bellingham Wash -~~

~~He & Arthur are~~

~~his. He is held in jail. Release~~

~~in promise to leave city~~

~~1950 He is~~

~~1/16/09 San Fran on charges of~~

~~Consp.~~

~~1/16/09 also indicted for 407 of PC -~~

~~All cases dismissed~~

~~2/12/97 at Providence for Dis Cont~~

~~discharged~~

~~1/27/03 NYC - charge 3.0 - not~~

~~held~~

~~10/30/06 1st 2nd~~

~~Protec 4687A
State penit~~

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Notes on Criminal Record of Emma Goldman, 1919 Sept.? New York?] / [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. - 4 p. ; 23 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: A Bureau of Investigation employee takes notes on Goldman's criminal record, probably from her file at the New York Police Department.

Notes: Light copy; barely legible.

4

11/16/17

NYC

Arrested

F.D.

11/16/17

11/20/16

arrested

11/16/16

James Marshall
Adm. Control
Special Services

11/10/16

Ways + means

Jefferson City

Paul Twilander file

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Notes on Criminal Record of Emma Goldman: Committee of 5, 1919 Sept.? New York?] / [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 2 p. ; 18 x 11 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: A government investigator summarizes the information in Goldman's file on the Committee of Five, organized to simultaneously assassinate public officials.

Notes: Light copy; barely legible.

1919
 Com. of 5 organized
 last year in New York
 city on island. Means
 of Com. and way to
 prison on coast of N.Y.
 radical group.
 named with money
 sent from Russia.
 (Louis W. Whittemore)
 (Julian Winner N.Y.C.)
 active members of
 order of Assassination
 (Mrs. Mary Schreiber)
 (Mrs. Philip Kerner)
 Chicago Dept. for Com.
 Miss Kerner, sister
 of I.W.W. Russian Pub.
 H. Tschorn one of
 Com. sent to Louis
 Emma Goldman organ-
 izing Com. of 5 to act at
 given time to ass. Pres.
 H. Varney, organizer
 at St. Louis.
 Kate C. Hare, wife of
 fanatical socialist

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: A government investigator summarizes the information in Goldman's file on the Committee of Five, organized to simultaneously assassinate public officials.

Notes: Light copy; barely legible.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Notes on Criminal Record of Emma Goldman, 1919 Sept.? Chicago?] / [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p. ; 18 x 11 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: A government investigator takes notes on Goldman's record in Chicago, gathering evidence for her deportation hearing.

Notes: Light copy; barely legible.

Emma Goldman;
Chicago Meeting held to
raise funds to gather
money to appeal case
pending for her
deportation. It proclaimed
that Amer. anocracy
is turning times worse
than before.

2. In speaking at
meeting and Dr. Harlow
Miles

3. Her presence at
meeting 1918
Chicago City 1120

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter, 1919 Sept.? Rochester, N.Y. to] Stell[a Ballantine, New York] / Saxe [Commins]. — 2 p. ; 17 × 27 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: Saxe Commins warns Stella Ballantine that Goldman should hunt for Jacob Kersner cautiously, since he probably wants to avoid the police. He worries that Goldman will be deported and wonders if he can marry her to keep her in the United States.

Notes: Two shots of three pages.

Wednesday

Dear Stell, — [Sept. 1919]

In addition to what I telephoned and wrote last night, I want you to know that "Jack Lewis," if he is alive, will probably want to hide his identity because of certain criminal proceedings that will follow his discovery. So it would be well to warn Ed. that if she does want to make an effort to locate him, it should be done with circumspection. I cannot see what good his testimony would do, as he has been discredited and would, most likely, be involved in proceedings all his own.

The case, between ourselves, looks almighty hopeless from the angle. Is there no other

The Emma Goldman Papers

8506252601

[Letter, 1919 Sept.? Rochester, N.Y. to] Stella Ballantine, New York] / Saxe [Commins]. — 2 p. ; 17 x 27 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: Saxe Commins warns Stella Ballantine that Goldman should hunt for Jacob Kersner cautiously, since he probably wants to avoid the police. He worries that Goldman will be deported and wonders if he can marry her to keep her in the United States.

Notes: Two shots of three pages.

As I assured you, all's well here. The old man has been inking high again but an occasional verbal tiff in the car causes him to subside.

Good luck and love of
Saxe.

defence? There isn't the remotest possibility of establishing the death of K because the records up to Dec. 20 1906 are complete and conclusive.

What else can be done from this end? I am ready to undertake anything that will be of avail. Can't Ed. marry me without being held for the more serious charge of incest?

It was wonderful to talk to you last night, thrilling and next to being in N.Y. the most satisfactory thing that could happen. I shall do it more often, shaming your anger by waking you at midnight. The rates are much cheaper after twelve.

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter, 1919] Sept. 1, New York [to] Emma [Goldman, Jefferson City, Mo.] / Cooper Union. — 2 p. ; 7 × 12 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: A friend, identified only as "Cooper Union," assures Goldman that she is loved by thousands and that the political struggle continues. A general strike is planned for October 5.

Notes: Enclosed with 880606077 and 880606079.

Dear Emma New York
Sept 1
You are not forgotten in
New York. Hardly a day passes
but your name is not mentioned
in some newspaper.
You are beloved by thousands.
Courage, dear, your name will
always be linked with the famous

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter, 1919] Sept. 1, New York [to] Emma [Goldman, Jefferson City, Mo.] / Cooper Union. — 2 p. ; 7 × 12 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: A friend, identified only as "Cooper Union," assures Goldman that she is loved by thousands and that the political struggle continues. A general strike is planned for October 5.

Notes: Enclosed with 880606077 and 880606079.

martyrs of history
There are 140 strikes in Brooklyn
in various trades. A general strike
is scheduled for October 5th.
Our comrades are getting into strategic
positions all over; in the synag; the
churches, courts and other places.
So courage, dear Heart, our time
is coming. With love to Mrs O'Hare,
the Secret Room and yourself (Cooper Union).

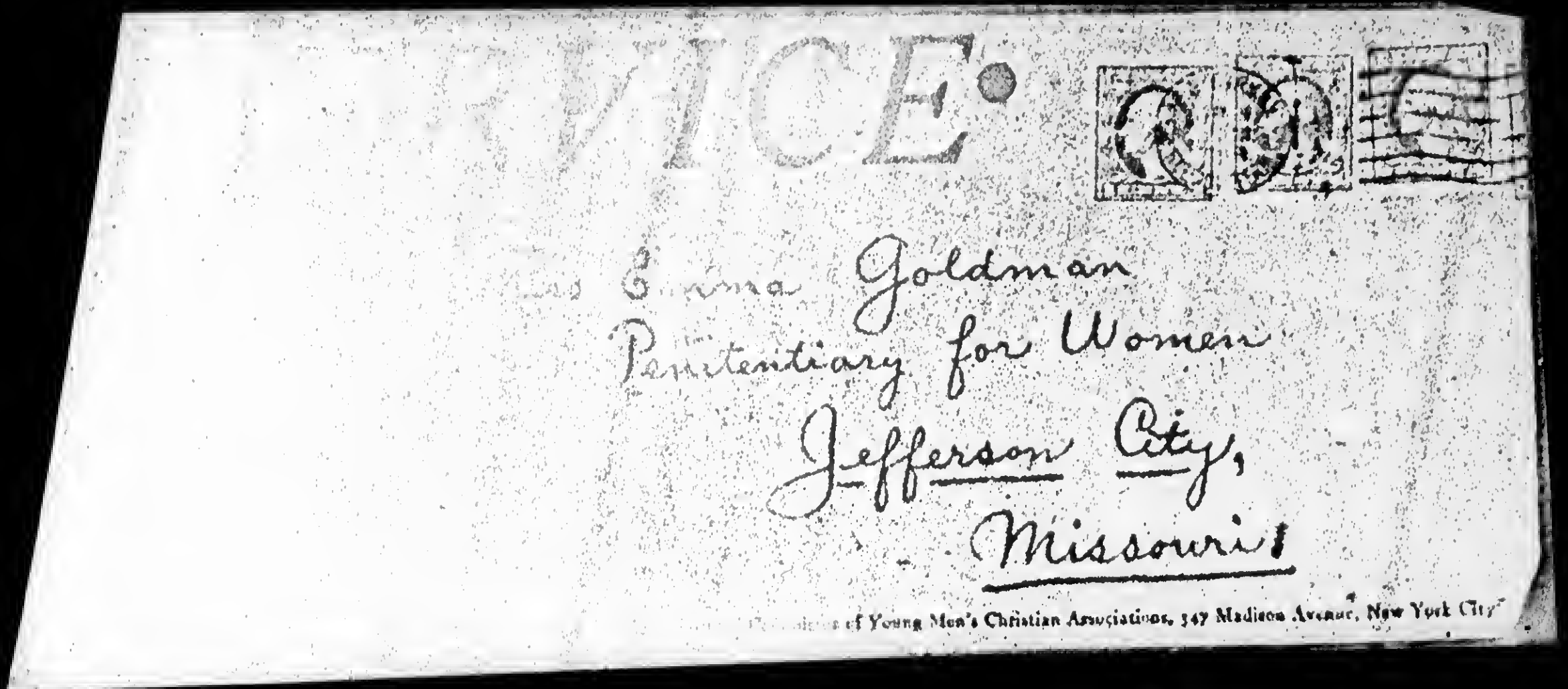
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Envelope, 1919 Sept. 1, New York to] Emma Goldman, Jefferson City, Mo. /
[Cooper Union]. — 1 p. ; 10 × 23 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Notes: Light copy; portions illegible. For enclosure, see 880606078. Enclosed with 880606077.



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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 2, Cleveland, Ohio [to] Frank Burke, Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. / Bliss Morton, Special Agent in Charge, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice. — 1 p.; 24 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Morton reports that the government never tried Goldman and Berkman for Espionage Act violations in Ohio.

Notes: Reply to 810930168.

304 FEDERAL BUILDING
TELEPHONE MAIN 4140

BLISS MORTON
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

United States Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

CLEVELAND, OHIO

IN ANSWERING
REFER TO
INITIALS

BM

Sept. 2, 1919

Frank Burke, Esquire,
Assistant Director and Chief,
Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Answering your letter (JEH) of August 27th

I beg to advise that I am unable to locate any reports
in this office concerning violations of the espionage
act by Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman.

On taking this matter up with the United States
Attorney in Cleveland, he informs me these persons were
never tried in the Northern District of Ohio for violation
of the Espionage Law.

Very truly yours,

Bliss Morton,
Special Agent-in-Charge.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Telegram] 1919 Sept. 4, Jefferson City, Mo. [to A. Mitchell] Palmer, Attorney General [Department of Justice], Washington, D.C. / W[illiam] R. Painter, President [State] Prison Board. — 1 p. ; 34 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Summary: Painter informs Palmer that Goldman has applied for her release and asks for instructions.

Notes: Dark copy. For reply, see 810113103.

COPY
from
THE NATIONAL ARCHIVE
Record Group No. 60

Records of the Department of Justice
Central File Number 186233-13 (Section 3)

Department of Justice

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

61.0. 8. Collopy

Jefferson City, Mo. September 4, 1919.

Mr. Attorney General

My dear Sir:

Emma Goldman has filed application for release from payment of fine with commissioner Celaberg of Jefferson City. If he grants release does your department or the Immigration Department have any objection?

W. R. Painter

President Prison Board.

1:25 p.m.

Handwritten: Approved 9
W. R. Painter

186233-13-193
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
SEP 4 1919 P.M.
U.S. MARSHALS DIVISION
STEWART BUILDING

RECORDED
SEP 6 1919

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Telegram] 1919 Sept. 4 [Washington, D.C. to] W[illiam] R. Painter, President [State] Prison Board, Jefferson City, Mo. / [A. Mitchell] Palmer [Attorney General, Department of Justice]. — 1 p. ; 34 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Summary: Palmer orders Painter to hold Goldman in prison until her arrest warrant for deportation arrives.

Notes: Dark copy. Reply to 810113124.

COPY

from

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Record Group No. 60

Records of the Department of Justice
Central File Number 186233-13 (Section 3)

OFFICE

September 4, 1919.

186233-13-193

W. R. Painter,
President, Prison Board,
Jefferson City, Missouri.

Reference telegram fourth instant regarding Emma Goldman.

Advised by Labor Department that warrant for arrest under deportation law mailed today. Hold Goldman until same received.

PALMER

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 5, Jefferson City, Mo. [to] A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney General [Department of Justice], Washington, D.C. / W[illia]m R. Painter, President, State Prison Board.— 1 p.; 34 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Summary: Painter sends Palmer a letter sent to Goldman for him to inspect.

Notes: For reply, see 810113317. For related documents, see 810113318, 810113098, and 870624000.

COPY

from
THE NATIONAL ARCHIVE

Record Group No. 60

Records of the Department of Justice
Central File Number 186233-13 (Section 3)

COMMISSIONERS
WM. R. PAINTER
HENRY ANDRAE
J. KELLY POOL

CARROLLTON
JEFFERSON CITY
CENTRALIA

WM. R. PAINTER, PRESIDENT
WILLARD P. KING, SECRETARY

State of Missouri
State Prison Board
City of Jefferson

MISSOURI STATE PENITENTIARY
PORTER GILVIN, WARDEN

186233-13-

Sept. 5,

1919.

Hon. A. Mitchell Palmer,
United States Attorney General,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing a letter addressed to
Emma Goldman, which I wish you would pass on. Also
sending paper for your inspection.

Very truly yours,

MISSOURI STATE PRISON BOARD

PRESIDENT

WRP:GS

Incs.

186233-13-201

SEP 18 1919

65

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Abercrombie signs a warrant for Goldman's arrest and deportation as an alien anarchist.

Notes: Bleedthrough; broken type; barely legible. For copies, see 870701004 and 850812022. For transcription, see 850812006.

25710/c2-7

202200000 21 10100

United States of America

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

No. 52410/43-A.

WASHINGTON

Incl. No. 410.

TO JAMES R. DUNN, Inspector in Charge, St. Louis, Missouri,
Or to any Immigrant Inspector in the service of the United States.

WHEREAS, from evidence submitted to me, it appears that the alien

IRMA GOLDMAN.

who landed at the port of **New York, New York,**

on- - - - - the 31st day of December, 1885, has been found in the United States
and the Act approved October 16th, 1918,

in violation of the immigration act of February 5, 1917 for the following among

other reasons:

That she has been found advocating or teaching anarchy: that she has been found teaching the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States or of all forms of law: that she is an alien anarchist: that she believes in the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States: that she believes in the overthrow by force or violence of all forms of law: that she advocates the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States: that she advocates the overthrow by force or violence of all forms of law: that she advocates the assassination of public officials: that she teaches the assassination of public officials: that she disbelieves in all organized government: and that she is an opponent of all organized government,

I. JOHN W. ABERCROMBIE,

Acting Secretary of Labor, by

virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the laws of the United States,

do hereby command you to take into custody the said alien and grant her a

hearing - - - - - to enable her to show cause why she should

not be deported in conformity with law.

The expenses of detention hereunder, if necessary, are authorized, payable from the appropriation, "Expenses of Regulating Immigration, 1940." Pending further proceedings the alien may be released from custody upon furnishing satisfactory bond in the sum of \$15,000.

For so doing, this shall be your sufficient warrant.

Witness my hand and seal this **5th** day of **September, 1919.**

RWS

14-00000

Acting Secretary of Labor.

The Emma Goldman Papers

870701004

[Warrant] 1919 Sept. 5 [for the arrest of Emma Goldman] / John W. Abercrombie, Acting Secretary of Labor, Department of Labor. — 1 p. ; 28 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 21.

Notes: Enclosed with 870701003 and 870701005. Copy of 830214002. Submitted as Exhibit A with the government's opposition to Goldman's challenge to her deportation.

98713 **United States of America**
52

54210/43A

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

EXHIBIT A

No

WASHINGTON

To JAMES R. DUNN, Inspector in Charge, St. Louis, Missouri,
Or to any Immigrant Inspector in the service of the United States

WHEREAS, from evidence submitted to me, it appears that the alien

EMMA GOLDMAN

who landed at the port of New York, New York

on the 31st day of December, 1885 been found in the United States

and the Act approved October 16th, 1918
in violation of the immigration act of February 5, 1917, for the following among

That she has been found advocating or teaching anarchy;
other reasons: that she has been found teaching the overthrow by force o
or violence of the Government of the United States or of all forms
of law; that she is an alien anarchist; that she believes in the
overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States;
that she believes in the overthrow by force or violence of all forms
of law; that she advocates the overthrow by force or violence of the
Government of the United States; that she advocates the overthrow
by force or violence of all forms of law; that she advocates the as-
sassination of public officials; that she teaches the assassination
of public officials; that she disbelieves in all organized govern-
ment; and that she is an opponent of all organized government,

I, JOHN W. ABERCROMBIE,

Acting Secretary of Labor, by

virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the laws of the United States,

do hereby command you to take into custody the said alien and grant her a

hearing to enable her to show cause why she should

not be deported in conformity with law.

The expenses of detention hereunder, if necessary, are authorized
payable from the appropriation "Expenses of Regulating Immigration,
1920". Pending further proceedings the alien may be released from
custody upon furnishing satisfactory bond in the sum of \$15,000.

For so doing, this shall be your sufficient warrant.

Witness my hand and seal this 5th day of September, 1919.

JOHN W. ABERCROMBIE

Acting Secretary of Labor.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

67

The Emma Goldman Papers

850812022

[Warrant] 1919 Sept. 5 [for the arrest of Emma Goldman] / John W. Abercrombie,
Acting Secretary of Labor, Department of Labor. — 1 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.
Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional
Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.
Notes: Bleedthrough; barely legible. Copy of 870701004 and 830214002.

United States of America

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

EXHIBIT A

No 98713/52
52410.43-A

WASHINGTON

To JAMES R. DUNN, Inspector-in-Charge, St. Louis, Missouri
Or to any Immigrant Inspector in the service of the United States

WHEREAS, from evidence submitted to me, it appears that the alien

EMMA GOLDMAN, Immigrant
who landed at the port of New York, New York

on the 31st day of December, 1885, has been found in the United States
in violation of the immigration act of February 5, 1917, for the following among

other reasons:

That she has been found advocating or teaching anarchy; that she has been found teaching the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States or of all forms of law; that she is an alien anarchist; that she believes in the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States; that she believes in the overthrow by force or violence of all forms of law; that she advocates the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States; that she advocates the overthrow by force or violence of all forms of law; that she advocates the assassination of public officials; that she teaches the assassination of public officials; that she disbelieves in all organized government; and that she is an opponent of all organized government.

JOHN W. ABERCROMBIE, Acting Secretary of Labor, by
virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the laws of the United States,

do hereby command you to take into custody the said alien and grant her a

hearing to enable her to show cause why she should

not be deported in conformity with law.

The expenses of detention hereunder, if necessary, are authorized payable from the appropriation: "Expenses of Regulating Immigration, 1920". Pending further proceedings the alien may be released from custody upon furnishing satisfactory bond in the sum of \$15000.00.

For so doing, this shall be your sufficient warrant.

Witness my hand and seal this 5th day of September, 1919

JOHN W. ABERCROMBIE

AJB⁴³

Acting Secretary of Labor.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Warrant] 1919 Sept. 5 [for the arrest of Emma Goldman] / John W. Abercrombie, Acting Secretary of Labor, Department of Labor. — 1 p. ; 35 × 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Notes: Broken type. Transcript of 830214002.

[Sept. 5, 1919]

WARRANT - ARREST OF ALIEN

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

No 93713/52
52410/43-A

Washington.

To JAMES R. DUNN, Inspector-In-Charge, St. Louis, Missouri
Or to any Immigrant Inspector in the service of the
United States.

WHEREAS, from evidence submitted to me, it appears that the alien EMMA GOLDMAN who landed at the port of New York, New York on the 31st day of December, 1885, has been found in the United States in violation of the immigration act of February 5, 1917, and the Act approved October 16th, 1918 for the following among other reasons: That she has been found advocating or teaching anarchy; that she has been found teaching the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States or of all forms of law; that she is an alien anarchist; that she believes in the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States; that she believes in the overthrow by force or violence of all forms of law; that she advocates the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States; that she advocates the overthrow by force or violence of all forms of law; that she advocates the assassination of public officials; that she teaches the assassination of public officials; that she disbelieves in all organized government; and that she is an opponent of all organized government,

I, JOHN W. ABERCROMBIE, Acting Secretary of Labor, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the laws of the United States, do hereby command you to take into custody the said alien and grant her a hearing to enable her to show cause why she should not be deported in conformity with law.

The expenses of detention hereunder, if necessary, are authorized payable from the appropriation, "Expenses of Regulating Immigration 1920." Pending further proceedings the alien may be released from custody upon furnishing satisfactory bond in the sum of \$15000.00.

For so doing, this shall be your sufficient warrant.

Witness my hand and seal this 5th day of September, 1919.

JOHN W. ABERCROMBIE,

Acting Secretary of Labor

AJB

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Warrant] 1919 Sept. 5 [for the arrest of Alexander Berkman] / John W. Abercrombie
[Acting] Secretary of Labor [Department of Labor]. — 1 p. ; 36 × 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional
Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: Abercrombie signs a warrant for Berkman's arrest and deportation as an alien anarchist.

Notes: Broken type. Transcript of original form. Submitted as Exhibit D at Berkman's deportation hearing,
see 850812005. For Goldman's warrant, see 850812006.

EXHIBIT "D".

[Sept. 5, 1919]

WARRANT - A REST OF ALIEN

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

U.S. Department of Labor,
No. 53410/43-A. Incl. No. 409.
Washington

To THOMAS V. KIRK, Inspector in Charge, Jacksonville, Florida,
Or to any Immigrant Inspector in the service of the United
States.

WHEREAS, from evidence submitted to me, it appears that
the alien ALEXANDER BERKMAN who landed at an unknown port, has
been found in the United States in violation of the immigration
act of February 5, 1917, and the Act approved October 16th, 1918,
for the following among other reasons: That he has been found ad-
vocating or teaching anarchy; that he has been found teaching
the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the
United States or of all forms of law; that he is an alien
anarchist; that he believes in the overthrow by force or violence
of all forms of law; that he advocates the overthrow by force
or violence of the Government of the United States; that he
advocates the overthrow by force or violence of all forms of
law; that he advocates the assassination of public officials;
that he teaches the assassination of public officials; that he
disbelieves in all organized government; and that he is an
opponent of all organized government,

I, JOHN W. ABERCROMBIE, Acting Secretary of Labor, by
virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the laws of
the United States, do hereby command you to take into custody
the said alien and grant him a hearing to enable him to show
cause why he should not be deported in conformity with law.

The expenses of detention hereunder, if necessary, are
authorized, payable from the appropriation, "Expenses of Re-
gulating Immigration, 1920." Pending further proceedings, the
alien may be released from custody upon furnishing satisfactory
bond in the sum of \$15,000.

For so doing, this shall be your sufficient warrant.

Witness my hand and seal this 5th day of September, 1919.

(Signed) JOHN W. ABERCROMBIE,

Secretary of Labor.

RWS

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 5 [New York to] Joseph Grainsky, Superintendent [Post Office Department], New York / [Harry Weinberger]. — 1 p. ; 28 × 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: Weinberger sends Grainsky a copy of "Trial and Speeches of Emma Goldman" at his request.

Notes: Broken type; light copy; barely legible.

September 5th, 1919

Joseph Grainsky, Esq.,
Superintendent, Station H,
New York Post Office,
Broadway & 69th Street,
New York City.

My dear Grainsky:-

Enclosed please find copy of
"Trial and Speech of Emma Goldman" as per your re-
quest.

Sincerely yours,

FOR REFERENCE USE ONLY
Reproduced from the original in
The Yale University Library
Permission necessary
for reproduction or publication

Wro.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 5 [New York to] Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor [Department of Labor], Washington, D.C. / [Harry Weinberger]. — 1 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: Weinberger asks whether the Department of Labor has decided to try to deport Goldman. He wants Berkman and Goldman's hearings held in New York and asks what bail is required.

Notes: Broken type; light copy; portions illegible. Follow-up to 830214005. For reply, see 850712270.

September 5th, 1919

Honorable Louis F. Post,
Assistant Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Post:—

In reference to the case of deportation of Alexander Berkman, I have inquired as to the amount of bail which your Department will hold him on. I would also like an order from your Department that the bail can be given here in New York City, and that hearings are to be held in New York City. Can I also have assurance that if necessary, we could have an agent of the Department accompany Mr. Berkman to New York?

In the case of Clara Goldman, I submitted our evidence as to her citizenship and asked them for an immediate decision as to whether or not the same is satisfactory to them, but as yet, have not received any reply.

I would appreciate an immediate decision, and if adverse to our claim, I would appreciate information as to the amount of bail and an order that we be permitted to give this bail here in New York City. In the case of Miss Goldman we will oppose deportation.

I am,

Respectfully yours,

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

The Emma Goldman Papers

Emma Goldman Seeks Release From Prison — 26 cm. In [New York Tribune (Sept. 5, 1919)] / [author unknown].

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.
Summary: The New York Tribune reports that Goldman applied for her release from prison.

Emma Goldman Seeks Release From Prison

Having Served Two Years, She
Claims Customary Clemency
on \$10,000 Fine

Special Correspondence
JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 4.—Emma Goldman, the New York anarchist, who has completed a two years' sentence in the penitentiary here for obstructing the draft, filed an application for release with United States Commissioner H. C. Gelburg, of this city, to-day.

In her application she contends that she has no property with which to pay the fine of \$10,000 which was imposed upon her, and that, under the Federal rules concerning such cases, she is entitled to release when she has served thirty days of time under her fine. Commissioner Gelburg stated that he would forward the application to United States District Attorney Francis M. Wilson, of Kansas City, adding that nothing could be done in the case before September 27.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on] Communist Convention and Communist Labor Party Convention, Chicago, 1919 Sept. 5 / [Agent] No. 7 [Military Intelligence Division? War Department?].— 5 p.; 33 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 165.

Summary: Agent No. 7 describes his efforts to spread dissension among the convention delegates in Chicago. He attempts to prove that the Mooney Defense League is an anarchist group, linked to Goldman, operating under government protection.

Notes: For related document, see 850205113.

DEPARTMENT INTELLIGENCE OFFICE CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

REPORT

No. 7

PERSON

COMMUNIST CONVENTION and
COMMUNIST LABOR PARTY CONVENTION,
CHICAGO.

REPORTED BY

SUBJECT

PLACE

August 28 to
September 5, 1919.

OFFENSE CHARGED

DATE

Left Cleveland for Chicago Thursday, August 28, at 5:15 P.M. Friday morning I first called at I. W. W. Headquarters and found everybody around there excited on account of the poisoning of several people at Hardy's Restaurant. Haywood had given strict orders not to discuss the affair with anybody, in or outside of the I. W. W. Offices. It was, therefore, impossible for me to rope anyone, but the faces of the I. W. W. leaders clearly showed fear and all of them acted nervous.

In my report on my previous visit to Chicago, I had issued a warning that Holman, the Secretary in charge of the organizing of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers, had bragged that he had someone working in most every hotel and restaurant in Chicago, and that those who opposed the I. W. W. would be sorry for it.

While having lunch with Haywood, Sandgreen, Whitehead, Kurinsky and Woodruff, I heard Haywood ask Whitehead if the call had been sent out to all delegates regarding the naturalization of as many I. W. W.'s as possible. Whitehead answered, yes, that the letters were taken to Milwaukee by Bill Chance and mailed from there in various colored envelopes. Haywood then explained to me that he is asking all the active delegates and members of the Russian, Finnish, Bulgarian, Swedish, Jewish and other foreign branches to apply for U. S. citizenship, as the many deportation cases have cost the I. W. W. a lot of money and some of the best agitators are being held for deportation and some already have been deported. Haywood also told me later in the afternoon, that he has all the coal mining regions swamped with expert organizers and that something will soon be doing in the West Virginia coal districts, according to the latest reports received, and that some of the men he has sent out are discharged soldiers and know how to shoot straight.

I also learned from Haywood that he is still working on tying up the transportation industries and that he is now working with the Mooney Defense League in bringing about a general strike in many of the important and most essential industries, and that Cassius V. Cook, the Chicago representative of the Mooney bunch has received very encouraging strike vote reports from the Illinois, West Virginia and Pennsylvania coal mining regions.

As soon as the Convention delegates arrived in Chicago, I started working on splitting the delegates in as many factions as possible. Ruthenberg, from the moment of his arrival in Chicago, had been fishing for a leadership in one of the factions. He found no berths open in the Right Wing camps, so he fished in the Left Wing camp, but on account of John Reed's hostile feeling toward him, he was found easy prey for Louis Fraina, who had been fighting John Reed and all those who were known to be favoring I. W. W.ism, and I saw to it that Ruthenberg remained in Fraina's camp. Wagenknecht and most all of the other Cleveland and Ohio delegates had, in the meantime, sworn allegiance to the Left Wing (John Reed) faction, and Mrs. Preavy, from Akron, after hearing of Ruthenberg's actions, denounced him as a fake and Wagenknecht stated that

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D. I. O. FILE NO.

5508/31

FORM D I O 17

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on] Communist Convention and Communist Labor Party Convention, Chicago, 1919 Sept. 5 / [Agent] No. 7 [Military Intelligence Division? War Department?]. - 5 p.; 33 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 165.

Summary: Agent No. 7 describes his efforts to spread dissension among the convention delegates in Chicago. He attempts to prove that the Mooney Defense League is an anarchist group, linked to Goldman, operating under government protection.

Notes: For related document, see 850205113.

DEPARTMENT INTELLIGENCE OFFICE CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

REPORT

PERSON COMMUNIST CONVENTION and
SUBJECT COMMUNIST LABOR PARTY CONVENTION,
CHICAGO.

REPORTED BY

PLACE August 28 to
September 5, 1919.

DATE

OFFENSE CHARGED

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Ruthenberg was dead as far as his leadership in Cleveland is concerned.

John Reed had about 50 husky Russians and Finns lined up to "start something" at the opening of the convention, in case the Germer, Garber, Berger faction should refuse to seat the Left Wing delegates, and most all of the "huskies" were supplied with bricks and "kumckles." Reed instructed them early in the morning at 119 Throop St., and if the police had not interfered, the City of Chicago would have seen one of the bloodiest battles in history, as every one of the 50 huskies had blood in their eyes. One of them even borrowed my pocket knife from me and if the battle had been staged, it would have meant the end of Bolshevism in America for a while to come, but unfortunately Detective Sergeant McDonough and Eagan and about 30 policemen swooped down on the Left Wingers and ejected them from the hall. John Reed struck Gerber in the face before leaving the hall, just to start something, but McDonough interfered again and threw the Left Wingers out bodily, with the assistance of four other delegates, who seemed to be supplied with plenty of funds, and who, undoubtedly, were secret operatives. I started a regular "boozefest" in the Left Wing camp and also in the Communist camps.

On Monday morning, Mrs. Prexy noticed that something was wrong, so she moved that a conciliation committee be appointed to win the Communist faction over to the Left Wing. I hurried out of the hall and notified Arthur Proctor, the owner of the Clarion Book Store, who just hated Mrs. Prexy, of her move, and he promised to block the move - and he did, by getting to Fraina, whom he told that Mrs. Prexy made that motion to get him out of the movement. When the committee appeared at the Blue Island Hall of the Communists, Fraina even refused to hear them.

All day Tuesday and Wednesday, I succeeded in keeping those whom I considered dangerous entertained, and with the exception of the arrest of Dennis Batt, who was shortly afterwards released on \$1000.00 cash bail, nothing of importance happened. The bunch was simply having a h--- of a good time.

Wednesday morning I also had Bill Haywood and a Japanese by the name of Kato Sakai, in my company, from whom I learned that the "Japanese People" are having some "Missionary Work" done in America, with permission of the Japanese Government, and that the Japanese Agents are making their headquarters at 1947 Broadway, N. Y., Room 62, which is also used by Sen Katayama as the publishing office of the "Heimin." The names of the two Japanese Agents are Mr. Kawakami, who used to be Professor of Sociology at Kiyoto University, Japan, and Mr. Yamakawa, known as the most extreme radical leader in Japan, who served many years in Japanese prisons, but who was released after promising to help the Japanese Government. Sakai also stated that K. Kamazaki, a prominent Japanese lawyer, has recently arrived in America to do some "Missionary" work for the Japanese Government. Yamazaki besides being a lawyer, owns a Bolsheviki magazine called the "Study in Socialism." Yamakawa was the editor of that magazine.

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Notes: For related document, see 850205113.

DEPARTMENT INTELLIGENCE OFFICE CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

REPORT

PERSON

REPORTED BY

SUBJECT **COMMUNIST CONVENTION and
COMMUNIST LABOR PARTY CONVENTION,
CHICAGO.**

PLACE

August 28 to

DATE

September 5, 1919.

OFFENSE CHARGED

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Sakai spoke with the highest praise of Ludwig Martens, John Reed and Bill Haywood. Sakai expected to leave Thursday morning for San Francisco to visit J. E. Snyder, editor of the "World", published in Oakland, California, to engage Snyder to combat anti-Japanese propaganda in California. Sakai also mentioned having had correspondence with Robert Minor, the Mooney Defense League cartoonist, who recently returned from France.

In roping several of the I. W. W. leaders, regarding the Robertson matter, I learned that Tara Yoshihara, a Japanese who was arrested as a suspect at the time of the Chicago bomb explosion in the Post Office, and who is also known among the I. W. W. as Bill Haywood's body-guard, was originally chosen "to get" U. S. District Attorney Robertson, and started for Kansas City about 7 or 8 weeks ago, but nothing has been heard of him since.

In a final talk I had with Haywood, I ascertained that he is closely working with the Bolsheviki Agents in America, Canada and Mexico, and that he expects something serious to happen in America before this year will be over. He also admitted that he had chosen about 25 trusted advocates of the Revolution, to attend the coal miners' convention, to be held in Cleveland beginning September 9th. I. W. W. will also cover the Bakers' convention, to be held in Cincinnati September 8th, the Electrical Workers' Convention to be held in New Orleans September 15, and the Convention of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way employees and railway shop laborers. Haywood admitted having received a warning from Sam Gompers, through Ed Hookels of the Chicago Federation of Labor, to keep his hands off the steel workers' affairs or go back to jail. Haywood is not anxious to return to jail, so he recalled about 50 agitators he had sent to Gary and other steel centers, but he has now turned the agitation among the steel workers who are especially strong and active in Youngstown, Ohio, Pittsburgh, Pa., and the vicinity of South Bethlehem, Pa.

At 6 P.M. Wednesday, I left for Kansas City, arriving there Thursday at 8:30 A.M. and immediately visited the radical book shop at 405 E. 12th St., where I met the following radicals: Sam Rosenzweig, Otto Zulauf, John Brazel and Herman Schanz. Zulauf runs a tailor store at 919 W. 17th St., and is a regular Bolshevik. So is Herman Schanz, who is a painter by trade.

The Kansas City radicals are leaning more toward Anarchism, than Socialism. In fact they have written to Wm. Thurston Brown, a radical Anarchist and the head of the Anarchist colony in Stelton, N. J., to deliver a lecture in Kansas City in September.

In roping the man I met regarding Mr. Robertson, I found that Mr. Robertson was living in a very hostile camp. I ascertained that Tara Yoshihara had been in Kansas City about the end of July, but has not been seen around there since. But I ascertained that several Italian Radicals who passed through Kansas City lately have made anxious inquiries as to Mr. Robertson's mode of living and have condemned him for his activities against Bobba and Pierro. I was unable

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FORM D I O. 17

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on] Communist Convention and Communist Labor Party Convention, Chicago, 1919 Sept. 5 / [Agent] No. 7 [Military Intelligence Division? War Department?]. - 5 p.; 33 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 165.

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Notes: For related document, see 850205113.

DEPARTMENT INTELLIGENCE OFFICE CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

REPORT

PERSON **COMMUNIST CONVENTION and
SUBJECT COMMUNIST LABOR PARTY CONVENTION,
CHICAGO.**

REPORTED BY

PLACE August 28 to
September 5, 1919.

DATE

OFFENSE CHARGED

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to make notes at that time and I therefore don't know if I have the names spelled correctly. According to the story told me, Bobba and Pierre were being prosecuted for plotting against the life of President Wilson. All of the Italian radicals who inquired about Mr. Robertson, were members of the I. W. W.

Knowing the majority of the Italian Anarchists and other radicals personally, I spent several hours scouring the City, but was unable to bump into any of them. My opinion is that the talk against Mr. Robertson's life is just to scare him, and that there is no real foundation behind all of these plots.

In closing my report I wish to state that as far as industrial conditions in America are concerned, we are sitting on dynamite. The I. W. W. and Bolsheviks in Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, New York City, Bridgeport, Conn., and Boston, Mass. are operating wide open, directly under the eyes of the authorities. Cleveland, Ohio and San Francisco, Cal., are the only two cities the radicals are afraid of and are keeping within a fair distance, except when traveling through. The majority of the Department of Justice and Anarchist Squad Operatives in Chicago are known to most of the agitators, while in New York City, Martens has agents working directly in the various Federal and City agencies and is kept well informed of all moves made against him or any of the other radical groups. The International Workers' Defense League of San Francisco, Cal., otherwise known as the Mooney Defense League, has grown to be a very strong organization and has well paid agents in most every labor organization in this and other countries. Unfortunately they enjoy the protection of Secretary of Labor Wilson and his entire outfit and are using this patronage to foster their tricky, destructive propaganda. They have not the slightest intention of wanting to secure the release of Mooney and Billings, but are in reality an Anarchistic Agency, working under the protection of the U. S. Government. This is a serious charge, but I will offer below ample proof to back up my charges.

The Secretary of the International Workers Defense League was Henry Hagelstein, a member of the Emma Goldman Group of San Francisco, and who lives with Madeline Willard, also a member of the same group, without being legally married. The public director of the League is Edward Gammons, a well known Sein former who after landing in America in 1912 also joined the Goldman group. Gammons's assistant was Fred Esmond, an I. W. W. now serving 10 years in Ft. Leavenworth. The Treasurer of the League was E. B. Martens, a pronounced Anarchist, once the sweetheart of Emma Goldman, and made the trip to Paris, France as such with her several years ago. Martens already has the fourth wife and was not married to any of them. The chief speaker of the League is Selig Schilberg, who came to San Francisco in 1911 as an I. W. W. organizer and later on joined the staff of Alexander Berkman's writers on the "Anarchists' Blast", the organ which was suppressed by the Government. The present secretary is Edward J. Nolan, known all over the country as a follower of Emma Goldman, who was also a contributor to the "Blast", and the first appointment he made after succeeding Hagelstein, was Fleanor Fitzgerald (Alexander Berkman's sweetheart) as the agent of the League in New York City, with headquarters in Room 1015 - 32 Union Square, New York.

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Notes: For related document, see 850205113.

DEPARTMENT INTELLIGENCE OFFICE CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

REPORT

PERSON	COMMUNIST CONVENTION and	REPORTED BY	
SUBJECT	COMMUNIST LABOR PARTY CONVENTION, CHICAGO.	PLACE	August 28 to September 5, 1919.
OFFENSE CHARGED		DATE	

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Miss Fitzgerald's assistant was Pauline Turkel, also an anarchist and one time private secretary to Emma Goldman. The official cartoonist of the Defense League is Robert Minor, who was also cartoonist of Alexander Berkman's "Blast", and no bigger enemy of Uncle Sam ever lived. The defense league receives large amounts of money from Marton and will not deny this fact, as in one of the speeches Nolan made in San Francisco, he stated that the Bolsheviki will see the Defense League through thick and thin and when the Russian ship Shilo arrived in Seattle shortly after the revolution, some of the members of the crew sent for a representative of the League and Nolan sent Selig Schulberg to Seattle. Schulbert returned with a large sum of money, as one week after he returned to Frisco, about 15 able speakers were engaged at \$50.00 per week and expenses and \$5000.00 was spent in producing a moving picture of the Mooney Case. Two days before Schulberg left for Seattle, Nolan did not have enough money to pay his office help.

All the Hindus who were convicted in San Francisco in 1918, called secretly at the office of the Defense League.

Nolan, Haywood, Martens and Reed are constantly plotting to bring about a Revolution in America and if something very strenuous is not done very soon, they will succeed.

I realize that the present laws to combat this destructive element very effectively, are somewhat lacking, but Haywood and Company does not give a d--- for our laws, so why not treat he and his ilk with his own medicine. If organizations like the Loyal American League of Cleveland and the Law and Order League of San Francisco could be formed in all cities of the United States, it will not be very long before Haywood and Company will be looking for an honest to goodness job.

The Anarchists have just started the publication of a paper called "Freedom". The place of publication is New Brunswick, N.J. The address is Harry Kelly, R.F.D. No. 1, Box 130, New Brunswick, N.J. Another paper called the "Voice of Labor" published at 43 W. 29th St., New York City and whose editor is John Reed, is financed by Martens. Another paper financed by Martens is "The New Justice", published at 312 Frost Bldg., Los Angeles, J. H. Ryckman, a lawyer, is Martens' agent there.

(LP)

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 6, New York [to A. Mitchell Palmer] Attorney General [Department of Justice], Washington, D.C. / Francis G. Caffey, United States Attorney, Department of Justice. — 1 p. ; 33 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Summary: Caffey notifies Palmer that Goldman's sentence is about to expire. He forwards his analysis of Goldman's status and urges her deportation.

Notes: For enclosure, see 810113050. Enclosed with 810113049. For reply, see 880606076.

COPY

from
THE NATIONAL ARCHIVE

Record Group No. 60

Records of the Department of Justice
Central File Number 186233-13 (Section 3)

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"UNITED STATES ATTORNEY"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

✓BAM

15385

Department of Justice

United States Attorney's Office

New York

MF

Sep 6 1919

The Attorney General,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to previous correspondence in the case of Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman, (your #186233-13-187591), I respectfully invite your attention to the enclosed copy of a letter dated July 12, 1917, to Hon. Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration, Ellis Island, N. Y.

I notice that the sentence of Emma Goldman will shortly expire, and suggest that this matter be taken up with the proper immigration authorities, with a view to taking such action as the facts may warrant.

Respectfully,

Francis G. Caffey

United States Attorney.

(Inc.19430)

186233-13-194

SEP 10 1919
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STEVENS
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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter, 1919] Sept. [7] Atlanta, Ga. [to] M. E[leanor] Fitzgerald, New York [fragment, government transcript] / Alexander Berkman. — 1 p. ; 24 × 19 cm.
Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Alexander Berkman No. 7422

Atlanta, Ga. Sept. 7, 1919

M.E. Fitzgerald, 23 Grove Street
New York

Well, dear Woman, you see I'm back to my old letter habit. Hereafter I may write every week, though I remain in school. It's 5 weeks & 3 days or 33 days, not counting today which is gone: it is 1 PM— Who said there is only 24 hours in a day—an hour? That may be true of March and April and such months, but not of August and September. Of course, I have no work to do that makes it worse, and I've to cut out a good deal of my reading on account of my eyes. So that old Father Time seems to me mighty slow of late—but it isn't long now, and I guess I'll have to be patient with the old Man. You all speak—Stella and Al also—of a few weeks vacation in that wonder spot on God, but it seems to me a day dream. Well, we'll see. I confess I'd enjoy it, though: these two years & especially the last six months, have been hard. I'm afraid I'm not as young as I used to be—in Allegheny for instance, I'll be 33 years in November, or 49 if you want to count the 16 years I didn't live. The beautiful rose "kissed by Minnie" (no offense! safety first) came yesterday with your letter, dear. It was a kind of life saver—a needed change from the postal card diet. That isn't quite fair, though, for I had 4 very good letters from you, besides 6 postals, counting since my last letter of Aug. 24th. Also good letters from Pol and St.— I've been wondering what's become of Minna and all the others. And by the way what about Dr. Cohn's letter? I did not return it. Her visit home did not do Gertrude much good. Upon her return she sent me a letter signing herself "yours respectfully". And Lily Kialuk addressed her postal to me at Jeff. City—You are back now in NY. I suppose already in full harness. I wish you could have stayed a month in P. Pol says it's such a beautiful place it's easy to be literary there. And I notice her own letters are assuring that character. Glad you met Susan, but as to Tarry he may be an interesting talker, but I'm frankly prejudiced against him. It's a case of personality minus character. I would not accuse without proof, but there's good reason to suspect. I suppose you know what I'm referring to. To forget the past is to betray the future, in a case like this. You are too busy, I understand, but if you send the price to the publisher, I could get the Sept. issue (or Aug.?) of Heart's Mag. Though it may not be worth while reading. Marie certainly did possess a specific physical attraction for men, but I don't know of anyone crediting her with any brains. Had postal from H.W. from Prov. It seems the world and his wife meet in that spot. Hip and Hutch & Keith there too? What is Hip's viewpoint now? Life must look pretty cheerless unless Hutch has stocked his cellar. And what news from HW? I expect to hear from him soon. I wish he would drop a line to the Jacksonville office, as I promised the man that my counsel would communicate with him as to when he'd be here. Will it not be necessary for HW to visit Minnie Fishman's former home (Stella writes she intends going there by end of this month) and if he is delayed there he may not be here on time. Let me know or he should. Also about any news he may have. I think St. should by all means make the trip. As to dear old Helena—she needs a new interest in life. Why not throw her under her care? He'll keep her busy I guess. My little niece refers to that marriage of convenience as if I knew everything about it. But I don't.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Telegram] 1919 Sept. 8 [Washington, D.C. to Porter Gilvin] Warden, Missouri State Penitentiary, Jefferson City, Mo. / [A. Mitchell] Palmer, Attorney General [Department of Justice].— 1 p.; 34 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Summary: Palmer instructs the warden of the Missouri State Penitentiary to hold Goldman until the immigration authorities take her into custody.

COPY

from

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVE

Record Group No. 60

Records of the Department of Justice
Central File Number 186233-13 (Section 3)

JRH-GPO

186233-13

September 8, 1919.

Warden,

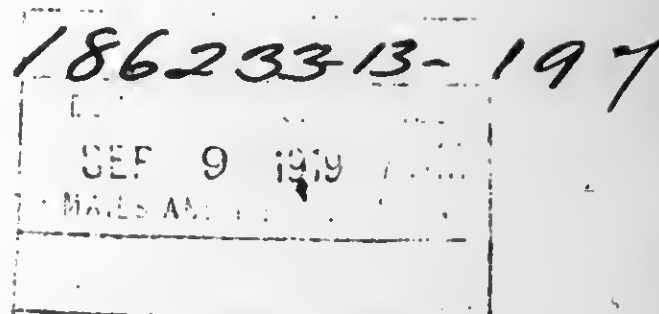
Missouri State Penitentiary,

Jefferson City, Missouri.

Am advised by immigration authorities that warrant has issued for arrest of EMMA GOLDMAN to be held for hearing on deportation. Hold Goldman in custody until immigration authorities serve warrant. Wire department when Goldman is turned over to immigration authorities.

PALMER

Attorney General.



The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 9, Jefferson City, Mo. [to] A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney General [Department of Justice], Washington, D.C. / W[illia]m R. Painter, President, State Prison Board. — 1 p. ; 34 × 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Summary: Painter sends Palmer a letter to Goldman for inspection.

Notes: Handwritten margin note from McGlasson to Mr. Suter. For reply, see 810113115. For related document, see 810113116.

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from
THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
Record Group No. 60

Records of the Department of Justice
Central File Number 186233-13 (Section 3)

COMMISSIONERS

WM. R. PAINTER
HENRY ANDRAE
J. KELLY POOL

CARROLLTON
JEFFERSON CITY
CENTRALIA

State of Missouri State Prison Board

MISSOURI STATE PENITENTIARY
PORTER GILVIN, WARDEN

WM. R. PAINTER, PRESIDENT
WILLARD P. KING, SECRETARY

City of Jefferson

Sept. 9,

1919.

*Mr Suter
What say your Division.
Shall it be delivered?
McGlasson*

5

Hon. A. Mitchell Palmer,
United States Attorney General,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I enclose herewith a letter addressed to Emma Goldman. Kindly read and if you are of the opinion that same should be delivered to her, return to me.

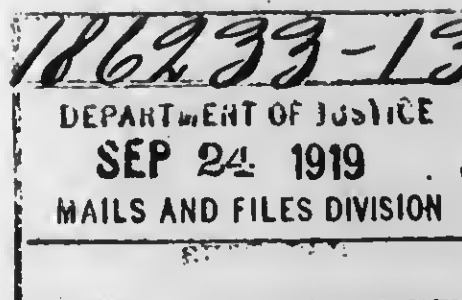
Very truly yours,

MISSOURI STATE PRISON BOARD

PRESIDENT

WRP:GS

W. R. Painter



The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. [10?] New York [to] Alex[ander] Berkman, [Atlanta, Ga. (government transcript)] / Max Baginski. — 1 p. ; 24 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

to Alex[ander] Berkman 7422 New York Sept. 11th 1919
My dear friend, I wonder whether those old philosophers who
maintained that as and space did in reality not exist at all, would have
found it in their own teaching if they had been sentenced to a
long term of imprisonment. I am afraid they would have found time a
broadful thing to struggle with and space would have impressed them as
a black monster. Even the reading of their own books, I guess, would
not have prevented them from falling into despair. You have braved it
beautifully dear friend, but that is easy to say for those outside. You
alone know what it has cost you and you may well say with the poet
I have borne it but do not ask me how. However the light of a new dawn
already now rapidly over the horizon. The day is near on which your
friends will embrace you. They may even be able to take with a mild hand
the bitter pill from your lips. Without suffering, I suppose the human
heart would never be gripped to its very depths. Last week I saw an
old acquaintance of yours, Henry Bauer. I had never before met him, but
he kept on phoning and sending messages, insisting that I should make an
appointment with him. We met then a few times, having always old Metz-
ker with us whom no doubt, you will remember. He told us that he came
to see you years ago just when the first copies of your book were sent
out and that he bought then and there the very first copy of the work.
After all I had the feeling that Bauer's chief concern was to have some
company for a parcel. He is a saloon keeper in Cleveland, prosperous it
seemed. He is also the husband of a lady who weighs not much less
than he himself and the father of a quite beautiful girl, 18 years old.
He asked me to send you greetings from him on account of the beer in
New York, I think, he prolonged his visit for several days. The beer
in New York he declared with deep conviction is much superior to the
Cleveland brew. So, dear Alex, preserve your thirst. The sailor too
has already inquired about the drinking possibilities in New York. Beer
town is not yet ashore, far from it. Beer is consumed in large quantities
perhaps more than before because whiskey has disappeared from the
bar. Not altogether though. Much of the beer tastes like stale
wine and it costs twice as much as in pre-prohibition times. If one
does not drink it one does not lose much. Some places manage to have
comparatively good stuff. Several days ago I had a letter from the
girl. She is much concerned about you and is waiting impatiently for
a reunion with Rachmatow. She had read Wladimir's of the English Cocker
(London), book on Russia and was much upset over certain things written
there. She thinks Lenin right when he says that only the struggle for
truth is worth while and that one should not ask for results. The re-
sults do not satisfy her but I think it is too early to demand results
in this respect to revolutionary Russia. I enclose a clipping from
the "Evening Journal". You will find there another former acquaintance
of yours, Marie Gass. I remember you introduced me to her several
years ago on Union Street. She published something like the story of
her life in "Secret Magazine" and Mr. Wladimir's story directly inspired
the process. I have not read the story so far and may be I
will read it. Love and greetings to you.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 10, Washington [D.C. to] Harry Weinberger, New York / John W. Abercrombie, Acting Secretary [of Labor], Department of Labor. — 1 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.
 Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.
 Summary: Abercrombie promises to let Weinberger know when the government decides when and where to hold Goldman's deportation hearing. Her bail is set at fifteen thousand dollars. He refuses to hold Berkman's hearing in New York.
 Notes: Broken type; light copy. Reply to 850712265. For reply, see 850712271.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

52410/45

September 10, 1919.

Mr. Harry Weinberger,
 Attorney at Law,
 261 Broadway,
 New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

In answer to your letter of the 5th instant, concerning Alexander Berizman and Emma Goldman, you are advised that the Department cannot give its consent to your request that the first named alien be brought to New York City for hearing. As previously advised the Inspector in Charge of Immigration at Jacksonville, Fla., has already been given instructions to proceed with the hearing of Berizman, and it is suggested that you take up with him the details as to the time and place of said hearing. You are further advised that the bond in the case of this man has been set at \$15,000, and it will also be necessary for you to take that matter up with the above mentioned officer.

As to the case of Emma Goldman, the Department can give you no information at present as to the time and place of hearing, but when these facts have been determined, you will be properly advised in order that you may protect the interests of your client. Bond in her case has also been set at \$15,000.

Very truly yours,

John W. Abercrombie
 Acting Secretary.

WLC/SPN

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 11 [New York to] John W. Abercrombie, Acting Secretary [of Labor] Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. / [Harry Weinberger]. - 1 p.; 28 x 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: Weinberger wants the Department of Labor's assurance that it will accept Goldman's bail if he can raise it. He protests that the bail is set too high.

Notes: Broken type; barely legible. For follow-up, see 850712276 and 850712278.

September 11th, 1919.

Hon. John W. Abercrombie,
Acting Secretary,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In reference to the case of Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman, as per your letter of September, fixing the bail at Fifteen Thousand Dollars for each, may I inquire if you will notify Ellis Island Commissioner of Immigration to accept this bail if we can raise it. The bail seems entirely too high, especially as in the case of Miss Emma Goldman, she is a citizen of the United States, and I have submitted to your department the evidence of such citizenship, though we have no objection to the holding of a hearing, which I presume will be at Ellis Island, as that would be the most convenient both to your Department and myself. I am advising Mr. Alexander Berkman to submit to examination at Atlanta at once, without my being present, and am advising the Inspector in Charge of Immigration at Jacksonville to the same effect by wire that he can go ahead with the hearing, and to send me a copy of the examination.

Will you advise me by return of mail whether bail will be ordered accepted here in New York, at Ellis Island, and whether you will consider a reduction.

Respectfully yours,

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 11, New York [to] Alexander Berkman, Atlanta, Ga. [government transcript] / Harry Weinberger. — 1 p. ; 24 × 19 cm.
Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

To Alexander Berkman, No. 7422

Harry Weinberger,
Counselor at Law,
261 Broadway New York,
Telephone Connection.

September 11th, 1919

Mr. Alexander Berkman,
U. S. Penitentiary,
Atlanta, Ga.

My Dear Mr. Berkman:-

At last we have gotten word from Washington fixing your bail at fifteen thousand dollars, and we will proceed to raise same. I will be in Washington next week even if Secretary Wilson should not be there, at which time I will take up a reduction of bail, and the giving of the bail here in New York. I wired the Warden to inform you of this and advise that you submit to examination by the Immigration officials, as they will ask you merely about your social views, so as to prove you are an anarchist, and when and where you came from. I am writing Mr. Samuel Castleton, 312 Huxley Building, Boston, Ga., to try and arrange to be present at the examination, but do not believe it is absolutely necessary, as you can use your judgment on question asked, and I would not delay the answering; though I thought they would allow it to be held here in New York, and if Secretary Wilson had been in Washington this week I suppose that all might have been arranged.

Keep me advised as to what occurs there, and ask that you be allowed to write me all the facts.

Our friend is in the same position.

Sincerely,
(Signed) Harry Weinberger.

P.S. No question re San Francisco case should be answered.

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[Letter] 1919 Sept. 11, New York [to] Alexander Berkman, [Atlanta, Ga. (government transcript)] / M. E[leanor] Fitzgerald. — 1 p. ; 24 × 19 cm.
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Dearest Boy:-

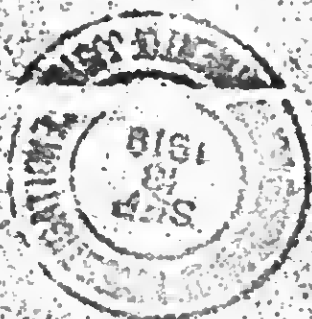
At last the bail has been set: \$25,000 each. Some amount to huddle together. See some people tonight and maybe it will look easier. H. W. wired the Warden today to have you go ahead with the hearing before the Inspector. Also asked Castleton to go in at the time the Inspector is there. H. W. says that it is better to get that over with, otherwise there will be a hitch in the end. He just got this letter from Washington setting bail. He will go to Washington Monday. These last few days are the hardest, aren't they dear boy. The soldier boys say that the last mile of the march is the hardest and I am sure that is true of prison sentences.

H. W. will take your suit and things-- I think that will be better as he will be in Atlanta a couple of days ahead of your release. You spoke of sending it by express. I thought I had told you I had planned for him to bring it to you. I'll not burden you with anything that you do not ask for. I'll obey orders! All information has been sent to E. Hilda is all swelled up with poison ivy and at home sick--I got little Julia to come in today to help out, and I'm going to keep her, by George, there's so much to be done. This is all for tonight as I have to meet some people about your bail. Love always,
Devotedly,
Fitzie

M. E. Fitzgerald.

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To Alexander Berkman, No. 7422



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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter, 1919] Sept. 11, Atlanta [Ga. to] Harry Weinberger, New York [government transcript] / Alexander Berkman. — 1 p. ; 24 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

From Alexander Berkman No. 7422 Atlanta, Sept. 11th

Mr Harry Weinberger, 261, Broadway
New York

My dear Harry... The Immigration Service at Jacksonville today sent of their letter to you, dated the 19th inst. that the Bureau of Immigration, Wash. DC. fixed my bail at \$5,000 and that a hearing in this case will be held at this prison at 10 AM on the 18th inst. — Concerning the hearing, I do not think it necessary that you be present, if you can arrange with your local representative to take your place. Incidentally what is the nature of the proposed hearing? I assume it's merely a matter of routine proceeding that can hardly have more than formal bearing on the final decision. The latter, it seems to me, is not within the sphere of speculation. I want your opinion, however. — Regarding the bail, the amount must have been something of a shock to your optimistic soul, but it did not surprise me. The question is, MUST the bail be given in Atlanta, or can you arrange to have no taker in New York and the bail given there? At any rate I want to warn you not to count on real estate being accepted. Very likely even liberty bonds will also not be accepted, unless Washington specifically directs bonds to be taken. Most probably, though, a cash deposit will be demanded. You have failed to inform me whether the Government has taken similar action in the case of EB. If so, I want the first bail to go on that case. I can wait. Make your arrangements accordingly. — With regard to the bail — cash or liberty bonds — let me suggest that the Associated (Alex Cohen's organization) and the International Ladies' Garment Workers may help to secure the necessary bond. The United H. Trade can aid morally only — it's a Central Body that has no control of funds. See Lange, of the Joint Board of the International, and Siegman, the Manager of the Gloemakers — both personal friends. — Also such Local Unions of the International as #1, 3, 9 & 17. Number 17 is the "Central" Manager Mr Heller, who knows me personally. I was a delegate of the Women's Circle to their 10th annual Convention, some years ago. Please see the executive Board, I believe Mr Epstein is President. They have assets of a Million Dollars and they all know me. — Mr Harold Spisberg was President of the Southwestern Trust Co with offices on Broadway, near Lafayette Street. He knows me well and would perhaps arrange the matter of bail. If you answer this letter by return mail, I might receive you really before the 18th. At any rate, send duplicate instructions to your local representative, in case your letter fails to reach me before the hearing (18th inst.). I understand the government deports a Russian to that government of Russia which is recognized by U.S. So far none is recognized except Kolchak, partly. Have you looked into this phase of the matter? In case you've already written me a few letters, then please answer the points not covered by your letter. Yours of 9th inst. was received, informing me of your telephone talk. It was evident NOW that the man at the other end of the phone was rather very communicative not from with you. Perhaps they sent you the telegram keep you from coming in person. Tell our friends everything. Or don't worry. Last letter from F. was dated Provincet. the 4 inst. Nothing more. Greetings A. Berkman

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 12 [New York to Alex]ander Berkman, [Atlanta, Ga. (government transcript)] / M. E[leanor] Fitzgerald. — 2 p. ; 24 x 19 cm.
Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Under Berkman, 7422.

Sept. 12, 1919.

Dearest Masha:

Your letter of the 7th (so glad to see the plain again as it means more letters) just came in this morning. Have seen people all day and have started on that freedom bail of yours -- got \$5000 Liberty Bonds today, and will get the rest this coming week. I'm sure. You have enough friends who desire to talk with you again and who are eager enough to "put up" in order to have the privilege of seeing you. I can imagine that these last few days seem the longest. The Inspector from Jacksonville, Fla. (or wherever he comes from) will be in to see you at 10 o'clock, September 18th. Isn't that a queer coincidence?

My goodness, dear, can't we dream about your having a week's vacation out under the blue sky amidst the autumn leaves somewhere -- sure, you will. You know about the faith of a grain of mustard seed that will move mountains? Well, you just get that grain of faith. I don't imagine that it will be at the end of Cape Cod, though maybe, I imagine that it is beautiful there in the fall. Dr. Cohn's letter you will doubtless get when you leave there. He sent it. I read it, but thought maybe, just maybe, they would not let you have it now. I was rather eloquent and felt rather proud of myself, I imagine. I have to tell you about Minna when you come out. Lilly Eis and husband and baby passed through here yesterday -- been on an auto tour of the country for a month. They both looked tanned and rested. She was less of the two places mixed up. One gets sort of absent-minded when "let down" on vacation. No, Terry, did not maliciously do harm. He claims he never said anything. That the carpenter was confident with the other chap. I realize that Ter is not responsible at this. I do not forget the past. I'll order Sept. Hearst for you -- have trip, get it on the stand, but failed, though it surely must be out by now. I'll see that you get a copy. I never could see where she had the attraction you mention -- still I can use my imagination and can surmise though if I were a man it would certainly not attract me. I'll never could stomach her. There is a traitor and betrayer with a vengeance and who knows what she is doing and deliberately goes about it. Give a million of Ter's to one of her. Hip has not changed -- prohibition has been good for him and the country though he is bored to death with "family life" as he puts it. (Is with Hutch). He came in and left a short article on Gustav Landauer that I will give to H. K? "In Memoriam" -- you know that he was murdered, foully murdered like Kurt Eisner, Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg. It never settled on me that you were under the impression that H. W. was going to Minnie Fish's home. He goes to you several days before the 1st of October. Stella and Kitty attend to the other matter. I have forwarded letters from C. E. Wood and Kitty the other day. Hope you received them as I know you would be glad for a word from them. He said that he was sending something substantial for you when you come out. Yes, Helena needs a new life in life, but how can you get her interested in anything -- you will see helplessness of the task when you see her. She is a terribly pathetic figure -- so thin and sad. She has the sorrow of her lost David and says she will never cease to mourn his loss. She has terrible spells. Think of the million mothers hearing the news of their loved ones. It seems to be that is the nature of the evil war. It would have been well expressed in the words of the Psalmist that our world indeed be banished from the face of the earth. But that war.

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To Alexander Berkman, No. 7422.

This sorrow to their own basoms and it is only known to their nearest and dearest--the world is not really made conscious of it-- and people soon forget unless they themselves are touched personally. As Dostoiensky says: "they get used to everything". That is true. I thought that I made you understand about the marriage-- well, I told you, but you didn't "get it". I'll write L. D. Your reply to his remarks.

"Profited by my vacation"-- tonight I would say no, for I'm so tired. Hilda sick, unable to get a girl to help us and so many letters to be written that I can dictate to Hilda and thus leave me free to run about. And there is much of that to do just now as you can well imagine. I expect to have Julia on Monday.--she helped a little yesterday-- or rather very much, though here only the afternoon. I wrote you yesterday that E. W. will bring your things so to be sure that they will reach you all right. He goes several days ahead two or three days ahead of me. I think that will be better, don't you? I'm afraid that you will not get this letter before Sunday as I did not get it until this morning, Friday.

It is late and I haven't had any supper and am hungry. Hilton seems to be the same as usual. Not so many letters of late, but friends tell me that he is all right though terribly nervous.

Devotedly, (Signed) Elsie.

M. E. Fitzgerald.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

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Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: In preparation for Sophia Markovich's deportation, the Bureau of Investigation summarizes its reports on her, including her contacts with Goldman.

Notes: Light copy; portions illegible. Ten shots of five pages.

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Sophia Markovich

Report on Sophia Markovich, 1919, by Charles E. ...

Organization and Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation

Sept. 1, 1919, at Detroit, Michigan, in connection with the ...

(Copy of report on Sophia Markovich, ...)

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Sophia Markovich

(Parker's letter, July 21, 1919)

In a letter sent to Duluth, Minnesota, and

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Sophia Markovich

Petra and Joseph Berengaszy, spoke in foreign

languages on the evening encounter between capitalists

and the workingman. (Redax, September 2, 1917)

The very same both present at the meeting

of the Social Union, All the Sherman Report, January

11, 1917, at 10:00, Emma Goldman spoke at the meeting

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Sophia Markovich

At a meeting of the Detroit Worker's Defense League at Koshlitz Hall, 30 Liberty Street,

April 7, 1919, plans were discussed for a conference

to be held soon. Several persons were delegated from

the Detroit Worker's Defense League to Detroit, Michigan, and

returning later, the following persons were reported to have

been in contact with the Detroit Worker's Defense League

and the Detroit Worker's Defense League, April 1919.

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with the Detroit Worker's Defense League and the Detroit

Worker's Defense League, April 1919.

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Worker's Defense League, April 1919.

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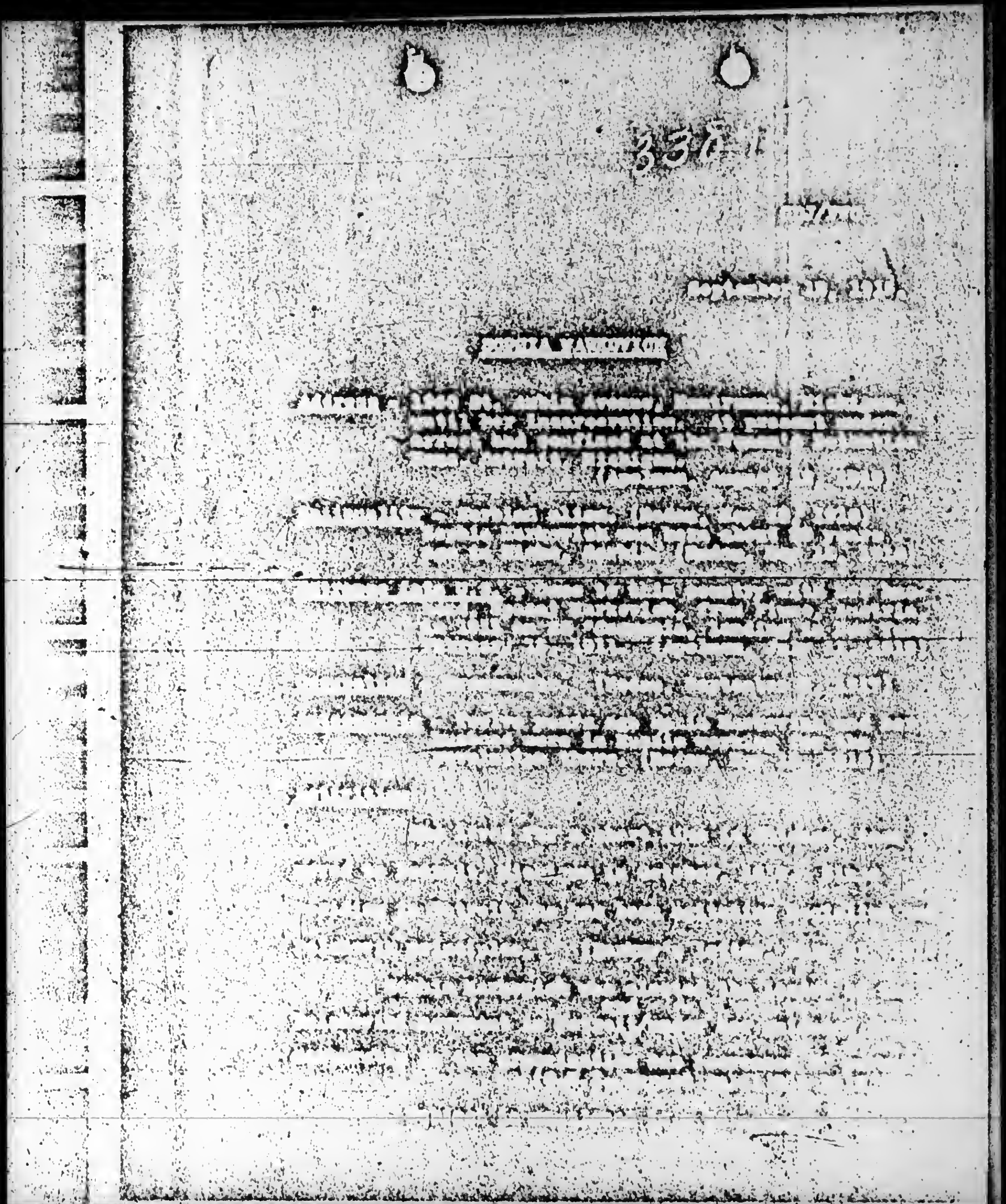
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Sophia Markovich

Raymond, Sen. Sen. Press, I.W.V., to Chas. Pliska,
Organizer and Secretary pro tempore, Detroit, dated
May 9, 1917, as appearing in the interest of the
I.W.V. Copy of telegram in Bureau's letter
August 23, 1919.

In the summer of 1917 Mrs. Markovich with
her husband, John, and John Kasper, known as
Kasper, of the I.W.V., Michigan, and was in
the Detroit area. It is stated that she was
in contact with the I.W.V. and was active in
the movement. She was also in contact with
the I.W.V. and was active in the movement.
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Sophia Markovich

Reported:

(Markov's letter, July 31, 1919)

in a letter sent to Duluth, Minnesota

requesting assistance to the draft and killing of

Government officials (Markov's letter, Oct. 11, 1919)

the only speaker at a meeting on Sept. 11,

1919, in the city of Duluth, Minnesota

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1944

... and Jacob Keresztes, spoke in foreign languages on the coming encounter between capital and the workman. (Rodeo, September 8, 1917)

They were also held on rent at the meetings held in Social Turner Hall, 136 Thurman Street, January 15, 16, 17, 1915, when Frank Goldman made an address on "The Women Martyrs of Russia" (today, Jan. 15-16-17, 1915).

Home address appears to be on very intimate
basis with Mrs. Marysville (book, January 16, 1916)

This image is a high-contrast, black and white photograph of a textured surface. The overall appearance is grainy and noisy, with a dense pattern of dark and light pixels. A prominent horizontal band of lighter, more uniform material runs across the center of the image, suggesting a fold in fabric or a change in the surface texture. The top and bottom portions of the image are darker and more textured, with some faint, illegible markings that could be remnants of text or patterns. The image has a high level of contrast, with very few mid-tones, giving it a stark, almost abstract quality.

A high-contrast, black and white image showing a dense, textured surface, possibly a book cover or a piece of paper with a heavy pattern. The texture is composed of numerous small, dark, irregular shapes and lines, creating a complex, almost abstract pattern. The overall appearance is grainy and noisy, with a mix of black and white areas.

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At a meeting of the Detroit Worker's League at Exchange Hall, 20 Liberty Avenue, on Sept. 7, 1919, plans were discussed for a conference of workers. Those present were delegates from the Russian Workers, of Detroit, and from the Italian Workers. The Russian Workers are the members of the Russian Organized and Allied Workers Union. The Italian Workers are the members of the Italian Organized and Allied Workers Union. The conference was held at the Exchange Hall, 20 Liberty Avenue, Detroit, Mich., on Sept. 7, 1919. The conference was held at the Exchange Hall, 20 Liberty Avenue, Detroit, Mich., on Sept. 7, 1919. The conference was held at the Exchange Hall, 20 Liberty Avenue, Detroit, Mich., on Sept. 7, 1919.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In [re]: Amnesty League - Bolshevik Matter, Chicago, 1919 Sept. 12 / [A.H.] Loula [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. - 11 p.; 36 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 165.

Summary: Loula's detailed report on persons advocating amnesty for political prisoners notes that Laura Hughes Lundy praised Goldman in a public speech.

REPORT FORM NO. 1

REPORT MADE BY:	PLACE WHERE MADE:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:
	CHICAGO, ILL.	SEPT. 12, 1919	Sept. 12, 1919

TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGED OR NATURE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION:

In re: Amnesty League.
Bolshevik Matter.

MIL. INTEL. DIV.

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.

WAR DEPARTMENT

AT CHICAGO

NOTED: M12

I was handed a letter dated September 9, 1919, initialed JEH:GPO, from the Bureau at Washington, wherein it is stated that a petition is being circulated by the Amnesty League, 1505 Lake View Building, Chicago, requesting the impeachment of President Wilson on the ground that without the consent of Congress he has unlawfully commanded our troops to wage war in Russia and Siberia.

Incidental to the above, this Bureau is in receipt of a letter from U. S. District Attorney Clyne, under date of September 10th, reading as follows:

"There is an organization in this city known as the Amnesty Committee, which is now engaged in seeking to bring about the release of aliens held in detention camps and soldiers serving sentences for disobedience to military rules and regulations. I shall be pleased to have any information you can secure concerning this organization."

The activities of the AMNESTY LEAGUE are well known to Division Superintendent Edw. J. Brennan and the Agents assigned to the Medical Department of this Bureau, and are being carefully watched, pursuant to Mr. Brennan's instructions.

J. HAYLON BARNES, who has resided in Chicago with his family since March 10, 1919, is the radical head of the AMNESTY LEAGUE, and he is the head of the present movement among the agitators for amnesty for political prisoners.

BARNES is of Irish descent, and was born at Lancaster, Pa. He was originally a cigar maker in Philadelphia, where he followed that occupation for about eight years, and he now carries a card of the CIGAR MAKERS' UNION of that city. He arrived in

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In re: Amnesty League,
Bolshevik Matter.

Chicago on March 10, 1919, having been requested by the IMMEDIATE ACTION COMMITTEE of the NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR THE RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS to take charge of their correspondence department in Chicago.

For the past twenty-two years BARNES has been a delegate to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

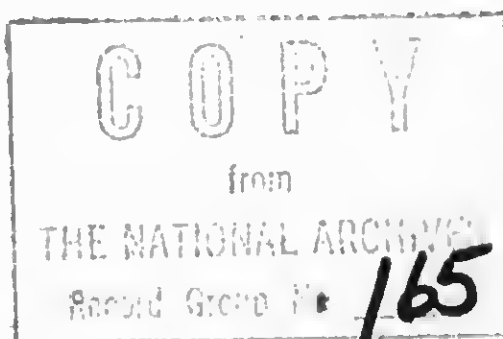
BARNES was tendered a reception on November 14, 1918, while at Pittsburgh, where he was hailed as the new organizer of the Socialist Party of Allegheny County. In his address at this time he reviewed the European situation and spoke glowingly of his hopes for the Socialist Party in this country and particularly in the Pittsburgh district.

He stated that if he could build up a large, active organization he believed the Socialists would be a big factor in the American labor movement in the near future, and that he hoped to work with various organizers of the American Federation of Labor who were in Pittsburgh at that time, with a view to building up a political organization equal to full economic organization.

He advised the members assembled to no longer be dogmatic and antagonistic, but to lend their ears to all kinds of propaganda regardless of whether to agreed with their views or not; and stated that in this way, and in this way only, would the elements in the Pittsburgh district be concealed into one large successful propaganda organization.

On December 12, 1918, BARNES tendered a dinner to a number of friends, at the Batavia Restaurant, on Webster Ave., in Pittsburgh, for the purpose of attempting to secure the cooperation of the American Federation of Labor representatives in the Pittsburgh district for a platform on socialistic lines.

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Chief of Staff,
Mil. Intelligence
Division, 10110-1958.

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Among those in attendance were the following:

JAMES MAURER
HUGH MATCHETT
CHARLES MILLER
EARLE GUNTHER
C. E. WALTON
JOHN BOOKJAHNS
GEORGE GRUNING.

BARNES at this time stated that his purpose in tendering the dinner was to point out to the organizers assembled the dangerous activities of the I. W. O.'s in that district and to inform them that unless they decided to co-operate with the Socialists and the general organizing crew of the American Federation of Labor they would find in every instance that the activities of the I. W. O. were detrimental to their cause.

On Nov. 10, 1918, BARNES stated that he expected to confine his activities principally to forming an organization committee on steel industries and that he expected to secure good resolutions.

On July 11, 1918, BARNES arrived at Pittsburgh to arrange for a campaign to raise funds for the defense of Eugene V. Debs.

On Sept. 9, 1919, the Polish socialist daily, "DZIENNIK LUDOWY," of Chicago, printed an article containing a statement made by BARNES, of which the following is a translation:

"I sent 2,300 letters last week to different organizations relative to our cause. I placed a 3¢ stamp on each letter, but all the mail was held up at Chicago. I also sent out 8,000 letters with the intention of calling a convention in Chicago, the object of which was to get amnesty for all political prisoners and for the abolishment of post office censorship.

"Out of these 8,000 letters only 5 were delivered. I ask, 'Is not this confiscation of private property? Is not this a shameful censorship?'

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In re: Amnesty League.
Bolshevik Matter.

"Read Pearson's Magazine for September and you will find a copy of the court martial sentence in which 150 U. S. soldiers were sentenced during the war:

'LOST TO THEIR PARENTS

'Parents lost all trace of their boys and feel sure that their sons were lost during the severe battles of the recent war, but the sons of these sorrowing parents are living, living in an open grave and in military prisons.

'These brave boys did not die, yet they are lost to their parents. Military transports conveyed these soldiers under strong guard as prisoners to place them in frightful military prisons, where they are buried alive in the dark, cold cells. One of these young soldiers, a son of a farmer, not used to the harsh military discipline, was sentenced to 40 years for simply refusing to give a package of cigarettes to his superior officer."

MARY E. MARCY, wife of LESLIE MARCY, is very active in seeking to obtain amnesty for political prisoners. Mary and Leslie Marcy are radical writers who are interested in the firm of CHAS. H. FERR & CO., book publishers of Chicago.

In an intercepted letter dated Jan. 12, 1919, written by Mrs. Marcy to MRS. SHEEHY SHEFFINGTON, - of the Irish Workers of Dublin, Ireland, she wrote an article of which the following is an excerpt:

"Make a united request upon your respected governments that all Allied governments grant an amnesty to Allied political prisoners upon the day peace is signed.

"We have no doubt that the socialist and labor organizations of Allied nations are planning to make this demand at the same time anyhow, but we believe if this issue is presented at the Socialist Labor Conference by the delegates of all countries simultaneously the efforts of each will strengthen the efforts of all.

"Perhaps America will be misrepresented by the reactionary leaders of the American Federation of Labor who still cling desperately to the insanity that the interests of capital and labor are identical and that what labor ought to demand is a fair day's wage

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for a fair day's work.

"In that case we cannot hope for a voice from America at the conference on behalf of our imprisoned comrades. That is why we are making a special appeal to you. We do not want such men as Eugene V. Debs and Wm. D. Haywood to spend their remaining days in jail for giving their lives to the service of labor."

MARY MARCY is an associate editor of the "I. S. R." and was elected as the United States representative on the honorary "praesidium" of the convention of the Socialist republic of Taurida, held in January, 1918, the other delegates elected being Lenine, Trotsky, Mary Spiridonova, Karl Liebknecht, Friedrich Adler.

On Feb. 13, 1919, an amnesty meeting was held at the Arryan Grotto theatre, at 741 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, the rent for the hall being paid by MRS. LOLA MAVERICK LLOYD, wife of WM. BROSS LLOYD, ultra-radical millionaire of Chicago.

ERNEST RICHMOND, then lately released conscientious objector, presided as chairman. GEORGE MOTER, also a released C. O., was the first speaker and dwelt entirely on the great injustices done to the prisoners at Ft. Leavenworth. He stated that during the czar's reign prisoners were never so ill treated as were those at Ft. Leavenworth.

ANTON JOHANNSEN, one time candidate for vice-president of the United States on the Socialist ticket, made an address in which he stated that the present form of government was similar to that of the former czar of Russia and that in the very near future the people of this country would realize the state of affairs and remedy them the same as Russia did. JOHANNSEN is well known to this Bureau office, particularly for his activities during the TOM MOONEY CONVENTION and during the recent strikes to liberate Tom Mooney and other political prisoners.

EVAN THOMAS, of New York, another C. O., spoke in the

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same strain, attacking conscription as Prussianism and predicting that the Sinn Fein movement in Ireland would soon gain control there and before long would be brought over to this country.

LAURA HUGHES LUNDY, whose husband is also a prisoner at Leavenworth, then spoke. She devoted her time to comparing the cleanliness of the Stars and Stripes during Abraham Lincoln's time and the present time, stating that now the flag carries a big stain, "the stain of injustice." She praised Emma Goldman, anarchist convict, and said she heartily agreed with her in her stand on conscription. She concluded her speech at reading the following resolution, which was adopted and wired to President Wilson:

"Mr. President, now that war is over we demand the immediate release of all political prisoners and ask you to use your influence to secure a prompt repeal of the Espionage law."

JANETTE MARKIN sent the following telegram, which was read at this meeting and was cheered:

"Being a firm believer in free speech, free assembly and all that the constitution stands for, I cannot do anything else but heartily agree with you that the release of all political prisoners should be immediate."

W. IN ST. JOHN TUCKER, MR. KRUSE and CASSIUS COCK were among the radicals in attendance at this meeting.

Another amnesty meeting was held at the above-named hall on April 24, 1919, at which Dudley Field Malone, Seymour Stedman and Runcan McDonald were the principal speakers (See my report for April 24th under the caption, "Dudley Field Malone, et al.")

The following named radicals are known to this Bureau office as leaders in the Amnesty League movement to bring about

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REPORT FORM NO. 2
AHL:10

9-12-19

In re: Amnesty League,
Bolshevik Matter.

the release of political prisoners:

PROF. W. CLYDE ALLEN
ALICE DON ALLISON
SHIRWOOD ANDERSON
ZONIA BARBER
DR. CHAS. BACON
FRANCES BIRD
SOPHONISBA PHOENIX
R. V. D. C. CARTEL
MARGARET HARRISON CHASE
STUART CHASE
JOHN H. COLLINS
LEONORA M. COOPER
THEODORE M. COOPER
SAMUEL DAUCHY
PROF. SAMUEL DICKER
HARRY LUPPE
REV. NOBLE S. ELDREDGE
AMY GALTHER FIED
S. T. HANFORDSMARK
CHARLES H. HOSFINS
MARGARET JOHANNSEN
ELEANOR DAGGETT JARVIS
ESTHER JOHN
CHARLOTTE G. KUH
PROF. ROBT. W. LOVETT
REV. HERMAN NEUMAN
DOROTHY NORTH
AGNES SEVIER POTTER
EDITHA PHILLIS
BERNST REICHMANN
PROF. FERDINAND SHUVELL
ELLEN GATES STALL
JEROME STEDMAN
HARRIET PARK THOMAS
M. H. TUTHILL
CAROLINE F. TRIE
E. C. WENT OUTH
MAY H. WILMARTH
LOLA MAY FION LLOYD

All circulars and petitions, pamphlets and other printed matter sent out by the Amnesty League are printed by the WARNER PRESS, 116 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

At a meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor held at Musicians' Hall, 175 W. Washington St., on September 7, 1919, a resolution was introduced by LEON GREEN, alias BUTENESKY, anarcho-syndicalist of Seattle, JOHN KUKULSKI, organizer for the Chicago Federation of Labor, BEN F. PARKER and TOBIAS REILMAN, and was recommended by the Committee on Resolutions.

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which read as follows:

"WHEREAS, More than 2,000 men and women, mostly of the working class, have been arrested by the United States government, under certain war-time acts, convicted and sentenced to prison at hard labor for terms ranging from one to twenty years; and

"WHEREAS, Such despotic actions by the government not only outrage in every sense the customs and traditions of American institutions, but are in direct and shameful violation of the rights of the people as guaranteed by the constitution; and

"WHEREAS, We recognize that these prisoners are being persecuted and hounded to prison by the government solely because they have championed the cause of the working people at all times and opposed the interests of the propertied and privileged classes and profiteers; and

"WHEREAS, A Freedom Convention has been called by the liberal elements of this nation to meet in Chicago on September 25th, to consider ways and means of securing the release of these prisoners unjustly confined; therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, That Chicago Federation of Labor elect two delegates to represent this federation at said convention, to express the sentiment of this body that they are being opposed to any compromise or any half-way measure looking to the release of these prisoners, or the acceptance of amnesty that can be construed in the sense of being a pardon or which while setting the prisoners free would still hold them guilty of the crimes charged against them; but that instead we demand the immediate and unconditional release of our friends and co-workers without qualification, including all prisoners that are now held by the government because of their activities for the common good."

"Moved and seconded that the report of the Resolutions Committee be adopted.

"Secretary ROCKWELL stated that a communication had also been received from the National League for the Release of Political Prisoners, in the interest of the American Freedom Convention to be held in Chicago September 25th to 28th.

"Nominations were opened for delegates to the convention and delegates JOHN FURULSKI, of Butcher Workmen's Union No. 554, and T. L. BORDAN, of Hoisting Engineers' Union No. 569, were nominated. There being no further nominations, delegates Furulski and Bordan were declared delegates to the convention."

The ROCKWELL DEFENSE UNION, Room 405, 7 E. 15th St., New York City, in a pamphlet which is being widely distributed.

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entitled, "Dumb Submission or Deportation," endorses the activities of the Amnesty League, as is shown by the following excerpt:

"The Workers' Defense Union calls upon the workers of America to demand general amnesty for all political prisoners, the immediate release of all aliens held for deportation and the establishment of civil liberties in the United States, to the end that economic problems can be freely discussed and intelligently solved. Deportation is planned to break the back of the labor movement, to threaten its leaders, to break its strikes. Dumb submission or deportation is the order of the day.

"The employing class has thrown down the gauntlet. It is to radical socialists and I.W.O.'s to-day. It will be to foreign-born strikers of any union, to-morrow. Conservative labor leaders who are endorsing this policy, are forging chains to be shackled on their own membership.

"Do brand this policy as reactionary and oppressive, not to be tolerated by any liberty-loving people.

"We must and will fight against it, until it is buried in shameful oblivion."

Postal cards are being mailed throughout the country by the Amnesty Committee of Chicago, from Room 1505, Lake View building, 116 Michigan Ave., which is known as the Fabian Club, reading as follows:

"Will you write your senator and congressman immediately and ask them to vote for Senator Chamberlain's bill providing for the release of all soldiers, sailors and marines serving court martial sentences in military prisons, excepting those who, if tried in the Federal courts, would be convicted of a felony. The passage of the measure depends upon the prompt response of the public.

"Will you act to-day?

(signed) Amnesty Committee of Chicago."

The League in Chicago is actively engaged in distributing very radical pamphlets, such as:

"What Happens in Military Prisons"
"Why Freedom Matters," by Norman Ansell
"Free Our Political Prisoners"
"Statement of Frent DeW. Allinson,"

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9-11-19

In re: Amnesty League,
Bolshevik Matter.

"Statement made by Carl Haessler,
of Milwaukee, Wis., political objector
to war, who is now serving a 12-year
term in the Ft. Leavenworth disciplinary
barrecks."

Most of these pamphlets have already been sent to the Bureau office at Washington, but I am again attaching them to this report to make them a part of the same.

The I. W. W. organization is also very active in trying to bring about amnesty for all class war prisoners. The official bulletin of the I. W. W. No. 800 of the I. W. W., published in Butte, Montana, on Saturday, August 30, 1919, under the title, "Class War Prisoners," prints an article of which the following is an excerpt:

"Every fellow-worker languishing in the jails and penitentiaries of this country could have kept out of the class conflict while the war was on and by so doing remained safe from the persecutions and prosecutions and torture that capitalism has imposed upon these rebels of the class war. Every one of these social insurgents could have gained immunity for themselves by simply playing the spook and deserting the class battles, but not one of them flinched from the war of the classes or sought immunity from prosecution by deserting their fellow-workers. Bravely and loudly the cry has come from out of every prison cell, 'Do not worry about us - organize.' The last word on the lips of those that have been murdered by the masses has been, 'Do not mourn for me - organize.'"

"Hundreds of these Spartans of the war of the classes are still to go through the battles in the courts, where there is some little chance of gaining some measure of justice. There is a possibility that some may gain their freedom. Every true rebel on the outside must aid these fellow-workers on the inside."

The petition that is being circulated to impeach President Wilson has not been circulated, so far as is known to this Bureau office, in Chicago; and I have called at the headquarters of the Amnesty League, under cover, and was unable to find the same.

I have instructed my under-cover men to make an effort to obtain one of these petitions and to keep in touch with all activities at the office of the Amnesty League.

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9-12-19

In re: Amnesty League,
Bolshevik Matter.

The Convention of the Amnesty League which is scheduled to take place in Chicago on September 25, 1919, will be carefully covered, pursuant to instructions of Division Superintendent Edw. J. Brennan, and a further report will be made. Attached hereto find the program of the American Freedom Convention to be held at Chicago from September 25 to 28, 1919, inclusive.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

Report of Radical Section for week ending September 12, 1919 [Washington, D.C.] / J. Edgar Hoover [Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice].— 11 p. ; 26 × 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hoover reports on the status of several deportation cases, including Goldman's, the investigation of leaks in the Justice Department, and other ongoing investigations.

Notes: Broken type; portions illegible. For Exhibit 3 mentioned, see 900530001.

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JRH-31C

September 12, 1919.

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REPORT OF RADICAL SECTION for week ending September 12, 1919.

Congressman BARTON of Minnesota called on Monday, September 8th, inquiring as to the status of the case of ANSEL GEORGIAN who he said had been arrested in his district and whose case had been hanging fire for some time in connection with the deportation of the subject. I offered to inquire at the office of the Commissioner-General of Immigration concerning this matter for the Congressman and to advise him accordingly, which I have done. Incidentally, the case has never been handled by this Department and involves a delicate political situation, as it appears that various persons as high as the Governor of Minnesota were interested in the deportation of GEORGIAN but that for some reason or other this subject has been able to obtain political pressure to block any action by the immigration authorities. I informally discussed the matter at the office of the Commissioner-General of Immigration and in view of the situation believe it would be better for this department not to become involved in the controversy. I consequently wrote to Congressman Barton

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Report Radical Sec. week ending Sept. 12 JEH-GPO

suggesting that he take the matter up with the Commissioner-General of Immigration.

In reply to the circular telegram to the various field offices concerning the railroad strike, reports have been received on September 8th showing that the conditions have been considerably improved, but that most of the agitation caused was by radical labor men who were suspected of being allied with the I. W. W.

The case of WILLIAM L. FOSTER has occupied considerable time in this office during the past week. I am attaching hereto as exhibit No. 1 a detailed report concerning the present status of the Foster case, setting forth the various steps of the individual for the past week.

Honorable A. J. ANDREWS, representative of the Department of Justice, Dominion of Canada, called on September 9th and 10th relative to obtaining information from this office which he might use in the prosecution of the leaders of the Winnipeg strike. He also took up the matter of establishing amicable relations with the Department of Justice of Canada whereby that department and this department would work in unison in the exchange of information relative to the radical movement. I am attaching hereto as exhibit No. 2 a detailed statement of the various conferences which I had with Mr. Andrews and the final arrangements which were made.

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Strictly confidential.

Report Radical sec. week ending Sept. 12. JAH-QPO

I called at the office of the Commissioner-General of Immigration on September 8th to take up with that office certain matters in connection with the work. I am attaching hereto as exhibit No. 3 a detailed statement of the various matters covered at the conference on September 8th.

The New York office, at the suggestion of this office, called in for examination PATK BIANKI, the secretary of the UNION OF RUSSIAN WORKERS and conducted an exhaustive examination of this subject. A complete record of the examination, together with an affidavit of Bianki, has now been received in this office and I have transmitted to Mr. Caminetti a copy of the same, in order that it may be before him for his consideration in the final disposition of Bianki's case. I am informed that Bianki was arrested upon the warrant issued by the immigration authorities on March 19, 1919, but that the record of the hearing has not as yet been received in the office of the Commissioner-General. The immigration authorities, upon my request have arranged for the expediting of the receipt of this hearing and the case will no doubt be disposed of shortly.

In connection with the proposed raid of the UNION OF RUSSIAN WORKERS, the New York office has made the suggestion that it would not be advisable to take into custody all of the members of the Union of Russian Workers, through^{out} the country.

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Report Radical Sec. week ending Sept. 12. JH⁴-GPO

but that it would be better to obtain the names of the delegates attending the convention held last January, together with the names of the various secretaries of the locals, when certain particularly obnoxious resolutions were passed, and to have a simultaneous raid made throughout the country, taking into custody all of these persons. This seems to me to be the better procedure, for the reason that the headquarters of the Union of Russian Workers in New York was raided by the authorities of the city of New York and most of the papers of any value were taken by the state. I am, however, calling this matter to the attention of Mr. Burke for final decision.

I have had up for discussion with the immigration authorities the case of A. COPIANO, alias JONAS KRAU, and am cooperating with them in the preparation of this case, tending towards the deportation of this individual. I have submitted to them all evidence in our possession and expect that the case will be finally disposed of by Mr. Caminetti.

The cases of ALEXANDER BERGMAN and EMMA GOLDMAN are dealt with more fully in Exhibit No. 3. I desire to point out, however, that in visiting the office of the Commissioner-General of Immigration, I found that there had been some delay in the issuing of the warrants of these persons, but immediately arranged with Mr. Caminetti for the sending forth

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Strictly confidential, -5-

Report radical section week ending Sept. 12. JEH-420

of the necessary warrants, which have not been done. The matter of bail was likewise decided upon at \$15,000 for each of the subjects. I wired to the wardens of the various penitentiaries in which these individuals have been incarcerated and instructed them to turn the individuals over to the immigration authorities when their sentences have been completed. I have assured the immigration authorities of the fullest cooperation in these cases and have placed at their disposal all evidence in our possession concerning these individuals..

On September 10, 1919, I prepared, at the request of the Attorney General, a brief upon the activities of one JAMES H. MAURER, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor. Maurer secured a passport recently from the State Department, to visit England to study "Old Age Pensions" and just before his departure from this country, he was prevented from sailing by the custom authorities upon the request of the State Department, acting on reports made by the Bureau of Investigation of this department. I am attaching hereto as exhibit No. 4 a copy of the brief prepared by me relative to the activities of this individual.

In regard to the Youngstown raid conducted at Youngstown, Ohio, under the supervision of the Cleveland office and without instructions from this office, I have to state that a

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The Emma Goldman Papers

Report of Radical Section for week ending September 12, 1919 [Washington, D.C.] / J. Edgar Hoover [Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice].— 11 p. ; 26 x 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hoover reports on the status of several deportation cases, including Goldman's, the investigation of leaks in the Justice Department, and other ongoing investigations.

Notes: Broken type; portions illegible. For Exhibit 3 mentioned, see 900530001.

Strictly confidential, -6-
Report Radical Section week ending Sept. 12. JAH-GPO

Full and detailed report has been received from the Cleveland office. The excuse offered is that the confidential letter of instructions issued August 12, 1919 was permitted to remain unread for several days after its receipt, due to the pressure of work at the Cleveland office. While, of course, such delay is inexcusable, yet I believe in view of the action taken by this office that arrests of a similar nature in the future will not be made, without first obtaining the authority of the Washington office.

While at the office of the Commissioner-General of Immigration on September 8th, I called upon MR. ABERCROMBIE, the acting secretary, and discussed with him the matter of the alleged leak in this department. He submitted to me a copy of a letter which had been written by the Philadelphia office of the Bureau of Investigation to acting chief of the Bureau of Investigation, Allen, on February 26, 1919, and which had fallen into the hands of outside persons who were suspected of being radically inclined. I have submitted this matter to Mr. Burke for proper disposition.

On September 10th, Mr. Burke, Mr. Stewart, the Chief Clerk, and myself had a lengthy conference relative to the leak in this office. As apparently information concerning radical activities has fallen into the hands of irresponsible persons, it was deemed advisable to check up on all of the

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The Emma Goldman Papers

Report of Radical Section for week ending September 12, 1919 [Washington, D.C.] / J. E[dgar] Hoover [Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice]. — 11 p. ; 26 x 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hoover reports on the status of several deportation cases, including Goldman's, the investigation of leaks in the Justice Department, and other ongoing investigations.

Notes: Broken type; portions illegible. For Exhibit 3 mentioned, see 900530001.

Strictly confidential, -7-

Report Radical Section week ending Sept. 12. JEM-JPD

sources from which the leak might have occurred. Persons receiving appointments in this office are being thoroughly investigated before entering upon their duties. The only other two elements of leak suggested were found in the photostat room and in the telephone room. The possibility of a leak in the telephone room, however, was eliminated, as the two ladies employed in that office are stated to be perfectly reliable. It was believed, however, that any leak in this office would arise in the photostat room, if in any place. For this reason, a plan is now being worked out whereby the possibility of a leak from that source will be eliminated.

The information mentioned in the weekly report submitted for the week ending September 6th relating to the bomb plot is being thoroughly inquired into and special agent McDavitt of Philadelphia is engaged in the following up of the various leads reported by Mr. FIMMERTY. The information submitted in connection with this seems to be the most promising of any obtained.

Affidavits of the confidential informant of the Philadelphia office relating to the anarchistic nature of the PRO-RUSSIA SOCIETY have now been received in this office and as soon as it can be obtained will be prepared and gone over for submission to the immigration authorities. My idea

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The Emma Goldman Papers

Report of Radical Section for week ending September 12, 1919 [Washington, D.C.] / J. Edgar Hoover [Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice]. — 11 p. ; 26 x 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hoover reports on the status of several deportation cases, including Goldman's, the investigation of leaks in the Justice Department, and other ongoing investigations.

Notes: Broken type; portions illegible. For Exhibit 3 mentioned, see 900530001.

Strictly confidential, -8-

Report Radical section week ending Sept. 12. JAH-JPO

is that this information should be first passed upon by the Commissioner-General of Immigration and an expression of his views obtained as to its sufficiency before uncovering the confidential informant. If it is decided that the organization is anarchistic, then the confidential informant can be uncovered and the various members of the PRO FRANKIA Society taken into custody. Any other form of procedure would result in the uncovering of the confidential informant and the arrest of the active leaders which might result finally in the immigration authorities deciding that there was no case that could be made. This would result in the uncovering of the confidential informant without obtaining any valuable evidence thereby.

MR. LAMB, division superintendent at New York, was in the office this week and went over in detail the various phases of the radical situation connected with the New York office. I took up with him the matter of expediting the reports upon the subjects for deportation and believe that within a short time information concerning the individual radicals around New York will be available in this office. Mr. Lamb suggested that he considered it to be advisable to endeavor to obtain the cooperation of the various agencies connected with the large corporations in New York which had been established for

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The Emma Goldman Papers

Report of Radical Section for week ending September 12, 1919 [Washington, D.C.] / J. Edgar Hoover [Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice].— 11 p. ; 26 x 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hoover reports on the status of several deportation cases, including Goldman's, the investigation of leaks in the Justice Department, and other ongoing investigations.

Notes: Broken type; portions illegible. For Exhibit 3 mentioned, see 900530001.

Strictly confidential, -2-
Report Radical section week ending Sept. 12. JEH-GPO

the purpose of watching after the radical situation in the individual plants. He stated that he thought that these agencies would be perfectly willing to forward to the New York office copies of reports made upon employees and he considered this to be a valuable source of information. He took this matter up in detail with the Chief and is going to try the plan out.

Special agent FICHA at Newark called on long distance September 11th, advising me of the fact that the I. W. O.'s at Newark had held a secret session at that place and had instructed all wobblers to immediately proceed to Boston and take an active part in the unrest in that city. Upon receipt of this information, I sent telegrams to the various division offices in the sections of the country affected, requesting to be kept fully advised as to any movement of this force. Boston has also been instructed to make a thorough investigation as to the unrest in that city and to ascertain whether or not the radicals are in any way responsible for the condition in that town.

The special agent in the Washington office has been requested to make a discreet investigation into the element back of the organizing of the police into a union and to as-

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The Emma Goldman Papers

Report of Radical Section for week ending September 12, 1919 [Washington, D.C.] / J. Edgar Hoover [Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice]. — 11 p. ; 26 x 20 cm.

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Summary: Hoover reports on the status of several deportation cases, including Goldman's, the investigation of leaks in the Justice Department, and other ongoing investigations.

Notes: Broken type; portions illegible. For Exhibit 3 mentioned, see 900530001.

Strictly confidential. - 0 -

Report Radical section: week ending Sept. 11, JEH-JPO

certain whether or not the radicals are responsible for this movement. Allegations to this effect have appeared in some of the daily papers.

A telegram was received from MC DEVITT on September 11th advising this office that the investigation conducted by him in Ohio had developed nothing and he was returning to Philadelphia. A detailed report will be submitted.

The New York office reports that the "REVOLUTIONARY AGE", the notorious journal of the Left wing of the Socialist Party suspended operations on August 16th for an indefinite period. This removes from the number of radical publications an organ which has been particularly effective in its radical propaganda.

The negro informant detailed to work at New York City has been writing a voluminous number of reports concerning the results of his investigations in that city. An examination of the same show that he apparently has made friends with some of the leading radicals, using the offices of Prof. HALEY one of the leading agitators in New York City as his headquarters.

I noted from the report, however, that the informant has been rather general in his observations and have called this to the attention of the New York office and have instructed them

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The Emma Goldman Papers

Report of Radical Section for week ending September 12, 1919 [Washington, D.C.] / J. Edgar Hoover [Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice]. — 11 p. ; 26 × 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hoover reports on the status of several deportation cases, including Goldman's, the investigation of leaks in the Justice Department, and other ongoing investigations.

Notes: Broken type; portions illegible. For Exhibit 3 mentioned, see 900530001.

Strictly confidential. -11-

Report Radical section week ending Sept. 12, JEH-340

to see that the remarks of JARVEY and other alien negro agitators be specifically quoted, in order that they may be the basis of the institution of deportation proceedings.

The following is a statement of the ~~amount~~ ^{amount} of work handled in this office for the week ending September 12, 1919:

Incoming letters,	77
" telegrams,	8
" reports,	908
" publications,	101
Outgoing letters,	60
memorandums,	15
Number of source cards,	1255
" reports handled in	
editorial room,	849
" " cards typed,	555
" names editorially written	1188

Respectfully submitted,

J. E. Hoover

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The Emma Goldman Papers

Memorandum of Conference with Commissioner General of Immigration, 1919 Sept. 12 [Washington, D.C.] / [J. Edgar Hoover, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice].— 3 p. ; 26 × 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hoover reports on his meeting with Commissioner General Caminetti to discuss Goldman and Berkman's deportation cases.

Notes: Dark copy; portions illegible. Attached, as Appendix 3, to 900530000.

File OG 374217

100-100

September 12, 1919,

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION

September 8, 1919.

On September 8th I called at the office of the Commissioner-General of Immigration to go over various matters with him. I took up with him in detail the cases of ALEXANDER BERKMAN and EMMA GOLDMAN and ascertained through some delay the warrants in these cases had not been issued. Mr. Caminetti, however, immediately took steps for the sending out of these warrants. I informed the Commissioner-General that I would instruct the wardens of the various penitentiaries where these individuals were held to turn the individuals over to the immigration authorities upon the receipt of these warrants. Mr. Caminetti stated that in view of the importance of these cases he would call in for conference one of his best field agents and he would have this person conduct the hearing of these cases, in order that there might be no flaw in the evidence.

I discussed with the immigration authorities the case of JAMES HANCOCK and told them of the examination which

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The Emma Goldman Papers

Memorandum of Conference with Commissioner General of Immigration, 1919 Sept. 12 [Washington, D.C.] / [J. Edgar Hoover, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice].— 3 p. ; 26 x 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hoover reports on his meeting with Commissioner General Caminetti to discuss Goldman and Berkman's deportation cases.

Notes: Dark copy; portions illegible. Attached, as Appendix 3, to 900530000.

reference with

was conducted of this subject. I promised to send to them a copy of the hearing which this office had. Biaski was arrested upon an immigration warrant on March 19, 1919, but the record of his hearing before the immigration authorities has not been received. The immigration authorities stated that they would request that the report of the hearing be forwarded for final action.

I also took up the case of ADOLPH SCHENKEL, the notorious anarchist whose case has been pending for some time past. The immigration authorities stated that they would immediately request their New York office for an exact statement of this case and would advise me as soon as this information has been received.

I also discussed with the acting secretary, Mr. ABRAHAMSON, the matter of the leak in the Philadelphia office. He showed me a copy of a letter written by the Philadelphia office to acting chief of the Bureau, Allen, on February 24, 1919, which had been given to him by one GOLDWIN of Brooklyn, N. Y. Goldwin, Mr. Abrahamson stated he considered it to be maliciously inclined and he didn't know how he came into possession of this document. I assured Mr. Abrahamson that I would see that a full investigation was made of this matter and when my return I transmitted it to Mr. Allen for attention.

I discussed with the immigration authorities the case of A. SCHENKEL and offered to them the Bureau's information.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

Memorandum of Conference with Commissioner General of Immigration, 1919 Sept. 12 [Washington, D.C.] / [J. Edgar Hoover, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice]. — 3 p. ; 26 x 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hoover reports on his meeting with Commissioner General Caminetti to discuss Goldman and Berkman's deportation cases.

Notes: Dark copy; portions illegible. Attached, as Appendix 3, to 900530000.

Memo. re conference with COMINT, -Sept 12. -A-

of this office and had transmitted to the Commissioner-General of Immigration certain evidence which is in our possession. I also took up the case of ALMIUS SHENSIAN, the subject about whom Congressman Newton called, and ascertained that this was a matter which had been in the hands of the immigration authorities for some time and that there was a delicate political situation connected with this case. As it had been entirely in the hands of the immigration authorities, I told them that I would suggest that Congressman Newton communicate directly with them concerning the matter. I also took up the matter of certain cases which had been pending before the immigration authorities pending for deportation and had them check up, in order that certain information might be in possession of this office. I advised them of the fact that I was in receipt of affidavits of the activities of the RED PRISON SOCIETY, which I would take up in conference and they assured me that the fullest cooperation would be given this matter.

Respectfully,

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 12 [Washington, D.C. to] Francis G. Caffey, United States Attorney [Department of Justice], New York / [J. Edgar Hoover] Special Assistant to the Attorney General [Department of Justice]. — 1 p. ; 24 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hoover reassures Caffey that the Immigration Service will arrest Goldman and Berkman upon their release from prison.

Notes: Reply to 810113102.

JHE-619

FILE BUREAU FILE

September 12, 1919.

Francis G. Caffey, Esq.,
United States Attorney,
New York City.

15446

Sir:

I am in receipt of your communication of September 6, 1919, relative to the cases of ALEXANDER BERKMAN and EMMA GOLDMAN.

I have to advise you that both of these cases have been taken up with the Commissioner General of Immigration and that warrants for the arrests of these persons as soon as they are released from the penitentiaries in which they are confined have been issued by the office of the Commissioner-General.

Respectfully,

Special Assistant to the Attorney General.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

810113049

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 12 [Washington, D.C. to] Anthony Caminetti, Commissioner General [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor], Washington, D.C. / J. E[dgar] Hoover, Special Assistant to the Attorney General [Department of Justice].— 1 p.; 34 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Summary: Hoover sends Caminetti a letter he received from United States Attorney Caffey regarding Goldman and Berkman's deportation.

Notes: For enclosures, see 810113102 and 810113050.

COPY

from

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVE

Record Group No. 60

Records of the Department of Justice
Central File Number 186233-13 (Section 3)

186233-13

September 12, 1919.

Honorable Anthony Caminetti,
Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Caminetti:

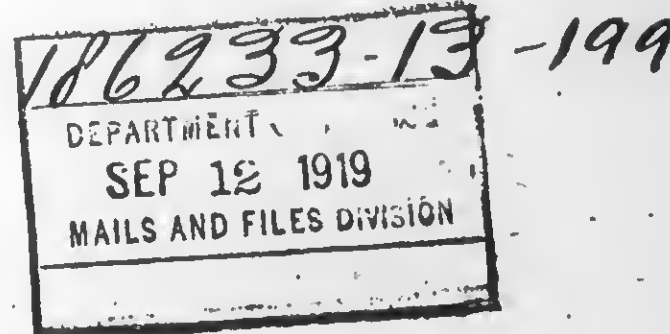
I have just received a copy of a communication which the United States Attorney at New York City addressed to the Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, relative to the cases of ALEXANDER BERKMAN AND EMMA GOLDMAN and I am transmitting a copy of this letter to you for your information in the handling of the cases of these two persons.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover.

Special Assistant to the Attorney General.

Ino. 79588



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The Emma Goldman Papers

850712273

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 13, St. Louis, Mo. [to] Harry Weinberger, New York / James R. Dunn, Inspector in Charge [Bureau of Immigration] Department of Labor. - 1 p.; 28 x 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: Since Goldman refused to proceed without her attorney, Immigration Inspector Dunn writes to arrange a date for Goldman's deportation hearing when Weinberger can attend.

Notes: For reply, see 850712274.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR IMMIGRATION SERVICE

In re: Goldman

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
1208 CHEMICAL BUILDING
ST. LOUIS, MO.

No.

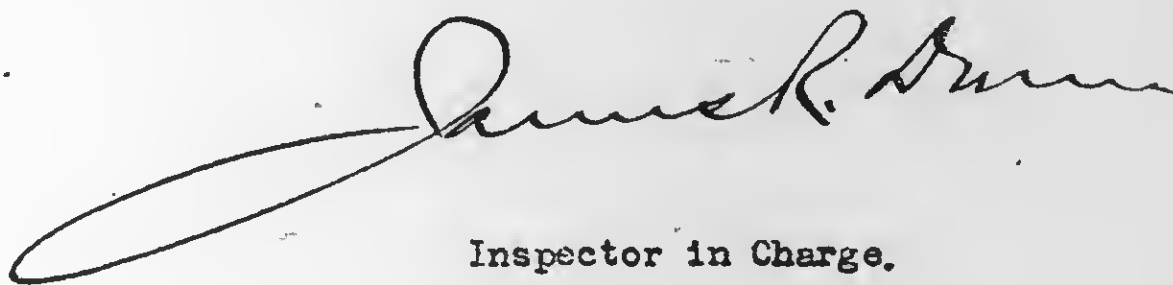
September 13, 1919.

Harry Weinberger, Esq.,
Attorney at Law,
261 Broadway,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

You are informed that on yesterday warrant of arrest in deportation proceedings was served on Emma Goldman at Jefferson City, Mo., and upon her request the hearing was continued to enable her to secure counsel. She stated that you would represent her at the hearing, and in accordance with her suggestion I am writing you relative to date for the hearing. Please inform me by first possible mail as to when it will suit you to have this hearing held. As it appears likely your client will be released from prison on September 27, you will realize the necessity for prompt action.

Respectfully,



Inspector in Charge.

cal

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 13, St. Louis, Mo. [to] Harry Weinberger, New York / James R. Dunn, Inspector in Charge [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor].—
1 p.; 25 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Notes: Copy of 850712273.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
1305 CHEMICAL BUILDING
ST. LOUIS MO.

In re: Goldman

No.

September 13, 1919.

Harry Weinberger, Esq.,
Attorney at Law,
261 Broadway,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

You are informed that on yesterday warrant of arrest in deportation proceedings was served on Emma Goldman at Jefferson City, Mo., and upon her request the hearing was continued to enable her to secure counsel. She stated that you would represent her at the hearing, and in accordance with her suggestion I am writing you relative to date for the hearing. Please inform me by first possible mail as to when it will suit you to have this hearing held. As it appears likely your client will be released from prison on September 27, you will realize the necessity for prompt action.

Respectfully,

James R. Dunn

Inspector in Charge.

cal

✓ Official copy respectfully forwarded to the Bureau reference being had to Bureau file No. 52410/43.

cal

Inspector in Charge.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter, 1919 Sept. 14? Atlanta, Ga. to M. Eleanor Fitzgerald, New York (government transcript)] / Alexander Berkman. — 1 p. ; 24 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

From Al.

From Alexander Berkman, No. 7422.

Dear woman, I know you must be very busy with getting bail. It is understood, of course, as I wrote to H. W., that the first bail should go for H. I shall wait cheerfully. Our friends need not prepare dinner for me— not yet. I expect to eat my Christmas Dinner in the Royal Tower, though I should prefer it at my old home on Center St. Yes, you had better send me some money. I'll need it. As to the things, if you think it better to send it per H. W., O. K. If he'll have them here at least 24 hours before my discharge, they'll have time to examine them and press them, as is the custom. I don't understand how H. W. can be here two days earlier. Will he not be needed at Jeffers. or St. Louis? And if so, he'll surely be detained there. Well, if need be, I'll go out nude from here. By the way, since I expect to be a guest of Atlanta for some time, better put in several changes of clothing in the suit case, also soap and tooth paste. Yes, the summer suit, of course. It's hotter now than in July. Two letters, with flowers, from Pol and a nice one from Kat, minus his clipping. Also Kittie's and Wood's. I mentioned in my special to H. W. where to try for bail. You know yourself—Abals, Cloakin, but especially work. Chrelet—they have treasury of over one million. Remember neither real estate or Liberty Bonds may be taken. Be prepared then. But don't worry in any case. How's Kal and everything else? Was it a surprise? Best love.—Well, Dear girl, I'm pretty anxious to see you again, but I guess it will have to be postponed. My heart is with you though. Love,

(Signed) A. Berkman.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Postcard] 1919 Sept. 14 [New York? to] Alexander Berkman, [Atlanta, Ga. (government transcript)] / M. E[leanor] Fitzgerald. — 1 p. ; 24 × 19 cm.
Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

To Alexander Berkman, No. 7422 Post Card.

September 14th, 1919.

Dearest Sasha:

Whole bunch of us here over Sunday. Just
leaving now back to this city. R. W. says he will bring you and
E. up here.

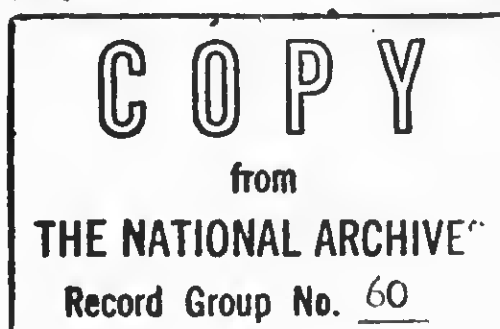
Love always, Fizzie.

M. E. Fitzgerald.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Memorandum] 1919 Sept. 15, Washington [D.C. to Clifford H.] McGlasson [Acting Superintendent of Prisons, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.] / J. E[dgar] Hoover [Special Assistant to the Attorney General] Department of Justice. — 1 p. ; 34 x 21 cm.
Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.
Summary: Hoover notifies McGlasson that Goldman is now in the custody of the Bureau of Immigration.
Notes: Broken type; light copy. Reply to 870624000. For related document, see 810113120.



Records of the Department of Justice
 Central File Number 186233-13 (Section 3)

JCH-GPO

ADDRESS REPLY TO
 CHIEF, BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
 AND REFER TO INITIALS.

Department of Justice,
 Bureau of Investigation,
 Washington.

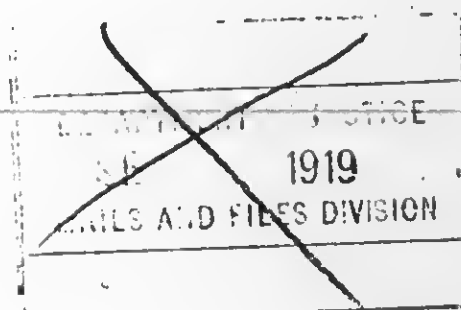
September 15, 1919.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. McGLASSON.

I am returning to you herewith the envelope addressed to EMMA GOLDMAN at the Jefferson City Penitentiary and have to advise you that immediately upon this subject's release from the penitentiary she was taken into custody by the immigration authorities upon a deportation warrant, with excellent prospects of her early deportation from this country.

Respectfully,

J. E. Hoover



810113118

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 15 [Washington, D.C. to] Anthony Caminetti, Commissioner General [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor], Washington, D.C. / J. E[dgar] Hoover, Special Assistant to the Attorney General [Department of Justice].—
1 p.; 32 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Summary: Hoover sends Caminetti a copy of Goldman's correspondence for use at her deportation hearing.

Notes: For related document, see 810113120.

COPY

from

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVE

Record Group No. 60

Records of the Department of Justice
Central File Number 186233-13 (Section 3)

JEH-GPO

186233-13

September 15, 1919.

Honorable Anthony Caminetti,
Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Caminetti:

I am inclosing herewith a photostat copy of an envelope containing a note addressed to EMMA GOLDMAN at the Jefferson City Penitentiary. Inclosed with this letter was a copy of the "REBEL WORKER" for September 1, 1919. I thought that the sentiments expressed by the writer might be of some interest to you in the GOLDMAN case.

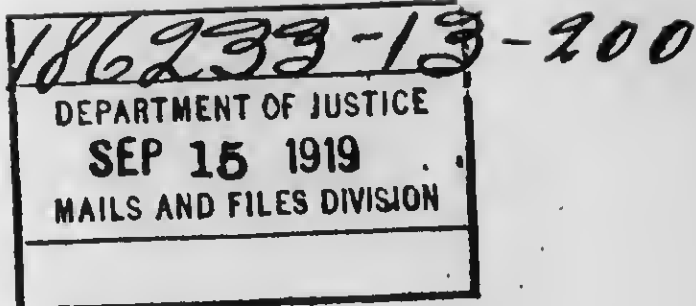
Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover.

Special Assistant to the Attorney General.

Inc. 13603

Handwritten signature



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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 15 [New York to James R. Dunn] Inspector in Charge [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor], St. Louis, Mo. / [Harry Weinberger]. — 1 p.; 28 x 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: Weinberger notifies Dunn that he is trying to transfer Goldman's deportation hearing to Ellis Island.

Notes: Broken type; light copy; barely legible. Reply to 850712273. For reply, see 850712275.

September 15th, 1919

Inspector in Charge,
Immigration Service,
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir:-

In answer to your letter of September 15th, re examination of Miss Emma Goldman at Jefferson City, Missouri, I beg to state that I will communicate with you after I see the officials in Washington in re having the hearing conducted at Ellis Island instead of Jefferson City, so that counsel may be present, as just about the time mentioned I will probably have to be in Atlanta.

I presume it would also be satisfactory to you if we gave bond here in New York City at Ellis Island and have Ellis Island notify you.

Kindly advise me by return mail if there is any objection on your part.

Respectfully yours,

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 15 [Washington, D.C. to] George F. Lamb [Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice], New York / [Frank Burke] Assistant Director and Chief [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. - 1 p. ; 24 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Burke asks Lamb to investigate a note sent to Goldman in prison from the YMCA.

Notes: Dark copy; barely legible. For enclosures, see 880606078 and 880606079. For reply, see 880606111 and 880606112.

15446

JEL-SFO

September 15, 1919.

George F. Lamb, Esq.,
Box 241, City Hall Station,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I am inclosing herewith a photostat copy of an envelope and note addressed to EMMA GOLDMAN, Jefferson City Penitentiary, which was received in this office. Inclosed in the envelope was a copy of the "REBEL WORKER" for September 1st. You will note that the various matters set forth are of particular interest, together with the fact that this communication was mailed in an envelope of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Association, 347 Madison Avenue, New York City. I desire that you have the appropriate investigation made into this matter toward determining any grounds for the assertion set forth.

Very truly yours,

Assistant Director and Chief.

25602

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Memorandum, 1919 Sept. 15? Washington, D.C. to J. Edgar] Hoover [Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.] / [Clifford H.] McGlasson [Acting Superintendent of Prisons, Department of Justice].—
1 p.; 36 × 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Summary: McGlasson asks Hoover whether he should deliver the enclosed letter to Goldman.

Notes: Dark copy; barely legible. Upper document only. For reply, see 810113098. For related document, see 810113117.

COPY

from

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVE

Record Group No. 60

Records of the Department of Justice
Central File Number 186233-13 (Section 3)



CHM-CJM

186233-13

September 16, 1919.

Mr. William R. Painter,
Chairman, State Prison Board,
Jefferson City, Mo.

Sir:

I return herewith two communications
for Emma Goldman and inform you that, so far
as this Department is concerned, they may be
delivered to her.

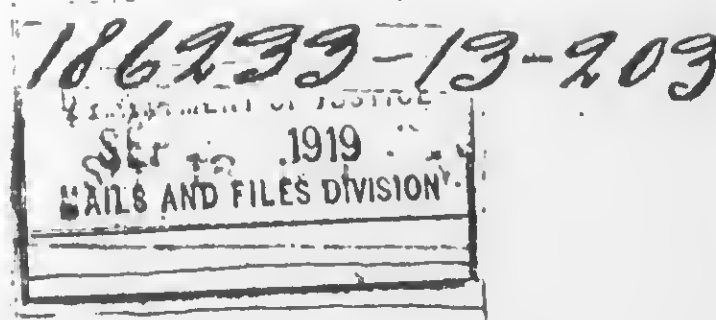
Respectfully,

(Signed) C. H. McGlasson.

Acting Superintendent of Prisons.

Ino. 401.

[Handwritten signature]



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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 16 [Washington, D.C. to] William R. Painter [President] State Prison Board, Jefferson City, Mo. / C[lifford] H. McGlasson, Acting Superintendent of Prisons [Department of Justice]. — 1 p. ; 36 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Summary: McGlasson sends Painter two letters to Goldman approved for delivery.

Notes: Dark copy, barely legible. Lower document only. Reply to 810113119. For related documents, see 810113118 and 810113098.

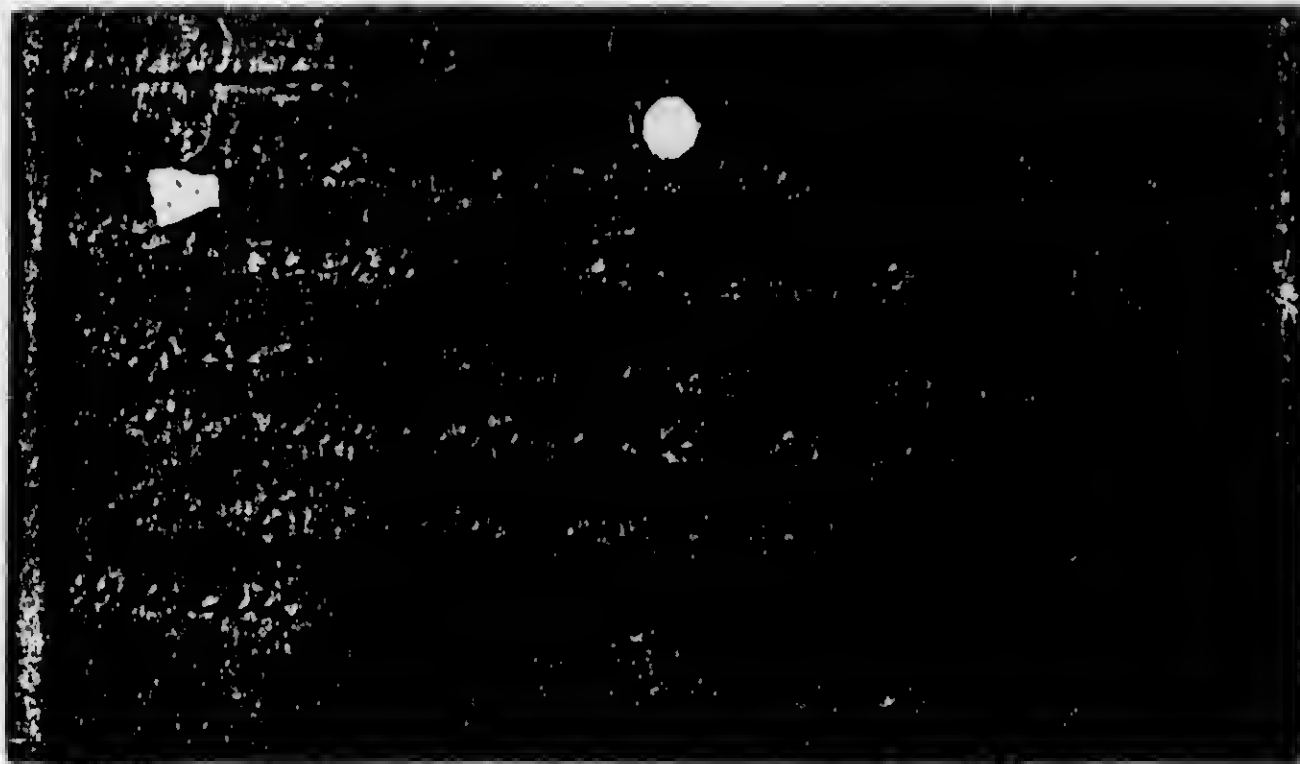
COPY

from

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVE

Record Group No. 60

Records of the Department of Justice
Central File Number 186233-13 (Section 3)



CHM-OJM

186233-13

September 16, 1919.

Mr. William R. Painter,
Chairman, State Prison Board,
Jefferson City, Mo.

Sir:

I return herewith two communications
for Emma Goldman and inform you that, so far
as this Department is concerned, they may be
delivered to her.

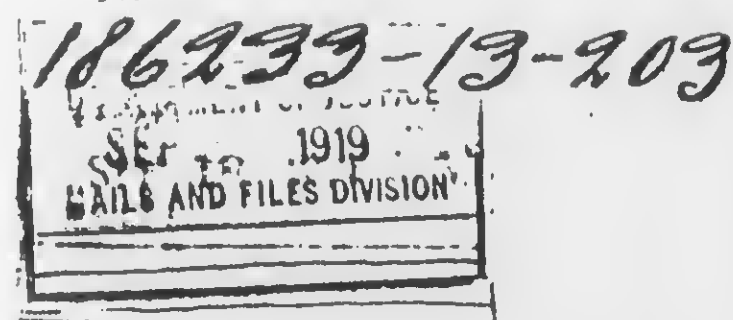
Respectfully,

(Signed) C. H. McGlasson.

Acting Superintendent of Prisons.

Inc. 401.

[Handwritten signature]



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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Telegram] 1919 Sept. 16 [Washington, D.C. to] McLaughlin [Acting Agent in Charge, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice], St. Louis, Mo. / [Frank] Burke [Assistant Director and] Chief [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p. ; 24 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Burke instructs McLaughlin to have an agent attend Goldman's deportation hearing in St. Louis on September 27.

Notes: Light copy; barely legible. For reply, see 810331052. For follow-up, see 880606082.

September 16, 1919.

McLaughlin,

411 Carondelet Bldg.,

St. Louis, Missouri.

Advised by immigration authorities that hearing of deportation EMMA GOLDMAN will be held September twenty-seventh, nineteen nineteen, unless she is sooner discharged from the Jefferson City penitentiary. Otherwise it will be held at St. Louis. Make immediate inquiry of immigration authorities your city and advise this office when final hearing is fixed. Arrange to have competent man to cooperate with immigration authorities and to be present at hearing. Render all assistance necessary and submit detailed report at close.

BUKE, Chief.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Telegram] 1919 Sept. 16 [Washington, D.C. to Lewis J.] Baley [Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice], Atlanta, Ga. / [Frank] Burke [Assistant Director and] Chief [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. - 1 p. ; 24 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: In a coded telegram, Burke instructs Baley to have an agent present at Berkman's deportation hearing.

Notes: For related document, see 880606080.

September 16, 1919.

Baley,

Federal Bldg.,

Atlanta, Georgia.

Immigration authorities advise that hearing for tuber of
 Benoitine Housnptey is scheduled for helania cascade Florin
 Wirbled at the ophite dubitate. Inspector spourvroux will
 conduct the investigation. Confer immediately with popularise
 entry and arrange to have superimpose man at phantasm.
 Ronderall ewnwlephou and submit twinkler executioner at alone
 of some.

BURKE,

Chief.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter, 19]19 Sept. 16 [New York? to] Alexander Berkman, [Atlanta, Ga. (government transcript)] / [Michael A.] Co[hn]. — 1 p. ; 24 × 19 cm.
Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

To Alexander Berkman, No. 7422.

Sept 16/19.

My dear A. B.:

Just a line which I hope will meet you at the gate of your wonderful mansion or perhaps at this side of it altogether. As everything else, your days of martyrdom are approaching their end.

Anna and myself will be extremely happy to meet you in the face again. You must spend some little time with us at the first opportunity. Will see Fitzie tomorrow-re your bail and E.C.'s

We are thinking and talking about you and your fellow sufferers frequently.

With most hearty greetings.

Externally,

Ina Coe.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 17, Dorchester, Mass. to] Anthony Caminetti, Commissioner [General, Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor], Washington, D.C. / Alice Stone Blackwell. — 4 p. ; 26 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Blackwell argues that the Bureau of Immigration should not deport Goldman because she is a moderating influence among the bomb throwing radicals.

Notes: For typed copy, sent to Secretary of Labor, see 830214018.

Sept. 17, 1919. 52410
43

To the Hon. Anthony Caminetti,
U. S. Commissioner of Immigration
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

It is proposed to deport Emma Goldman. May I set before you, briefly, why I think this would be a mistake?

Let me say at the outset that I look upon the doctrines of the anarchists as utter folly. I have often told Miss Goldman so. In spite of this wide difference in our opinions, we have been friends for many years. She is a person of great sincerity; one

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 17, Dorchester, Mass. to] Anthony Caminetti, Commissioner
[General, Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor], Washington, D.C. / Alice
Stone Blackwell. — 4 p. ; 26 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Blackwell argues that the Bureau of Immigration should not deport Goldman because she is a moderating influence among the bomb throwing radicals.

Notes: For typed copy, sent to Secretary of Labor, see 830214018.

years ago she said to me in private conversation:

"Some people fancy that I incite bomb explosions. They do not know how many such things I have actually prevented. When any new comer in this country conceives such a scheme, he is apt to come and confide it to me, and I always do my utmost to dissuade him. (P) I tell him, 'You do not understand the conditions here in America. You will do a great deal of harm.'"

Miss Goldman was not in trouble with the authorities at the time when she told me this. She had no motive for misrepresenting her views; and, besides, she is too honest to do so.

It is impossible to deport all

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 17, Dorchester, Mass. to] Anthony Caminetti, Commissioner [General, Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor], Washington, D.C. / Alice Stone Blackwell. — 4 p. ; 26 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Blackwell argues that the Bureau of Immigration should not deport Goldman because she is a moderating influence among the bomb throwing radicals.

Notes: For typed copy, sent to Secretary of Labor, see 830214018.

Many would necessarily be left. Considering the amount of damage that even one of these misguided people may inflict upon the innocent public by setting off a single bomb, it seems to me a serious mistake in policy to deport a woman who is really a restraining influence among them.

All the restraining influences are especially needed at this time when the minds of so many persons are in a nervous, inflammable and unbalanced state.

The best way would be to punish severely those anarchists who commit or incite crimes against human life, & let the rest alone.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 17, Dorchester, Mass. to] Anthony Caminetti, Commissioner [General, Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor], Washington, D.C. / Alice Stone Blackwell. — 4 p. ; 26 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Blackwell argues that the Bureau of Immigration should not deport Goldman because she is a moderating influence among the bomb throwing radicals.

Notes: For typed copy, sent to Secretary of Labor, see 830214018.

have no sympathy with Miss
Goldman's opinions, nevertheless
have a regard for her personally,
and would be shocked by her
deportation.

I earnestly hope that it
will not be found necessary.

Very truly yours,
Alice Stone Blackwell.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 17, St. Louis, Mo. [to] Harry Weinberger, New York / James R. Dunn, Inspector in Charge [Bureau of Immigration] Department of Labor. — 1 p.; 28 × 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: Dunn informs Weinberger that officials in Washington will decide the location of Goldman's deportation hearing.

Notes: Reply to 850712274. For reply, see 850712279.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR IMMIGRATION SERVICE

In re: Goldman
No. 7506

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
1305 CHEMICAL BUILDING
ST. LOUIS, MO.

September 17, 1919.

Harry Weinberger, Esq.,
Counselor at Law,
261 Broadway,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of the 15th instant I have to state that I will await receipt of further information from you before fixing a definite date for the hearing in the case of Emma Goldman, and shall expect to hear from you following your conference at Washington with officials of the Immigration Bureau. I may add, however, that I am just in receipt of advices from Washington to hold up the hearing until further orders.

As to the place of the hearing, if the Bureau directs that the case be removed to Ellis Island, the order will meet with the approval of this office, and as to furnishing bond at Ellis Island, this will be satisfactory, in fact, you may furnish bond at any place where there is an Immigration Office which can accept and approve the bond as to solvency, etc.

Awaiting receipt of your further advices.

Respectfully,

cal


Inspector in Charge.

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Statement in re: Deportation] 1919 Sept. 18, Atlanta, Ga. / Alexander Berkman. —
1 p.; 28 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Berkman explains why he refuses to participate in his deportation hearing.

Notes: Same text as 880819006, but in different format.

The purpose of the present hearing is to determine my "attitude of mind." It does not, admittedly, concern itself with my actions, past or present. It is purely an inquiry into my views and opinions.

I deny the right of anyone — individual or collectivity — to set up an inquisition of Thought. Thought is, or should be, free. My social views or political opinions are my personal concern. I owe no one responsibility for them. Responsibility begins only with the effects of thought expressed in action. Not before. Free thought, necessarily involving freedom of speech and press, I may tersely define thus: no opinion a law, no opinion a crime. For the government to attempt to control thought, to prescribe certain opinions or proscribe others, is the height of despotism.

The proposed hearing is an invasion of my conscience. I therefore refuse, most emphatically, to participate in it.

Alexander Berkman

Federal Prison
Atlanta, Ga.
September 18, 1919.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Statement] in re: Deportation, 1919 Sept. 18, Atlanta, Ga. / Alexander Berkman.
— 1 p. ; 15 × 15 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 165.

Summary: The Military Intelligence Division keeps a copy of Berkman's printed statement to the immigration officials, explaining why he refuses to participate in his deportation hearing.

Notes: Same text as 830214172, but in different format.

Statement by ALEXANDER BERKMAN in re Deportation
Made to the officials of the U. S. Federal Immigration Service
at the
Federal Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga.
Sept. 18, 1919

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
Executive Division
M. I. Branch

16110-154
29
WAR DEPARTMENT

The purpose of the present hearing is to determine my "attitude of mind." It does not, admittedly, concern itself with my actions, past or present. It is purely an inquiry into my views and opinions.

I deny the right of any one—individually or collectively—to set up an inquisition of thought. Thought is, or should be, free. My social views and political opinions are my personal concern. I owe no one responsibility for them. Responsibility begins only with the effects of thought expressed in action. Not before. Free thought, necessarily involving freedom of speech and press, I may tersely define thus: no opinion a law—no opinion a crime. For the government to attempt to control thought, to prescribe certain opinions or proscribe others, is the height of despotism.

This proposed hearing is an invasion of my conscience. I therefore refuse, most emphatically, to participate in it.

ALEXANDER BERKMAN

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The Emma Goldman Papers

850712276

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 18, N[ew] Y[ork] to A[nthony] Caminetti, Commissioner General
[Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor], Washington, D.C. / Harry Wein-
berger. — 1 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional
Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: Weinberger formally requests the Bureau of Immigration to reduce Goldman and Berkman's
bail and hold their hearings on Ellis Island.

Notes: Dark copy. For reply, see 850712281. For follow-up letter, see 850712278.

Sept 18, 1919

261 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Hon. A. Caminetti,
Commissioner General Immigration, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Pursuant to my conversation of yesterday in reference to the case of Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman, I respectfully submit the following as the requests that I desire to make of the Department:

First: In reference to the case of Alexander Berkman. We respectfully ask that the bail in this case be reduced from Fifteen Thousand Dollars to Five Thousand, as sufficient to compel the production of Mr. Berkman when required by the Department. We respectfully ask that the bail if offered be ordered accepted at Ellis Island Immigration station, as the home of Mr. Berkman is there and it would be most convenient to arrange same there, especially as that is where my office is also located so that I could see after same personally. We further ask that an agent of the Department meet Mr. Berkman on his release from the U. S. Penitentiary at Atlanta and conduct him to New York for delivery at Ellis Island, so that he will not be detained at Atlanta for further proceedings or taken to Jacksonville, Florida. I further inquire of the Department, whether there would be any objection on its part if Mr. Berkman should desire to leave the country at his own expense, for him to go anywhere he please if he can make arrangement to go to the country of his selection. That if there are any additional hearings necessary after Mr. Berkman's release from Atlanta, that it be held at Ellis Island, rather than that he be held in Atlanta to complete same, that is if the Department should not be able to complete its hearings before the 1st of October the date of the termination of Mr. Berkman's term in the United States Penitentiary.

Second: In reference to the case of Emma Goldman. We also ask that the bail in this case be reduced from Fifteen Thousand Dollars to Five Thousand, for the same reason as stated in the Berkman case, in addition to which it must be remembered that it is claimed that Miss Goldman is a citizen and on the hearing we expect to fully prove that. I ask that in this case the hearing be ordered held at Ellis Island in the first instance as most convenient to counsel, and that Miss Goldman will proceed from Jefferson City Mo. at her own expense to any hearings that may be ordered. That also in this case bail be ordered accepted at Ellis Island if offered.

In the case of Alexander Berkman if ordered to New York, the immigration official that has him in custody be instructed to allow me as his attorney to accompany them to New York, and that all facilities be granted me to consult with him as to the things necessary for me to do on his behalf.

I feel frank to ask these things as simple matters of courtesy and once necessary for the interest of the parties involved, and as in no way detrimental to the interests of the United States or your department.

Respectfully yours,

Harry Weinberger

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter, 1919 Sept. 18, New York to] A[nthony] Caminetti, Commissioner General
[Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor], Washington, D.C. / Harry Wein-
berger. — 1 p. ; 25 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Notes: Handwritten note by W.J. Peters to wire answer. Copy of 850712276.

Hon. A. Caminetti,
Commissioner General Immigration, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Pursuant to my conversation of yesterday in reference to the case of Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman, I respectfully submit the following as the requests that I desire to make of the Department:

First: In reference to the case of Alexander Berkman. We respectfully ask that the bail in this case be reduced from Fifteen Thousand Dollars to Five Thousand, as sufficient to compel the production of Mr. Berkman when required by the Department. We respectfully ask that the bail if offered be ordered accepted at Ellis Island Immigration station, as the home of Mr. Berkman is there and it would be most convenient to arrange same there, especially as that is where my office is also located so that I could see after same personally. We further ask that an agent of the Department meet Mr. Berkman on his release from the U. S. Penitentiary at Atlanta and conduct him to New York for delivery at Ellis Island, so that he will not be detained at Atlanta for further proceedings or taken to Jacksonville, Florida. I further inquire of the Department, whether there would be any objection on its part if Mr. Berkman should desire to leave the country at his own expense, for him to go anywhere he please if he can make arrangement to go to the country of his selection. That if there are any additional hearings necessary after Mr. Berkman's release from Atlanta, that it be held at Ellis Island, rather than that he be held in Atlanta to complete same, that is if the Department should not be able to complete its hearing before the 1st of October the date of the termination of Mr. Berkman's term in the United States Penitentiary.

Second: In reference to the case of Emma Goldman. We also ask that the bail in this case be reduced from Fifteen Thousand Dollars to Five Thousand, for the same reason as stated in the Berkman case, in addition to which it must be remembered that it is claimed that Miss Goldman is a citizen and on the hearing we expect to fully prove that. I ask that in this case the hearing be ordered held at Ellis Island in the first instance as most convenient to counsel, and that Miss Goldman will proceed from Jefferson City Mo. at her own expense to any hearing that may be ordered. That also in this case bail be ordered accepted at Ellis Island if offered.

In the case of Alexander Berkman if ordered to New York, the immigration official that has him in custody be instructed to allow me as his attorney to accompany them to New York, and that all facilities be granted me to consult with him as to the things necessary for me to do on his behalf.

I feel frank to ask these things as simple matters of courtesy and ones necessary for the interest of the parties involved, and as in no way detrimental to the interests of the United States or your department.

Respectfully yours,

Harry Weinberger

*collect
wire
member*

when asked is

reached on the

he has presented

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Memorandum] 1919 Sept. 18 [Washington, D.C. to] Keonan [Department of Justice?, Washington, D.C.?] / [Department of Justice?]. — 1 p. ; 24 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: An unidentified government official reports that J. Edgar Hoover and Anthony Caminetti decided to set Goldman and Berkman's bail at fifteen-thousand dollars each.

Notes: Dark copy, barely legible.

September 18, 1919.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. KEONAN.

Mr. Hoover advised me this morning that he had taken up the matter of bail for GOLDMAN and BERKMAN with Mr. Caminetti and it was decided that each should be placed at \$15,000.

Respectfully,

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 18, New York [to A. Mitchell Palmer] Attorney General [Department of Justice], Washington, D.C. / Francis G. Caffey, United States Attorney, Department of Justice. — 2 p. ; 34 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Summary: Caffey explains that he has no copies of the enclosures he sent to the Bureau of Immigration in 1917. He suggests how the Department of Justice might obtain copies.

Notes: For letter mentioned, see 810113050.

COPY

from

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVE

Record Group No. 60

Records of the Department of Justice
Central File Number 186233-13 (Section 3)

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"UNITED STATES ATTORNEY"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

BAM

15385

Department of Justice

United States Attorney's Office

New York

MF

Sept 18 1919

The Attorney General,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Attention of Mr. J. E. Hoover

Referring to telephone conversation between Mr. J. E. Hoover of your office and my Assistant, Mr. Matthews, concerning the case of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, you are informed that the Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island advises that my letter of July 12, 1917, together with the enclosures referred to therein were forwarded to the Commissioner General of Immigration at Washington, and that a complete file containing all the information available in New York City will be found in the office of the Commissioner General under file #52410-43-A.

I have no copies of the enclosures referred to in my letter of July 12, 1917. I quote, however, the minutes of the court containing the "pedigrees" of Goldman and Berkman:

"Defendant Emma Goldman arraigned states to the Court that she was born in Russia, Town of Kova about 1869, not married, mother living in Rochester, New York, not a citizen of the United States by her own application.

Defendant Alexander Berkman arraigned and states to the Court that he was born in Russia about 48 years ago, in St. Petersburg, single, parents dead and that he is not a citizen of the United States."

The naturalization papers of Jacob Kersner, alleged husband of Goldman were never in the possession of this office, and I have no copy of same.

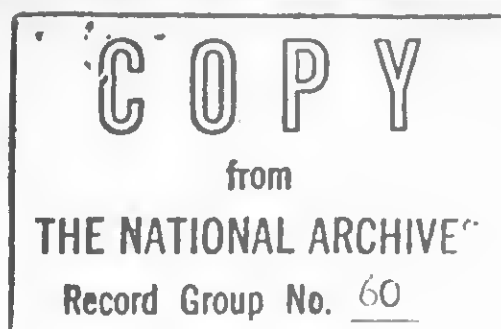
The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 18, New York [to A. Mitchell Palmer] Attorney General [Department of Justice], Washington, D.C. / Francis G. Caffey, United States Attorney, Department of Justice. — 2 p. ; 34 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Summary: Caffey explains that he has no copies of the enclosures he sent to the Bureau of Immigration in 1917. He suggests how the Department of Justice might obtain copies.

Notes: For letter mentioned, see 810113050.



Records of the Department of Justice
Central File Number 186233-13 (Section 3)

BAM
15385

MF

The Attorney General.2

The record in this case was filed in the Supreme Court of the United States, and I assume copies are on file in the Department. This office has no copy available. If you have extra copies I should like to have one forwarded to me for completion of my files.

Respectfully,

United States Attorney.

The Emma Goldman Papers

880606082

[Telegram] 1919 Sept. 18 [Washington, D.C. to] McLaughlin [Acting Agent in Charge, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice], St. Louis, Mo. / [Frank] Burke [Assistant Director and] Chief [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p.; 24 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Burke notifies McLaughlin that the Immigration Service has postponed Goldman's deportation hearing.

Notes: Dark copy; barely legible. For reply, see 880606087.

15446

September 18, 1919.

McLaughlin,

411 Customs Building,

St. Louis, Mo.

EMMA GOLDMAN hearing postponed indefinitely. Wire or as soon as you secure any information as to when case will be held.

EMMA, Chief,

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 18 [Washington, D.C. to Edward J.] Brennan [Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice], Chicago / [Frank] Burke [Assistant Director and] Chief [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p. ; 24 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Burke asks for Goldman and Berkman's files from the Chicago office of the Bureau of Investigation.

Notes: Dark copy; barely legible. For reply, see 880606084.

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BIB-GPO

15446

September 18, 1919.

Brennan,

Federal Building,

Chicago, Illinois.

Send immediately registered mail all reports your file on
EMMA GOLDMAN and ALEXANDER BERKMAN.

BURKE, Chief.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 18, Chicago [to] Frank Burke, Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. / Edward [J.] Brennan, Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice. — 1 p. ; 24 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Brennan sends Goldman and Berkman's files to Washington.

Notes: Reply to 880606083.

DIVISION SUPERINTENDENT
REFER TO INITIALS
WHEN REPLYING

WEST WING FIFTH FLOOR
FEDERAL BUILDING
TELEPHONE HARRISON 6700

United States Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
OFFICE OF DIVISION SUPERINTENDENT
CHICAGO



SEPTEMBER 18th, 1919.

MR. FRANK BURKE,
Assistant Director & Chief,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

In compliance with your telegram of even date
which reads as follows:

" Washington, D.C.
September 18, 1919.

Brennan, Dept. Justice,
Chicago, Ill.

Send immediately registered mail all reports your
file on Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman.
Burke, Chief (signed) "

I am herewith transmitting by registered mail all of our
files which have reference to the subjects named therein,
File numbers as follows:

Nos: 7568
" 54031

Nos: 25
" A.P.L. 4556

It is respectfully requested that upon same having
served the purpose of their transmission that you return
them to this office.

Very truly yours,

Edward J. Brennan
Division Superintendent.

PJR-DD

FILE
I.E.H.

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155

The Emma Goldman Papers

Will Be Rearrested As Prison Terms End — 24 cm. In [Washington Evening Star (Sept. 18, 1919)] / [author unknown].

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: The Evening Star in Washington, D.C., reports that Goldman and Berkman face deportation immediately upon their release from prison.

Notes: Barely legible.

N-446

*From "The Evening Star", Washington, D.C.
September 18, 1919.*

WILL BE REARRESTED AS PRISON TERMS END

Emma Goldman and Alexander
Berkman Must Face Deportation
Hearings, Counsel Told.

NEW YORK, September 18.—The Department of Labor has notified Harry Weinberger, counsel for Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, serving prison sentences for conspiracy to obstruct the draft, that upon their release they will be rearrested immediately and held for deportation hearings. The term of Miss Goldman, who is being held in Jefferson City, Mo., expires September 21 and that of Berkman, who is confined in the federal penitentiary in Atlanta, October 1.

Immigration authorities will hold a hearing in Berkman's case at Atlanta Saturday. No date has been set for a hearing in the case of Miss Goldman. Bail of \$15,000 will be required in each case pending a determination of the hearings. Mr. Weinberger has been notified, and he is attempting to raise that amount so that it will be available upon his client's release.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman—Anarchist, St. Louis, Mo. [19]19 Sept. 18 / Louis Loebel [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].— 2 p.; 30 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 165.

Summary: Loebel describes the arrangements for Goldman's transfer from prison custody to immigration custody. He will represent the Bureau of Investigation at the hearings.

Notes: Broken type; light copy. For follow-up, see 880606087 and 810331053.

REPORT FORM NO. 1

RECEIVED

REPORT MADE BY: LOUIS LOEBL	PLACE WHERE MADE: St. Louis, Mo.	DATE WHEN MADE: 9/18/19	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 9/17/19
TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGED OR NATURE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION: In re: EMMA GOLDMAN Anarchist		1921 10110-1540 50 WAR DEPARTMENT RECORDED	
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.:			
<p><u>At St. Louis, Mo.</u></p> <p>Acting Agent in Charge McLaughlin handed me, for investigation, the following deciphered code telegram:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">"Sept. 16 PM 8 58</p> <p>303 92/89 Govt Ky Washington DC 8252 16</p> <p>McLAUGHLIN 411 Customs Bldg. St. Louis, Mo.</p> <p>Advised by Immigration authorities that hearing of deportation Emma Goldman will be held September twenty seventh nineteen nineteen unless she is sooner discharged from the Jefferson City penitentiary otherwise it will be held at St. Louis. Make immediate inquiry of Immigration Authorities your city and advise this office when final hearing is slated arrange to have competent man to cooperate with Immigration Authorities and to be present at hearing. Render all assistance necessary and submit details reply at once.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Burke, Chief"</p> <p>I immediately got in touch with U. S. Immigration Inspectors, Eugene C. Deuber and C. A. Lich, who informed me that they served a warrant on <u>Emma Goldman</u> at the penitentiary at Jefferson City, on September 12th, 1919, and that she immediately named her counsel in the person of <u>Harry Weinberger</u>, 261 Broadway, New York City, and asked for a continuance in order that her counsel may be present at the hearing; that her request was granted and her counsel communicated with as to a date which would be suitable to <u>Weinberger</u>, but no reply was, as yet received. However, <u>Emma Goldman</u> is scheduled to have a hearing before U. S. Commissioner Ginsberg at Jefferson City on</p>			
COPY OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:		7-577	

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman—Anarchist, St. Louis, Mo. [19]19 Sept. 18 / Louis Loebel [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].— 2 p.; 30 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 165.

Summary: Loebel describes the arrangements for Goldman's transfer from prison custody to immigration custody. He will represent the Bureau of Investigation at the hearings.

Notes: Broken type; light copy. For follow-up, see 880606087 and 810331053.

REPORT FORM NO. 2

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September 27th, at 10 A. M., with reference to her claim for discharge under the fine of \$10,000 imposed upon her with her penitentiary sentence. Mr. Douber informs me that Commissioner Ginsberg advised him that in all probability, subject will be discharged at that date unless she give a bond beforehand. I made arrangements with the Immigration Authorities to notify the office immediately after a date for the deportation hearing is set.

Upon directions of Acting Special Agent in Charge McLaughlin, I shall attend both hearings and shall otherwise render every assistance and co-operation with the Immigration Authorities that will be required.

7-871

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman—Anarchist, St. Louis, Mo. [19]19 Sept. 19 / Louis Loebel [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p.; 27 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Loebel reports that Harry Weinberger is trying to move Goldman's deportation hearing from St. Louis to New York.

Notes: Reply to 880606082. For reports mentioned, see 810331052 and 810331053.

REPORT MADE BY: LOUIS LOEBL	PLACE WHERE MADE: St. Louis, Mo.	DATE WHEN MADE: 9/19/19	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 9/18/19
TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE, OR TITLE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION: In re: EMMA GOLDMAN Anarchist			
STATEMENT OF OFFENSES, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC. At St. Louis, Mo.			LL/MOR SEP 22 1919
<p>Referring to my report for September 17th, in re above entitled matter.</p> <p>Receipt is acknowledged of the following Bureau telegram:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">"Sept. 18, 1919n 2 31 P. M.</p> <p>A1357 28 Govt WASHINGTON D. C. 314P 18</p> <p>MCLAUGHLIN 2057 Customs House St. Louis, Mo.</p> <p>Emma Goldman hearing postponed indefinitely. Wire me as soon as you secure any information as to when same will be held.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Burke, Chief"</p> <p>U. S. Immigration Inspector Deuber informed me today that a letter was received from <u>Henry Weinberger</u>, subject's counsel suggesting to transfer the case to New York City. Mr. Deuber stated that he will attend the hearing at Jefferson City, on September 27th, and that further arrangements as to the hearing on deportation will be made by the Department in Washington, who instructed the Immigration Inspector here to postpone hearing indefinitely until further instructions.</p> <p>I shall keep close touch with the local Immigration office and shall carry out the instructions of the Chief to co-operate in this matter with the Immigration Authorities.</p> <p>Further report will be forthcoming in due time.</p>			

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Memorandum] 1919 Sept. 19, Chicago [to Marlborough Churchill] Director, Military Intelligence [Division, War Department], Washington, D.C. / Thomas B. Crockett, Department Intelligence Officer, Central Department, War Department.— 1 p.; 28 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 165.

Summary: Crockett informs Churchill that Berkman and Goldman will be released on bail awaiting deportation.

WAR DEPARTMENT
HEADQUARTERS CENTRAL DEPARTMENT
CHICAGO

SEP 24 10 11 0-267 1919
WAR DEPARTMENT
10 2x

DIO-II 5508 September 19, 1919.

From: The Department Intelligence Officer - Chicago,

To: Director Of Military Intelligence,
7th & B Sts., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

SUBJECT: (EMMA GOLDMAN,
)ALEXANDER BERKMAN.

(No DMI File No.)

1. The "Chicago Tribune", September 18, carries an item under date of New York, September 17, to the effect that Harry Weinberger, a lawyer, has been notified by the Department Of Labor that upon the release of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, both would be held at Ellis Island pending hearing on the question of their deportation.

2. According to the article, they will be released on \$15,000 bonds each, and Mr. Weinberger is working to raise funds to cover the required bond. Emma Goldman will be released September 27, and Berkman October 5.

THOMAS B. CROCKETT,
MAJOR, INFANTRY.

JBC-P
no encl.

(Copy to Major H.A. Strauss, I.O., New York,
)

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 19, New York [to] Frank Burke, Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. / Jos[eph A.] Baker, Acting Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice.— 3 p.; 25 x 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: In response to Hoover's request, Baker explains that Anthony Caminetti has Berkman and Goldman's files. He lists Goldman's criminal record and outlines the evidence against both.

Notes: For Tucker report mentioned, see 810930163. For Howe letter mentioned, see 810113050.

ADDRESS REPLY TO
DIVISION SUPT.
AND REFER TO INITIALS.

CJS-WED

United States Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation
OFFICE OF DIVISION SUPERINTENDENT
14TH FLOOR PARK ROW BLDG.
NEW YORK CITY

Noted
F.D.W.

September 19, 1919.



Frank Burke, Esq.,
Assistant Director and Chief,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:-

On the afternoon of September 17th, Mr. J. E. Hoover of your office telephoned the New York Office from Scranton, requesting that we forward him a complete summary of the cases of Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman, together with all data of importance held by the United States Attorney for this district.

I beg to advise you that Agent Scully of the Radical Division states that he has visited the office of the United States Attorney for this district, where Mr. Ben. A. Matthews, Assistant District Attorney informed him that all of the records in connection with the aforementioned cases were forwarded by him to the Bureau of Statistics of the Immigration Division at Ellis Island, N.Y. Subsequent inquiries at Ellis Island showed that the records mentioned by Mr. Matthews were received there but that same were ultimately forwarded to the office of Commissioner Caminetti at Washington, D.C., where they are believed to be at this time. An examination was made of the correspondence, both in the office of the United States Attorney and that of the Immigration Division at Ellis Island but in neither place was there located any information that might be of importance in the proposed deportation proceedings.

On July 9th, 1917, Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman were convicted in the United States Court here for having conspired to violate the provisions of the Selective Draft Act of May 18th, 1917. Miss Goldman was sentenced to pay a fine of \$10,000 and to serve two years in the State Penitentiary at Jefferson, Mo. - Berkman to pay a fine of \$10,000 and to serve two years in the Atlanta Penitentiary.

Alexander Berkman was born in Russia and is not a citizen of the United States. Emma Goldman at the time her pedigree was taken stated that she was born in Russia. That

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The Emma Goldman Papers

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Frank Burke, Esq.

-2-

Sept. 19, 1919

she was single and is a citizen of the United States by reason of her father's naturalization. In this connection there was a transcript of a hearing conducted before a Special Board of Inquiry on April 6th, 1907 at Noyes, Minn., which transcript I am advised is in the hands of Mr. Caminetti. This transcript sets forth that Emma Goldman at that time claims she was married and that her true name was Mrs. Jacob Zersner. She is said to have produced her alleged husband's papers of naturalization, but at no time did she exhibit her certificate of marriage. She also claimed at the said hearing that she was a native of Konisberg, Prussia.

Alexander Berkman was arrested at Pittsburg, Pa. on July 22nd, 1892 on a charge of attempt murder and was sentenced to 21 years imprisonment in a western penitentiary. On Jan'y. 6th, 1907 and on March 30th, 1908 he was again arrested, this time in New York City, being charged with being an anarchist. On both occasions said charges were dismissed. On Sept. 7th, 1908 he was arrested in this city on a charge of disorderly conduct and on the following day was given a term of imprisonment in the local workhouse. On Nov. 9th, 1914 in New York City, he was again arrested on a charge of felonious assault but on the following day was discharged.

Emma Goldman's criminal record is as follows:

8/9/93, N.Y. City., Inciting to Riot, On 10/16/93, 1 Year, B.I. Pen., Judge Martine, Officer Heidelberg & Jacobs, D.S.

9/9/97, Providence, R.I., Dis. Con., Discharged.

9/10/01, Chicago, Ill. Conspiracy, to Kill, Discharged.

1/27/03, N.Y. City. Suspicion, Not held by Capt. Langan, D.B.

10/30/06, N.Y. City., Vic. Sec. 468 Penal Law., No Disposition.

1/6/07, N.Y. City., Incendiary Speech Making, Discharged, Jude Moss., Officer Brown.

12/15/08, Bellingham, Washington, Suspicious Person, Discharged.

1/15/09, San Francisco, Cal., Conspiracy to Riot., Charge dismissed and ordered to leave the city.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

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Frank Burke, Esq.

-3-

Sept. 19, 1919.

2/11/16, N.Y. City., Vio. Sec. 1142, P.L. Advocating Birth Control. On 4/20/16; Fined \$100. or 15 Days, Workhouse, Special Sessions, Officer Cusper & Schillings, 5th Insp. Dist.

In a letter sent to Hon. Frederick C. Howe, then Commissioner of Immigration, under date of July 12, 1917, by the United States Attorney for this district, the writer calls attention to the aforementioned transcript and also to the fact that the Bureau of Immigration at Washington was then investigating the alleged citizenship of Emma Goldman, and that the Bureau file will show conclusions reached - that Emma Goldman was not regarded a citizen of the United States.

For a number of years, both of the subjects were interested in anarchistic publications, the principle ones being "Mother Earth" and "The Blast." They were also very active in an organization entitled the "No Conscription League."

Agent J. G. Tucker, under date of Aug. 16th, forwarded a special report to the Bureau at Washington, concerning the status of citizenship of both Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, to which report I respectfully call your attention.

Very truly yours,

J. A. Baker
Acting Division Superintendent

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on] Emma Goldman [Washington, D.C.?] 1919 Sept. 19 / [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 7 p. ; 25 × 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: The Bureau of Investigation prepares a summary of Goldman's radical activities, consisting largely of extracts from her speeches, probably in preparation for her deportation.

Notes: Light copy; barely legible. For supplementary report, see 810930156.

ODJ/LP

September 19, 1919

EMMA GOLDMAN

Will be released Sept. 27, 1919 from the State Penitentiary, Jefferson City, Mo. serving a two year sentence. She was convicted on July 6, 1917 in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York of having conspired to violate the provisions of the Selective Draft Act of May 18, 1917

(U.S. Attorney letter July 12/17)

Nationality — Born in Russia 1870, an alien. Her father came to the U.S. in 1888 and was naturalized in 1894 when Emma Goldman was over 24 years of age and she could not, therefore claim naturalization through him.

(Letter Chambers, Pittsburgh, Pa. Mar. 13, 1900)
Claimed to be American citizen through marriage to Jacob A. Blum in 84 — from whom she is divorced. If his naturalization papers are illegal and cancelled, she will still be alien.
(Chambers, letter Mar. 19, 1900)

Entered into the U.S. — Came to this country Dec. 1888
(Chambers letter Mar. 13, 1900)

Occupation — Publisher and editor of "Mother Earth", published at 20 E. 14th St., New York. Author of "Marriage and Love", a pamphlet written against the marriage law of the United States, and "Anarchism and Other Essays".

Activities — Emma Goldman has published "Mother Earth" for 15 years. It was suppressed in June 1917. This number contains a signed article by Emma Goldman on the No-Conscription League — declared unlawful.
(Postmaster letter June 23, 1917)

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The Emma Goldman Papers

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Emma Goldman - 2

In the March 1917 issue of "Mother Earth" appears an article "The Promoters of the War Mania", signed by Emma Goldman. It is a tirade against entering the war. In conclusion she writes:

"I for one will speak against war as long as my voice will last now and during war. A thousand times rather would I die calling to the people of America to refuse to be obedient to refuse military service, to refuse to murder their brothers, than I should ever give my voice in justification of war except the one war of all the peoples against their brothers, than I should ever give my voice in justification of war, except the one war of all the peoples against their despots and exploiters - Social Revolution."

Since Emma Goldman's arrest and conviction under Section 27 of Espionage, charged with conspiracy to violate provision of the Selective Draft Act, she has been touring the country to raise funds for the trials of I.W.O. subjects, political prisoners and for the expenses of reopening her's and Alexander Berkman's case.
(Lombard June 8, 1916)

Emma Goldman spoke at a meeting of the No-Conscription League in the Harlem River Casino 127th St., New York on May 28, 1917. She declared there were 60,000 young men in New York City who would refuse to fight and who would not register for the draft - that the organization would support them in their refusal. Her call for funds was for

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Emma Goldman - 3

mediately fruitful of results. At this meeting anti-conscription literature was distributed. One pamphlet contained the following paragraph:

"American workers, what are you going to do? It is not enough for you to refuse to fight, to resist conscription, to denounce government; it is the business of American workers to do what their brothers in Russia have done!"

The No-Conscription League headquarters, 20 E. 125th St., New York is mainly controlled by Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman. A mass meeting was held by the league at Madison Square Garden, May 31, 1917. The circulars distributed announcing the meeting declared:

"We will resist conscription by every means in our power, and we will sustain those who for similar reasons, refuse to be conscripted."

and urged:

"Resist conscription. Organize meetings. Join our League. Send us money. Help us to give assistance to those who come in conflict with the government. Help us publish literature against conscription."

On 5-31-17 the subject of Emma Goldman's lecture at Royal Hall, Philadelphia, Pa. was "Victims of War", which was delivered in Yiddish. Her emphatic remarks on conscription were interrupted by Sergeant Hogan who warned her not to speak any more about conscription or he would take her in the patrol wagon. In reply she said that nothing in the world will stop her from agitating her ideals, and that she is going to New York and will continue her propaganda. She concluded,

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The Emma Goldman Papers

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Emma Goldman * 4

"Here you citizens of a free Republic asked whether you would want to go to jail and be killed without a reason? No. They did not find it necessary to ask you that but passed laws which you must obey or go to jail and through the corrupt press they are making you believe that you are patriotic and in the name of capitalism and patriotism, they take the best men of our community and put them out to be killed. And this is what makes you victims of the moral of our laws --- If you mothers would go out and say "No we will not give our sons to be killed for the Rockefellers and Morgans" it would make the law makers shiver!" (Censol, 8-31-17)

In East End Hall - Aug. 24, 1917 Emma Goldman spoke on her "persecution and prosecution" and made an appeal for funds for herself and Alex Berkman to appeal their cases. She declared the American Aristocracy was a thousand times more than German autocracy ----- and predicted a revolution in America more sweeping far than that which has taken place in Russia.

(Free, August 24, 1917)

At the West Side Auditorium Chicago, Ill., August 25, 1917, Emma Goldman addressed a protest meeting to protest against the conviction of Emma Goldman and Alex Berkman. Emma Goldman spoke on "Conscription". She related to the audience her experiences in Russia when eight years old. In her opinion conscription or militarism by force made sure of loss of democracy that conscription was bloody law and that the rights granted the American people by the Constitution were taken away from them by conscription.

(Free, August 25, 1917)

Emma Goldman began in December 1917 to form the "Committee of Five" throughout the country. Its avowed

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Emma Goldman - 8

purpose being to assassinate the President of the United States.

district attorneys and prominent officials.
(telegram December 24, 1917)

The members of Committee of Five:

Taro Yeshihara
Fred Hardy
Louis Weitsenhausen
Lillie Winger
Emma Goldman
David Gilman
M. Fink
Mullard and H. Dwyer
Charles Jernay
E. S. Ross
Abner Woodcock
Roger Baldwin
Phillip Dwyer
(Leader, June 4, 1919)

In her lecture on The Bolsheviks, Chicago, Ill.,

January 5, 1918, she declared:

"I know something of the Bolsheviks, and will tell you something of them. They are bound to play a leading part in the political and economic reconstruction of the U.S."

When they applauded her speech she said:

"I am not a prime donna. You have applauded the Bolsheviks that will lure you on to victory. You should be glad you are living in a day when the Bolsheviks are doing what they are now doing."
(Bamberger, 1-5-18)

After Emma Goldman's lecture "The Russian Revolution and its Forerunners", on January 6, 1918 in Chicago, she said:

"Russia is not the only chosen spot in the world of revolution. There are many forerunners in America of the social revolution that is to come here - and you are not to be misled by the literature of the Russian revolution. There is a lot to be said for the Russian revolution but it is not the only one. The only purpose of the revolution is to bring about a new order in America."

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The Emma Goldman Papers

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Emma Goldman - 4

is one of the great forerunners of the American revolution and those who wanted to become acquainted with one who was a great forerunner of the Russian as well as the American revolution should read her book "Selected Works".

"I hope I have played some part in the revolution to come to America, Alexander Berkman, who altho' not an American, was also a forerunner of the American revolution."

She then told of the youth of Russia who have sacrificed themselves in the work of the revolution, concluding:

"I hope the youth of Russia have set a splendid example for the youth of the United States and all the countries."

(American Pro. League, Jan. 6, 1919)

January 21, 1918 at Douglas Park Auditorium, Chicago, Ill. Emma Goldman lectured. During her speech she remarked that the Russians should not establish political freedom as they have it in the United States for such does not exist. She glorified the anarchists of Chicago of 1887 and stated Chicago anarchists friends are the pioneers and the forerunners of the revolution to take place in the United States just as sure as the revolution is now taking place in Russia. When asked whether Debs was forerunner of the American Revolution she answered:

"Yes - he is one of the great pioneers of the economic revolution to come and the man who played a tremendous part in moving the goal of revolutionary ideas and economic ideas in the United States."

At this meeting subscriptions were taken for the defense of the 166 I.W.O. recently indicted by the Government and copies of "Mother Earth", "Social War", and a book by

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The Emma Goldman Papers

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Emma Goldman - 7

Alexander Berkman were said.
(American Pro. League, Jan. 15, 1918.)

The receipts from a lecture held under the auspices of the Northwest Labor School, Chicago, Ill., Jan 11, 1918, were for the benefit of the Meany case, Milwaukee, Goldman, Seattle and Berkman cases. She declared:

"The Supreme Court of the United States has denied the appeal of Goldman and Berkman. We were found guilty not for being conspirators against the draft because there was no evidence to prove it although we were, but they convicted us because we were anarchists of which we were proud and of which any court in this country could not help but find us guilty."

She concluded her address in the following words:

"It is up to us Russians to bring to the American people the spirit of the Russian revolution. The great flame that has arisen in Russia has inspired us and we will work until the American people will make us and then we will have a real revolution in the United States."

(American Pro. League, Jan. 11, 1918)

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Emma Goldman

to be held for hearing on deportation.

(Letter of Palmer, Sept. 8, 1918)

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 19, New York [to] Alexander Berkman, [Atlanta, Ga. (government transcript)] / M. E[leanor] Fitzgerald. — 1 p.; 24 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

To Alexander Berkman,

New York Sept 19 1919

Dearest Sasha:

I had H. W. send both you and E. a wire today. "Bail all O. K. You will be very happy to know who said to me this morning: 'don't worry, we will take care of Berkman's bail' it made me very happy. Stella leaves tomorrow for Rochester to leave Ian with her mother and then on to see her aunt. We have \$18,000.00 in liberty bonds (it is liberty bonds in every sense of the word) and then on Monday I get 15,000 more from the one mentioned above.

You wrote H. W. that I hadn't written you since I left Provincetown—I've been bad but not so bad as that. Hope that you have received my letters since you wrote him on the 11th. He just received a letter from you he phoned me. I'm tired as a little red wagon that has been run about all day. Am going home now as I didn't sleep much last night—got home so late and then was thinking and planning things so could not fall asleep. I felt better this morning after talking with one of your old friends and he assured me that all is well and that I can come for the \$25,000 Monday at 10 o'clock. The plan is for H. W. to go down a few days early and will bring your things and everything will be taken care of. E. says the same thing as you do "if you can only get \$15,000 use it for Sasha". You say if you can only get \$15,000 use it for E. Well, I have it for both of ye, you bad scoundrels! The response for you two is marvelous and should make a warm glow around both your hearts. You should be very proud of your friends who spring to your assistance when in need. It helps a little in taking the sting from prison existence. Alex was in to see me today. Some lovely boy. He just came back from Philadelphia. Duch is working to help bring 200,000 orphan Jewish children from Europe. The Old Man says he will help. Well, this went hurt his standing in the community—good charitable work. Hilda came to the office today. I hope she will be able to get into harness tomorrow. She has had some time of it. Much love, dear boy. The days are growing shorter and you will soon be with us again. So glad that Castleton went in to visit you and that the garden was so kind as to allow you to have fruit. That was very good of him.

Devotedly, (Signed) M. E. Fitzgerald.

Lillian Goldblatt just came in and sends her love.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Postcard] 1919 Sept. 19, Paterson, N.J. [to] Alexander Berkman, [Atlanta, Ga. (government transcript)] / James Gallo. — 1 p. ; 24 × 19 cm.
Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

To Alexander Berkman, No. 7422. Post Card.

Paterson, N. J. Sept 19, 1919.

Dear Comrade:-

I've heard of your release October 5th and also of
attempts to deport you and Emma. If you are deported to Russia may
the condition of things prove exhilarating and joyous to you.

I will always remember you and Emma and especially of
your message to me "I have a noble view of life". I know not if it
is noble, but I know that it is a true interpretation of our exist-
ence. If we lose you, it means a burden upon our shoulders, but
we shall accept it as its face value and continue undaunted.

From a Comrade,

James Gallo.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 19, New York [to] Alexander Berkman, Atlanta, Ga. [government transcript] / Harry Weinberger. — 1 p. ; 24 x 19 cm.
Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

1111 To Alexander Berkman, Esq. 7432.

New York, September 19th, 1919.

Mr. Alexander Berkman,
c/o U. S. Penitentiary,
Atlanta, Ga.

My Dear Mr. Berkman:-

In answer to your letter of September 11th which reached me upon my return from Washington, I sent you a letter saying that bail was in sight for both of you. In fact, it is practically assured even though Washington should advise me tomorrow that they refuse to reduce the bail, which I tried to have done.

When I started for Washington, I found it was a National Holiday, being Pershing's Parade, though I saw the Commissioner of Immigration, Mr. Camienetti, as well as the Assistant Secretary of Labor, Louis F. Post, and Acting Secretary, Mr. Abernethy. I took up various phases of the case with them, also the proposition of giving bail in New York, to which they have consented. Also, they will advise me, probably tomorrow, Saturday, as to the question of reduction. I have also asked, and on which I expect a decision, that an Agent of the Department of Immigration accompany you to New York, and deliver you at Ellis Island where we will give the bail rather than give the bail in advance. This procedure was deemed best for certain obvious reasons, rather than give the bail before your time is up, which would take you out of the custody of the Immigration Officials. I have an appointment with Secretary of Labor, Wilson, some day next week when I will go to Washington again. As I have advised you before, I have consented to a hearing though I believe the one set for the 15th was adjourned. The Government will take Liberty Bonds. On the question of real estate there is always technical difficulties, and in addition we really have to have twice the amount of the bail, that is, where the bail is \$15,000, you have to get two people, each to guarantee for \$15,000 and each must be worth at least \$30,000, and there are certain other difficulties, so I believe we will put it through with Liberty Bonds as we have done before. Our friend will be taken care of immediately upon the advice on the reduction of bail, so that bail can go through and she will be permitted to come to New York as soon as her time expires. As far as you are concerned, as I stated before, we deem it best under all the circumstances that bail should not be given until you actually arrive in New York, all of which will be ready to go over as soon as you get here. I also expect an answer from the Government on the question of whether they will permit you to go at your own expense anywhere you can arrange to go. As far as deporting Russians are concerned, no Russians are being deported at all at the present time.

Any suggestions you have as to what you desire that I should do for you, kindly write, and I can assure that the Government will allow it to come through, especially as we are getting near to the time when your sentence is over. I expect to reach Atlanta a few days before your term is over.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) Harry W. Weinberger.

P.S. The papers are giving a good deal of space to the matter.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 20 [Washington, D.C. to] Frank Burke, Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, [Washington, D.C.] / M[arlborough] Churchill, Director, Military Intelligence [Division, War Department]. - 2 p. ; 28 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 165.

Summary: Churchill sends Burke an excerpt from a report linking the Mooney Defense League with Goldman's anarchist group.

Notes: Dark copy; barely legible. For original report, see 810225002.

10110-853

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
Executive Director
MR. L. H. H.

JAN 22

10110-853

1920

WAR DEPARTMENT

September 20, 1919. 102

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Frank Burke,
Assistant Director and Chief,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice.

Dear Mr. Burke:

We are in receipt of the following information from a confidential source which we believe to be reliable, specifically linking the International Workers' Defense League of San Francisco, alias the Mooney Defense League, with the American anarchist movement:

From Special Agent

The Secretary of the International Workers Defense League was Henry Hagelstein, a member of the Emma Goldman Group of San Francisco, and who lives with Madeline Willand, also a member of the same group, without being legally married. The public director of the League is Edward Garmons, a well known Seim Kiner who after landing in America in 1912 also joined the Goldman group. Garmon's assistant was Fred Esmond, an I.W.W. now serving 10 years in Ft. Leavenworth. The Treasurer of the League was E. B. Martens, a pronounced Anarchist, once the sweetheart of Emma Goldman, and made the trip to Paris, France as such with her several years ago. Martens already has the fourth wife and was not married to any of them. The chief speaker of the League is Selig Schulberg, who came to San Francisco in 1911 as an I.W.W. organizer and later on joined the staff of Alexander Berkman's writers on the "Anarchists' Blast", the organ which was suppressed by the Government. The present secretary is Edward J. Nolan, known all over the country as a follower of Emma Goldman, who was also a contributor to the "Blast", and the first appointment he made after succeeding Hagelstein, was Eleanor Fitzgerald (Alexander Berkman's sweetheart) as the agent of the League in New York City, with headquarters in Room 1015 - 32 Union Square, New York. Miss Fitzgerald's assistant was Pauline Turkel, also an anarchist and one time private secretary to Emma Goldman. The official cartoonist of the Defense League is Robert Minor, who was also cartoonist of Alexander Berkman's "Blast", and no bigger enemy of Uncle Sam ever lived. The defense league receives large amounts of money from Marton and will

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 20 [Washington, D.C. to] Frank Burke, Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, [Washington, D.C.] / M[arlborough] Churchill, Director, Military Intelligence [Division, War Department].— 2 p.; 28 x 21 cm.

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Summary: Churchill sends Burke an excerpt from a report linking the Mooney Defense League with Goldman's anarchist group.

Notes: Dark copy; barely legible. For original report, see 810225002.

-2-

not deny this fact, as in one of the speeches Nolan made in San Francisco, he stated that the Bolsheviks will see the Defense League through thick and thin and when the Russian ship Shilo arrived in Seattle shortly after the revolution, some of the members of the crew sent for a representative of the League and Nolan sent Selig Schulberg to Seattle. Schulberg returned with a large sum of money, as one week after he returned to Frisco, about 15 able speakers were engaged at \$50.00 per week and expenses and \$5000.00 was spent in producing a moving picture of the Mooney Case. Two days before Schulberg left for Seattle, Nolan did not have enough money to pay his office help.

Very truly yours,

M. Churchill,
Brigadier General, General Staff,
Director of Military Intelligence.

By:

Wesley Brown,
Lieut. Colonel, U. S. Army.

DELIVERED TO DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SEP 25 1919

C. E. SEBASTIAN
MI 4 L

no encls.
bap

Above statement
to J. O. W. D. as
for letter of 11-12-1919
attached. JH

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175

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.
Notes: Portions illegible. Copy of 850205113.

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF

1947-1948

Mr. Frank
Assistant Director and Chief,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice.

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

are in receipt of the following information from a confidential source which we believe to be reliable, specifically linking the International Workers' Defense League of San Francisco, alias the

[illegible]

176

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 20, Washington [D.C. to] Frank Burke, Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, [Washington, D.C.] / M[arlborough] Churchill, Director, Military Intelligence [Division] War Department. — 2 p. ; 27 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Notes: Portions illegible. Copy of 850205113.

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Very truly yours,

H. Churchill,
Brigadier General, General Staff,
Director of Military Intelligence

W. M. R. [Signature]
Brigadier General,
U. S. Army

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Memorandum] 1919 Sept. 20 [Washington, D.C. to Robert T.] Scott [Private Secretary to the Attorney General, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.] / John Hanna, Department of Justice. — 1 p. ; 34 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Summary: Hanna searches the Justice Department's files, but finds no record of a formal opinion on Goldman's nationality.

Notes: For follow-up report, see 810113121.

COPY

from

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVE

Record Group No. 60

Records of the Department of Justice
Central File Number 186233-13 (Section 3)



File

September 20, 1919.

Mr. Scott:

I have looked through the Department file on Emma Goldman and have also talked with Mr. Hoover and the immigration officials about her case. So far I have discovered nothing to add to what I told you yesterday; namely, that while it is understood that Emma Goldman's attorneys claim that she is an American citizen, both on the ground of the naturalization of her father and because of an alleged marriage with an American citizen, it seems that she was twenty-three or twenty-four years old when her father was naturalized, and there is great doubt that she was ever legally married.

I do not find any record that this Department has expressed a formal opinion on the subject of Emma Goldman's nationality, nor does the Commissioner of Immigration have any record that such an opinion was requested. I have an impression, however, that I have seen in some file, perhaps not concerned primarily with Emma Goldman, a memorandum to some former Attorney General on the subject of Emma Goldman's citizenship, particularly referring to her contention of marriage with an American. If I succeed in locating this file, I shall let you know what more I can ascertain about Miss Goldman.

John Hanna.

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 20 [New York to] A[nthony] Caminetti, Commissioner General
[Bureau of Immigration] Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. / [Harry Weinberger].
— 1 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

*Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional
Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.*

Summary: Weinberger asks Caminetti to reply to his request for reduced bail for Goldman and Berkman.

Notes: Broken type; barely legible. For reply, see 860712281. Follow-up to 850712276.

September 20th, 1919

A. Caminetti, Esq.,
Commissioner General of Immigration,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:—

I have not received either letter or telegram
re reduction of bail in the case of Emma Goldman and
Alexander Berkman, nor reply to my other questions,
as per my letter of September 18th. If you have not
already sent me a reply so that I would have some Mon-
day morning, kindly also me collect your decision re
reduction of bail, and send me letter in answer to my
other questions.

Respectfully yours,

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 20 [New York to] James R. Dunn, Inspector in Charge [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor], St. Louis, Mo. / [Harry Weinberger]. — 1 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: Weinberger asks Dunn to write to Washington that he does not object to transferring Goldman's hearing to Ellis Island.

Notes: Broken type; light copy; barely legible. Reply to 850712275. For reply, see 850712280.

September 20th, 1919

James R. Dunn, Esq.,
Inspector in Charge, Immigration Service,
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir:-

In answer to your letter of September 17th, re Emma Goldman, thank you for your consideration in the matter. Washington will make certain decisions and air date for a hearing and advise me further.

I suggested that if we give bail in New York and that if Miss Goldman is released, she will come to New York, and that the entire case ought to be transferred to Ellis Island. Otherwise, it would be necessary, for instance, that she and I come all the way from New York to St. Louis to have hearings conducted, to no advantage of the Government and at great expense to ourselves. I might suggest that you write to Washington as you wrote me on the 17th, re the transfer of the whole case to Ellis Island.

Thanking you, I am,

Respectfully yours,

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 20, Atlanta, Ga. [to Frank Burke] Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. / Edward S. Chastain, Special Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice. — 12 p. ; 24 x 20 cm.
Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Chastain provides what purports to be a verbatim account of Berkman's deportation hearing in Atlanta.

LEWIS J. BAILEY
DIVISION SUPERINTENDENT

15446

TELEPHONE IVY 2424
POST OFFICE BOX 1000

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation
303-309 FEDERAL BUILDING
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

KSC-M

Sept. 20th, 1919.

Assistant Director and Chief, ^{Noted}
Bureau of Investigation, ^{F.D.C.}
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:--

IN RE: ALEXANDER BERKMAN.

Reference is made to telegrams from the Chief of this Bureau, dated September 16th and 18th, to Division Superintendent Bailey, and telegram from the Division Superintendent to the Chief of the Bureau, dated September 18th, all relative to hearing to be given by the Bureau of Immigration to Alexander Berkman, at the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia. The writer was detailed by the Division Superintendent to be present at the hearing to be given Alexander Berkman on deportation proceedings, and render all possible assistance. Accompanied by Immigrant Inspector Eugene Kessler, examining officer, and John W. Humphreys, Immigrant Inspector, assistant examining officer, Agent proceeded to the United States Penitentiary, where Alexander Berkman is now serving a sentence, Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman having, on July 9, 1917, been convicted in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, of having conspired to violate the provisions of the Selective Draft Act of May 18, 1917.

This doubtless being the most important deportation proceeding the United States Bureau of Immigration has ever instigated, in accordance with instructions, Agent is giving a full detailed report of the hearing as conducted today. Besides Agent and the two Immigrant Inspectors above named, there were present the alien, Alexander Berkman, and Samuel W. Castleman, attorney for the alien, and Jos. W. Sharts, associate attorney for the alien, both of whom did not arrive at the penitentiary until about 2:00 P. M., the hearing having been set for 10:00 A. M. Upon the arrival of the attorneys, the hearing was immediately begun. What followed may be more fully understood by a verbatim quotation of the questions

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 20, Atlanta, Ga. [to Frank Burke] Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. / Edward S. Chastain, Special Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice. — 12 p. ; 24 × 20 cm. Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Chastain provides what purports to be a verbatim account of Berkman's deportation hearing in Atlanta.

Chief, #2.

put to the alien, his answers thereto, and his prepared statement read into his answers:

"Inspector Kessler to Alexander Berkman:

Q. Mr. Berkman, on August 13th, 1919, you were arrested by me on a warrant for your arrest issued by the Assistant Secretary of the Department of Labor, dated July 21, 1917, No. 52410/43-A. At that time hearing was continued in order to give you opportunity to have an attorney. Since the date of your arrest, August 13, 1919, a new warrant for your arrest has been issued by the Acting Secretary of Labor, No. 52410/43-A, September 5, 1919, which contains the following charges:

1. That you have been found advocating or teaching anarchy;
2. That you have been found teaching the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States or of all forms of law;
3. That you are an alien anarchist;
4. That you believe in the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States;
5. That you believe in the overthrow by force or violence of all forms of law;
6. That you advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States;
7. That you advocate the overthrow by force or violence of all forms of law;
8. That you advocate the assassination of public officials;
9. That you teach the assassination of public officials;
10. That you disbelieve in all organized government; and
11. That you are an opponent of all organized government.

You are now afforded opportunity to inspect this new warrant for your arrest as well as the papers used as a basis for the issuance of same.

(Berkman was handed the following papers, which were read by him and his attorney (Castleton):

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 20, Atlanta, Ga. [to Frank Burke] Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. / Edward S. Chastain, Special Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice. — 12 p. ; 24 × 20 cm.
Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Chastain provides what purports to be a verbalim account of Berkman's deportation hearing in Atlanta.

Chief, #3.

EX. "A" Letter from U. S. Attorney, New York, N. Y., to Commissioner of Immigration, Ellis Island, N. Y., dated July 12, 1917, No. 15386.

EX. "B" Letter from Assistant Commissioner of Immigration, Ellis Island, N. Y., to Commissioner-General of Immigration, Washington, D. C., dated July 13, 1917, No. 98713/52-53.

EX. "C" Warrant for Arrest of Alexander Berkman, issued by the Assistant Secretary of Labor, July 21, 1917, No. 52410/43-A.

EX. "D" Copy Warrant for Arrest of Alexander Berkman issued by Acting Secretary of Labor, September 5, 1919, No. 52410/43-A (Original handed Alien and Attorney, a copy is made the Exhibit)

EX. "E" Copy of record of continued hearing (page 1) of August 13, 1919.

Q. Are you now ready to proceed with this hearing, and have you your attorney present?

A. I am.

(Attorney Castleton desired to enter an objection and was informed that same would have to be included in his brief.)

Q. Who is your attorney?

A. Mr. Samuel M. Castleton and Mr. Joseph W. Scharts.

Q. Will you be sworn, Mr. Berkman?

A. I affirm, not swear.

Q. Will you affirm that the testimony you are about to give in this case will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

A. I do.

Q. Do you consider an affirmation morally and legally binding?

A. I consider it morally binding.

Q. Do you consider it legally binding?

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 20, Atlanta, Ga. [to Frank Burke] Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. / Edward S. Chastain, Special Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice. — 12 p. ; 24 × 20 cm.
Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Chastain provides what purports to be a verbatim account of Berkman's deportation hearing in Atlanta.

Chief, #4.

A. Well morally binding is more to me than legally binding.

Q. Your name, please?

A. Alexander Berkman.

Q. Have you any other name?

A. No.

Q. Have you ever been known by any other name?

A. Never.

Q. What is your age?

A. Pretty near 49.

Q. What was the date of your birth?

A. I cannot give it to you exactly; I think about the 22d or 23d of November 1870.

Q. Where were you born?

A. St. Petersburg, Petrograd now, Russia.

Q. Your father and mother were Russians?

A. Yes.

Q. Are you a citizen and subject of Russia?

A. No, sir, citizen of the world.

Q. When did you first come to the United States?

A. About 32 years ago; that would be about the first part of 1888.

Q. Do you happen to remember the name of the vessel by which you came?

A. No, it has been a long time ago.

Q. Did you come alone?

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 20, Atlanta, Ga. [to Frank Burke] Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. / Edward S. Chastain, Special Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice. — 12 p. ; 24 × 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Chastain provides what purports to be a verbatim account of Berkman's deportation hearing in Atlanta.

Chief, #5.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are your parents living?

A. No, they are both dead.

Q. What was your father's name?

A. Joseph Berkman.

Q. What relatives have you in Russia?

A. Brothers and sisters and uncles and cousins.

Q. Will you give me your brothers' names please?

A. Not necessary.

Q. Do you decline to give that information?

A. Absolutely, for political reasons. Russia may become an autocracy and for that reason I would not want the names of my relatives to become known.

Q. Have you any relatives in the United States?

A. Yes, I have some relatives here also.

Q. Will you give me the names of one or more?

A. No, I do not think it is necessary.

Q. Do you decline to give that information?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you departed from the United States since the date of your arrival about the first part of 1888?

A. No.

Q. Have you resided in the United States continuously since that time?

A. Oh, yes, I was in Canada on a lecturing tour for about a couple of weeks 12 years ago, 1907.

Q. Through what border point did you enter into and return from Canada?

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 20, Atlanta, Ga. [to Frank Burke] Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. / Edward S. Chastain, Special Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice. — 12 p. ; 24 × 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Chastain provides what purports to be a verbatim account of Berkman's deportation hearing in Atlanta.

Chief. #6.

A. Oh I don't know.

Q. You have not the least idea?

A. I do not remember where I passed.

Q. Was it in Eastern Canada or Western Canada?

A. Well, I was in Montreal.

Q. Did you go there by train?

A. Yes.

Q. Where did you get on the train?

A. I do not remember these details.

Q. Did you board the train in New York.

A. I boarded the train in New York and went to Pittsburgh but I do not remember the whole route. It is a matter of public record but on account of the length of time I do not recall the details.

Q. Upon your first arrival at New York you were about 18 years of age?

A. About, yes; no, I was 17. A few months over.

Q. Had you then friends or relatives in New York whom you recall now?

A. I had.

Q. What relatives, if you remember?

A. I do not remember their names, and besides I do not care to give information of that character.

Attorney Castleton to Alien:

Q. I will ask you to state, Mr. Berkman, as to whether or not you refuse to answer these questions because they are not germane to any issue which is involved in this hearing and you dispute the right of the Government to pry into your personal affairs where they are not relevant and it becomes an inquisition of a personal right?

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 20, Atlanta, Ga. [to Frank Burke] Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. / Edward S. Chastain, Special Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice. — 12 p. ; 24 × 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Chastain provides what purports to be a verbatim account of Berkman's deportation hearing in Atlanta.

Chief, #7.

A. That is right.

Examination by Inspector Kessler continued:

Q. What did you do upon your arrival in New York; that is, did you attend school or seek employment?

A. Well, Mr. Kessler, I think you can shorten this hearing. I prepared a little statement which I think will cover all your questions. (Produces paper and reads:);

"The purpose of the present hearing is to determine my "attitude of mind". It does not, admittedly, concern itself with my actions, past or present. It is purely an inquiry into my views and opinions.

I deny the right of anyone--individual or collectively-- to set up an inquisition of thought. Thought is, or should be, free. My social views or political opinions are my personal concern. I owe no one responsibility for them. Responsibility begins only with the effects of thought expressed in action. Not before. Free thought, necessarily involving freedom of speech and press, I may tersely define thus: no opinion a law, no opinion a crime. For the government to attempt to control thought, to prescribe certain opinions or prescribe others, is the height of despotism.

The proposed hearing is an invasion of my conscience. I therefore refuse, most emphatically, to participate in it.

Alexander Berkman"

(The original statement read by Mr. Berkman, dated Federal Prison, Atlanta, Ga., September 18, 1919, is attached hereto marked Ex. "F")

Q. The questions so far propounded to you, Mr. Berkman, have nothing whatever to do with your attitude of mind. They are purely preliminary questions.

Q. Are you married or single?

A. These questions so far deal with my relatives and personal matters and I therefore decline to answer them any further.

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Summary: Chastain provides what purports to be a verbalim account of Berkman's deportation hearing in Atlanta.

Chief, #8.

Q. Do you decline to state whether you are married or single?

A. It is a matter of indifference, but I decline to answer any more personal questions.

Q. You stated that you were not a citizen of Russia but a citizen of the world. Have you ever taken any steps to become a citizen of the United States according to the laws of this country?

A. That is already covered in my statement.

Q. When you came back from Canada through what border point did you enter?

A. My statement covers all these questions.

Q. What date did you return to the United States from Canada?

A. Same answer.

Q. Were you ever in prison in the old country?

A. Same answer. As a matter of fact, I was not.

Q. How many times have you been arrested in this country?

A. Personal question.

Q. Do you refuse to answer?

A. I consider it unnecessary.

Q. Because you are ashamed to?

A. I am proud of every arrest.

Attorney Castleton to Alien:

Q. You were never arrested except for your ideals?

A. Never except for that reason.

Q. Mr. Berkman, were there ever any citizens of old Russia?

A. Under the Czar they were only subjects and slaves.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 20, Atlanta, Ga. [to Frank Burke] Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. / Edward S. Chastain, Special Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice. — 12 p. ; 24 × 20 cm.
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Chief, #9.

Q. And you were born there and came under that category?

A. Yes.

Q. Regarding the New Russia, you are aware of the fact that citizenship is extended to every human being in the world by virtue of his mere residence in that place?

A. I think that citizenship applies not to every human being but to every member of the proletariat.

The Examining Officer:

This hearing will now be continued until 10 o'clock, A. M., Thursday, September 25, 1919.

After the hearing was continued by the Immigration Inspector conducting the hearing, after conference with the Assistant Examining Officer and Agent, the Inspector prepared and sent the following telegram to the Immigration Bureau, Washington, D. C.

"TELEGRAM

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
 Immigration Service

Transmitted by

Western Union.

Office of Immigrant Inspector.

Port of Atlanta, Georgia.
 September 20, 1919.

Send to
 Immigration Bureau
 Washington, D. C.

Warrant case Alexander Berkman continued to morning twenty-fifth instant. He refuses talk. Bureau file received from St. Louis does not contain enough upon which to make case (period) Demand it absolutely necessary to receive entire record Department of Justice in this case first possible mail (period) Any books or writings of Berkman would be especially welcome (period) Address me care Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Atlanta, Ga.

Kessler

Attest: Immigration Inspector."

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 20, Atlanta, Ga. [to Frank Burke] Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. / Edward S. Chastain, Special Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice. — 12 p. ; 24 × 20 cm. Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Chastain provides what purports to be a verbatim account of Berkman's deportation hearing in Atlanta.

Chief, \$10.

Reference is also made to letter from Honorable Francis G. Caffey, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, to Honorable Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration, Ellis Island, N. Y., dated July 12, 1917, which is quoted below:

Department of Justice

H A C
15385

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

HCM

NEW YORK

July 12, 1917.

Hon. Frederic C. Howe,
Commissioner of Immigration,
Ellis Island, N. Y.

S i r:

On July 9, 1917, Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman were convicted in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York of having conspired to violate the provisions of the Selective Draft Act of May 18, 1917. The defendant Emma Goldman was sentenced to pay a fine of \$10,000 and to serve two years in the State Penitentiary at Jefferson City, Mo; the defendant Berkman was sentenced to pay a fine of \$10,000 and to serve two years in the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga. Neither defendant took the stand in his or her own behalf, but just prior to the imposition of sentence, the Clerk of the Court took the pedigrees of the defendants, and I enclose herewith copy of the same. From this you will observe that Alexander Berkman was born in Russia and is not a citizen of the United States; in other words, he is still an alien. The defendant Emma Goldman stated that she was born in Russia, that she was single and is a citizen by reason of her father's naturalization. In connection with this claim I enclose herewith transcript of a hearing before a Board of Special Inquiry on April 6, 1908, held at Moyer, Minnesota. This transcript was furnished me by the United States Commissioner of Immigration at Montreal.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 20, Atlanta, Ga. [to Frank Burke] Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. / Edward S. Chastain, Special Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice. — 12 p. ; 24 × 20 cm.
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Summary: Chastain provides what purports to be a verbatim account of Berkman's deportation hearing in Atlanta.

Chief, #11.

You will observe that Emma Goldman at that time stated that she was married, that her name was Mrs. Jacob Kersner, and that her husband was a naturalized citizen. She produced her alleged husband's naturalization papers, but was unable to produce her certificate of marriage. In addition to the foregoing, the defendant stated that she was born in Germany, namely at Konigsberg, Prussia; so that you have in this record two decidedly conflicting statements.

I am of the belief that Emma Goldman is really an alien. It came out at numerous times during the trial that both these defendants were anarchists - in fact the arch anarchists of this country - and that they advocated anarchy. If it should at any time be necessary to obtain extracts from the testimony to establish this statement I have just made I shall be happy to procure the same. These people are exceedingly dangerous to the peace and security of the United States. Berkman was previously convicted of attempted murder on July 22, 1892, at Pittsburg, Pa., and was sentenced to serve twenty-one years in the Western Penitentiary of Pa. Of this he served fourteen years, having then been released on parole. He has also been arrested numerous times since that date and on one occasion, on September 8, 1908, he was sentenced by Magistrate Corrigan for a term in the Workhouse for disorderly conduct.

The defendant Emma Goldman has likewise been a continual disturber of the peace. On October 16, 1893, she was sentenced by Judge Martine in New York City to serve one year in the penitentiary at Blackwell's Island, for unlawful assembly and inciting to riot. Since that date she has been arrested in numerous cities for similar offenses.

I should respectfully suggest that inasmuch as these defendants are presumably aliens who have been found at any time after entry advocating anarchy, a warrant should be applied for to the Secretary of Labor under Section 19 of the Act of February 5, 1917, and the defendants should be required to show cause why they should not be deported in conformity with law at the expiration of their present sentence.

I beg to state that I am informed by the United States Commissioner of Immigration at Montreal, Canada, that prior to Emma Goldman's examination, the transcript of which I enclose herewith, the Bureau of

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 20, Atlanta, Ga. [to Frank Burke] Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. / Edward S. Chastain, Special Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice. — 12 p. ; 24 × 20 cm.

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Chief, #12.

Immigration at Washington also investigated the alleged citizenship of Emma Goldman; and that the Bureau file will show the conclusion reached, that Emma Goldman was not regarded as being a citizen of the United States. This Bureau file will doubtless be of assistance to you in any investigation that you may decide to institute.

It was my intention to call this matter to your attention, but in addition thereto I have been directed by Judge Mayer specifically to report this case to you for such action as you may deem appropriate.

Respectfully,

Francis G. Caffey,

U. S. Attorney.

(Encl. #11524)

A copy of Alexander Berkman's book, "Prison Memoirs of an Anarchist", published by Mother Earth Publishing Association, 1912, has been procured, and it is the purpose of the Examining Officers, when the hearing is again taken up to read into the record such statements and paragraphs contained in this book as will tend to prove the charges against the anarchist. Also it is the desire to introduce into the record any and all other writings of Berkman, portions of testimony referred to in the above quoted letter of the United States Attorney Caffey, and any other matter that may be obtained from the Department of Justice records covering Alexander Berkman as will go to prove the charges against him in the warrant for deportation issued by the Department of Labor, dated Sept. 5th, 1919.

Agent will be present and render any possible assistance when the hearing is again resumed on September 25th, and further report will be made after the hearing.

Respectfully submitted,

Edward S. Chastain

Special Agent.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 21, Atlanta, Ga. [to] M. E[leanor] Fitzgerald, New York [government transcript] / Alexander Berkman. — 2 p. ; 24 x 19 cm.
Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Atlanta Ga., Sep 21, 1919.

M. E. Fitzgerald, 20 Grove Street, New York, N. Y.

My Dearest E:-

FILE BUREAU FILE

The sky is blue today and the sun is shining brightly. A few light clouds here and there--too light, it seems, to hold their blouid burden. Suddenly a thin rain, as from a spray, in the midst of all the sunshine--for all the world like a good natured baby smiling through it's tears. It comports well with my mood. On my little table is spread quite a number of your old letters and those of other friends. I am re-reading them for the last time, before consigning them to the things there were and are no more.--like to Glory of Greece--that was Greece--now buried in the hearts of the classic lovers. I have come across the first letter I received from you here, dated Feb 7, 1918--the last twenty months pass before my view-- a kaleidoscope of varying moods and feelings, the darkness not unrelieved by the silvery flashes of primrose on the social horizon.

Dear woman, you have been a great source of joy and comfort in all these weary and trying months, and as to my other friends, it is good to feel that there are men and women whose devotion and vision can rise above the mad clamor of popular hysteria, and who can keep their gaze riveted on the dawn even in moments of apparently hopeless darkness.

The comradeship and friendship of such spirits is worth struggling for. Think of it, dearest, this is my last letter to you from here till I may actually speak to you. At least, let us hope so. I'll write you another letter next Sunday, the 28th, but I look forward to meeting you before you receive that letter. I hope it will be possible for you to meet me in Washington (or at least in Phila) in case I go straight to New York from here. Some papers have it that I am to be discharged on the 5th of October. Pay no attention to it. I'm scheduled to leave here on October 1st. I rec'd today yours of the 15th, also H. W.'s of the same date. As I stated before I prefer to be taken to N. Y. than bail to be given there. If that cannot be arranged, then have the bail put up either in New York or here--no difference. Regardless of the general situation, etc., Mr. Wienberger refers to, it seems to be satisfactory, though there is no telling.-- of course I want it clearly understood that the first bail goes on the other case. You did not mention the name of the good Samaritan who, as you say, is to give you my bail tomorrow. I suppose you keep it as a surprise for me. But whoever he is, I'd like to tell him a few things when I come out. That good old Doctor Michael has written to me to invite me to visit him & Annie for awhile. Tell him I've been "figgerin'" to do so even if I had to invite myself for I'm very eager to see them and family. The hearing of the 16th was postponed until yesterday. After a few preliminary questions and answers, I gave the inspector my statement, whereupon the inspector decided to postpone the hearing till the 25th, 10 A.M. probably to consult Wash. In the meantime Mr. Castleton was present to get copy of my statement. My regular letter of the 14th did not pass. I sent you another instead, on the 17th, which contained my statement. Let me know if you received it. Your letter of the 18th and postal rec'd. I think I mentioned in my last little Miss M.'s very interesting letter. How is the poor kid doing? And Lawrence? He had about 20¢--of course, I hope Stella will not see you very often next Saturday. In any case, I expect you to do so; rather a little while, as I am not sure of reaching you. But I think that whoever it is, he's too busy in Nixie's home. Let himself will be sorry to see you. I'll be glad to see you. I thought I

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 21, Atlanta, Ga. [to] M. E[leanor] Fitzgerald, New York [government transcript] / Alexander Berkman. — 2 p. ; 24 × 19 cm.
Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

might help you to see his people about the bail, but by the time you will get this letter, I hope the matter will already have been arranged. Whatever may be said of life in general, mine is certainly a repetition—at least just now. I am a "short-timer" again--9 days after 12 o'clock tonight. Nine--does it not seem so short? Everything is indeed relative. A man hanging by his neck would hardly consider nine days so very short a time, still, time does pass, willy nilly; thanks, no doubt, to the genius that invented the "passage of time". Regarding the continuation of the hearing on the 25th, I think it is rather unnecessary, since my statement covers the whole thing. But it makes no difference. Among the documents pertaining to the hearing there are two letters from the office of the attorney general, copies of which (the inspector said) my attorney is entitled to have. Mr. Winberger will be interested to see those letters. Mr. Castleton probably has copies. Dear Girlie, I know how hard you are at it, with all the work. Don't bother about long letters--short ones--on business, will do. Keep me informed. Embrace St. and the Cal for me. My thoughts are with you all, and with my thoughts goes my love.

(Signed) A. Berkman.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 22, New York [to] Alexander Berkman, [Atlanta, Ga. (government transcript)] / M. E[leanor] Fitzgerald. — 2 p. ; 24 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

To: Alexander Berkman, No. 7422, New York, N.Y., 1919.

Dearest Susan:-

Yes, I was a bit anxious when I did not receive your letter of the 13th on Thursday, Friday, but on Saturday I did receive the one written on the 17th. I'm glad that you were permitted to leave later in the week. I was beginning to think that the letter you sent to H. W. was doubtless my turn. But now I see that it was a special one also received the one for Miana. There is a report in THE CALL about the hearing, although it is called "a refusal to testify at hearing". This may complicate things a bit but we'll see. Your answers are, of course, very good, but it may prevent your getting out on bail as soon as we had hoped. But Mr. H. W. will write you and then he will see you soon and everything will be talked over between you. Stella left Sat night for Rochester--will leave Ian The Terrible, with his grandpa and then she goes on to meet her aunt. I wonder why you thought they were not "too cases". So far as bail is concerned we have always known that there would be two--but in the final windup there was hope that a favorable decision would be arrived at in the case of one. H. W. is writing you today--waiting to see if he gets a reply from Washington--but he said he would write you anyway whether he heard or not.

I know that Castleton is very much like the hero in the famous novel "Mayerneer Galun". He is a very good hearted chap. Well, you are not so well informed as you think--Ellis Island will not take cash--nothing but unincumbered real estate or Liberty Bonds. So far as are getting Bonds--but have all kinds of good real estate but will not use it unless some of the friends need their bonds back before the time expires before the possible deportations. We are taking no chances in having any delay in examination of real estate but will submit it (will have enough Liberty Bonds to make sure of everything though) and in the meantime have it looked over and o.k.ed. Kitty is sick with her tonsils--just had an operation so cannot leave as planned. Stella will get on all right--everything is fixed here for her. If she has any difficulty everything is also arranged with lawyer friends in St. Louis and Kansas City--also Jefferson City. Everything is well taken care of there. Stella will be all right. H. is needed with you and I would not consent to any other arrangement. It has not even been considered. I'll send money to you by H. W. Have you any at all on hand in the office? I'll see that you are supplied. Have also made note about the things you want. I was afraid that express might be delayed or something and felt safer if H. W. took the things right along with him then I would know for sure that you would really receive them. It will not be any particular burden to him--I'll put the cases on the train and he can have a "red cap" take it to the hotel, and the day he goes out to you he will have nothing else to carry and it will not be much of a load. Don't worry about that part of it--he is perfectly willing to take your things to you.

Yes, I have all the organizations in mind--both you and I, seem to think that we would never think of things--all the ones you both mentioned had already been covered by H. and myself. I wonder why you mentioned us out of five lines in your last letter? I wonder how that happened. Are you "going me back" for short and long letters? Don't do it--you have more time on your hands than I have. Vic is still with THE PUBLIC people, don't use her very often.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 22, New York [to] Alexander Berkman, [Atlanta, Ga. (government transcript)] / M. E[leanor] Fitzgerald. — 2 p. ; 24 × 19 cm.
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To Alexander Berkman, No. 7422-

Second Sheet.

few minutes chat with her at the Band School Lunch Room the day I left for my vacation--she is not very happy but nothing serious--just little heart affair. Had a nice letter from Reb the other day. Always sends love to "Baldy"--you remember that pet name?

Now I must go out again. Much love to you dear Max. Sure, I'll meet you "somewhere on the road". I'll find out when and where when you have really started this way.

Devotedly,

(Signed) Fittie.

M. E. Fitzgerald.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 22, Provincetown, Mass. [to Alexander] Berkman, [Atlanta, Ga. (government transcript)] / Blanche Watson. — 1 p. ; 24 x 19 cm.
Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Provincetown, Mass., Sept 22, 1919.

My Dear Comrade Berkman,
I have just finished your book, the Memoirs of an Anarchist. I have moved to write to you--partly because of that fact, and partly because I have met three of your friends here, --Pauline Burkhal, and Harry Wickerger, and "M. J. J."

Somehow that gives one the feeling that one cannot again be the same as before the reading, and your book is in that class. I have not only been enlightened as to the conduct of prisons, but I have widened my horizon in other directions as well. The shot came to me as I was finishing the book--would not this have a wider audience than the word "Anarchist" appeared in the title. That word has such an unfortunate connotation to most of us Americans, yet that is only lately that I had any idea of what it really meant, and I am one of many. I can assure you.

Is it not an appalling thing that the thought of great numbers of people can be poisoned so thoroughly,-- The Press, the platform, the pulpit, largely, and the college chair--almost every means of passing on information seem to be in league--are in league, tho they may not know it. When I think of the efforts of men and women like yourself and Emma Goldman to offset all this in a small measure at whatever cost to yourselves I feel like giving you thanks.

I wish that you could be read more in the more liberal journals like the NATION and NEW REPUBLIC, the DIAL and even in the CALL--for that does go to some that need the light almost as badly as the most non-socialist of the bourgeoisie.

I suppose you are counting the days now. I am so glad that your time is so near up. Hoping to see you sometime in the big city.

I am sincerely and fraternally yours,
(Signed) Blanche Watson.

"We are the people makers,
And we are the destroyers of dreams."
Wondering if you are realizing
And striving for America and the world
World now and world future

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Investigation Activities of the Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.] 1919 Sept. 22 [excerpt, draft] / [A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney General, Department of Justice]. — 11 p. ; 24 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: The Department of Justice reports on Berkman's citizenship and anarchism.

Notes: For final printed version, see 810206085. For later typed draft, see 800321004. Probably written by J. Edgar Hoover as deportation brief and revised to include with Department of Justice's report on investigation of radicals.

THE

September 22, 1919.

ALEXANDER BERKMAN

Alexander Berkman is a Russian subject and not a citizen of the United States. He was born in St. Petersburg, Russia, and is stated to be about fifty years of age. His occupation has been that of an editor and publisher. He has stated that he was single—that his parents were dead. Prior to his arrest in June, 1917, Alexander Berkman was the publisher of "THE ELAST" a publication issued in San Francisco, several issues of which were barred from the mails because they violated section 211 of the Criminal Code which prohibits in the circulation of the mail matter intended to incite arson, murder or assassination.

Attached as "Exhibit 1" is a copy of the Transcript of Record of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of EMMA GOLDMAN and ALEXANDER BERKMAN, plaintiffs in error, vs. the United States. On page 22 of the transcript is the testimony of MARY KLEANOR FITZGERALD, close associate of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman and financial secretary of the "No-Conscription League".

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The Emma Goldman Papers

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Alexander Berkman,

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Alexander Berkman is stated to be the publisher of "THE BLAST" and is further stated that this publication was issued in San Francisco prior to its publication in New York.

In the issue of "THE BLAST" for August 15, 1916, Vol. 1, No. 17, Ex. 1, there appears an article written by Alexander Berkman entitled "VIOLENCE AND ANARCHISM". In this article, it is stated: "Anarchism is the science of social order, as opposed to existing disorder; of brotherhood, as against present isolationism; of individual liberty and well-being, as opposed to legal oppression, robbery and universal misery".

In the same article, it appears:

"Our graves will speak louder than the voices you strangle!" In spite of all the strenuous governmental, capitalistic and journalistic efforts to misrepresent and suppress Anarchists and Anarchism--because of those efforts--the people will yet learn the truth".

On page 511 of the transcript of record, marked "Exhibit 8" appears an article headed "A CAUSE OF CHANGE" by Alexander Berkman. The following is a quotation from this article:

"Do you still ask me what the Anarchists have accomplished in the last quarter of a century? Just this: They have taught the people that violence is justified, yes, necessary in the defensive and offensive struggle of labor against capital. They have freed the public mind, to a remarkable extent, from the superstition of bourgeois morality, as is evident from the Union Square demonstration and from the numerous expressions of sympathy and encouragement we are receiving from heretofore indifferent if not unsympathetic sources".

On page 507 of the transcript of record marked "Exhibit 8" is set forth Berkman's opening address contained in the edition of "MOTHER EARTH" July 1914, Vol. 9, No. 5. In refer-

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The Emma Goldman Papers

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Alexander Berkman

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ring to the death of three persons named in this article.

Berkman states as follows:

"There is another possibility, and that is that our friends had themselves prepared the infernal machine, bomb, or whatever it was. And, of course, if that is the case, then I am quite sure that they did so with the intention of using it upon the enemy. The facts so far do not prove either the one supposition or the other; but if the latter be correct, then their death as a result of a perhaps premature explosion lies at the door of that iniquitous social system of capitalism which had brought our comrades to the point where persecution, tyranny and oppression drove them to the climax of resisting by the might of dynamite. If society has forced our friends to resist oppression with violence, then capitalist society is guilty of creating the spirit which can find expression only in such violent methods. Therefore, whatever the actual facts, our comrades are either victims of capitalism or they are martyrs to the cause of labor and of humanity in general.

On page 499 of the transcript of record, marked "Exhibit 2" appears a letter written by Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman to the United States District Attorney, under date of June 8, 1919. In this letter it is stated as follows:

"* * * We hereby state in the most emphatic manner that we, the undersigned, are Anarchists and firm believers in the principles enunciated by the No-Conscription League".

As pointed out above, this letter was signed by Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman and contains the specific statement that they are anarchists of their own admission.

On page 487 of the transcript of record, marked "Exhibit 1" appears a speech delivered by Alexander Berkman at a meeting held in New York on June 4, 1919. Quoting from this speech at

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The Emma Goldman Papers

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Alexander Berkman

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492 is found the following:

" * * I am just as much opposed to the German Government as I am to the American Government--"

Quoting again from the same speech, at page 495, is the fol-

lowing: " * * My friends, the only reason that prevents me from telling you men of conscriptable age not to register is because I am an Anarchist, and I do not believe in force morally or otherwise to induce you to do anything that is against your conscience, and that is why I tell you to use your own judgment and rely upon your own conscience. * * "

At the conclusion of the Berkman trial, the Assistant District Attorney advised the court of the criminal record of Alexander Berkman and referring to page 446 of the transcript of record it will be found that Alexander Berkman on July 22, 1892, was convicted in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, upon an indictment charging him with attempted murder. He was sentenced upon that conviction to serve twenty-one years in the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania.

In the testimony given by Berkman in his trial, he endeavored to show that he did not believe in violence, but the record shows that in Pittsburgh in 1892 he went to the office of a man and there shot him down in cold blood, or attempted to do so, without giving him a chance to fight for his life.

Alexander Berkman was one of the founders of the "MODERN SCHOOL OF NEW YORK" commonly known as the "FERRER SCHOOL". Statement to this effect is contained on page 369 of the trans-

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Investigation Activities of the Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.] 1919 Sept. 22 [excerpt, draft] / [A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney General, Department of Justice]. — 11 p.; 24 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65

Summary: The Department of Justice reports on Berkman's citizenship and anarchism.

Notes: For final printed version, see 810206085. For later typed draft, see 800321004. Probably written by J. Edgar Hoover as deportation brief and revised to include with Department of Justice's report on investigation of radicals.

Alexander Berkman

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9/22/19

cript of record in which Leonard E. Abbott, head of the Ferrer School testifies to that effect. In the examination of Mr. Abbott it was brought out on page 377 of the record that the school of which Mr. Berkman was one of the founders advocates the education of humanity to a place where they will be able to get along without government and it advocates the abolition of all government. This was admitted by Abbott in his testimony at page 374.

Attached hereto and marked as "Exhibit no. 3" is a publication entitled "ANARCHY ON TRIAL", containing the speeches of Berkman and Goldman before the federal grand jury in the city of New York, July 1917. This publication was issued by the MOTHER EARTH PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION of which Berkman and Goldman were sponsors.

The following are quotations taken from the speech of Berkman and contained in the speech above, marked "Exhibit 3":

"We stand here accused of being Anarchists. A vain accusation! We are Anarchists, and I for one am proud of being an Anarchist and I am sure I may say the same for my co-defendant Emma Goldman". (pages 51-52)

"* * * But we, we Anarchists, have reached the constructive stage, and we say to the nations, as we would have said to this primitive man; combine; work together; help each other; mutual aid shall be your condition of life." (page 34)

"Gentlemen of the jury, in looking over the testimony in this case it strikes me, and I am sure it will convince any intelligent man, that the District Attorney proved only one thing, and that is that we are Anarchists. It did not need to be proven, Mr. District Attorney. We cheerfully, proudly admit that we are Anarchists, that we are opposed to all capitalist wars, * * *. We stand here as Anarchists". (page 56)

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Investigation Activities of the Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.] 1919 Sept. 22 [excerpt, draft] / [A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney General, Department of Justice]. — 11 p.; 24 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: The Department of Justice reports on Berkman's citizenship and anarchism.

Notes: For final printed version, see 810206085. For later typed draft, see 800321004. Probably written by J. Edgar Hoover as deportation brief and revised to include with Department of Justice's report on investigation of radicals.

Alexander Berkman

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9/22/19

"Gentlemen of the jury, we Anarchists work to educate and enlighten. That is why we publish literature and seek to spread it. * * * (Page 52)

* * * It is a question of whether we stand here indicted as guilty of conspiracy to induce people not to register, or whether the prosecution has tried to arouse your passions and prejudices against us as Anarchists. That is the question. It is really Anarchism that is on trial here, and I am glad it is, because it is well for you to know what Anarchism is, since we are Anarchists".

In the issue of "THE BLAST" for May 1, 1916, vol. 1, No. 12, Ex. 4 on page 2, is an article by Alexander Berkman, headed "TO KILL WITH THE GOVERNMENT". This whole article breathes the most radical revolutionary sentiments.

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203

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Investigation Activities of the Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.] 1919 Sept. 22 [excerpt, draft] / [A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney General, Department of Justice]. — 11 p.; 24 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: The Department of Justice reports on Berkman's citizenship and anarchism.

Notes: For final printed version, see 810206085. For later typed draft, see 800321004. Probably written by J. Edgar Hoover as deportation brief and revised to include with Department of Justice's report on investigation of radicals.

Alexander Berkman

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In the issue of "THE BLAST" for February 12, 1916, Vol. 1, No. 3, marked Exhibit #5, on page 4, is contained an appeal signed "The Blasters". This editorial contains the views entertained by the publishers of "THE BLAST" and as pointed out before, as Berkman was the editor, he is responsible for all matters arising on the editorial page, which are unsigned.

In the same issue of "THE BLAST" referred to above, on page 5, is contained an editorial "Direct Action vs. Respectability". This contains an attack among the conservative and sane policy of the American Federation of Labor.

In the issue of "THE BLAST" of June 1, 1917, Vol. 2, No. 5, marked Exhibit 6, on page 4, is contained over Berkman's name what is known as the "War Dictionary". It is particularly illuminating to note some of the definitions contained in this so-called "War Dictionary". Mailed at the same time with this issue was a circular letter written upon stationery of "THE BLAST", emanating from Berkman's office, in which an appeal is made to the revolutionary elements of this country. This letter also offers to subscribers of "THE BLAST" a copy of "THE ANARCHIST MORALITY" by Kropotkin, the notorious anarchistic writer, and also the book of Bakunin, entitled "GOD AND THE STATE".

In the same issue of "THE BLAST" last mentioned, on page 2, is contained an article by Berkman addressed to the Youth of America. In this article the following is set forth:

"But if you know anything at all, then you should know that the cry of democracy is a lie and a snare for the un-

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Investigation Activities of the Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.] 1919 Sept. 22 [excerpt, draft] / [A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney General, Department of Justice]. — 11 p. ; 24 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: The Department of Justice reports on Berkman's citizenship and anarchism.

Notes: For final printed version, see 810206085. For later typed draft, see 800321004. Probably written by J. Edgar Hoover as deportation brief and revised to include with Department of Justice's report on investigation of radicals.

Alexander Berkman

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9/22/19

thinking. You should know that a republic is not synonymous with democracy, and that America has never been a real democracy, but that it is the vilest plutocracy on the face of the globe"....

"If you are not deaf, dumb, and blind, then you know that the American bourgeois democracy and capitalistic civilization are the worst enemies of labor and progress, and that instead of protecting them, you should help to fight to destroy them".

Berkman is the author of a book entitled "Prison Memoirs of an Anarchist", published by the Mother Earth Publishing Association of 1912. A copy of this book is marked Exhibit 7. This book openly advocates the assassination of persons in political power or any power of any sort whose views do not correspond with those of the anarchist. For instance on page 7 we find:

"Human life is, indeed, sacred, and inviolate. But the killing of a tyrant, or an enemy of the People, is in no way to be considered as the taking of a life. A revolutionist would rather perish a thousand times than be guilty of what is ordinarily called murder. To remove a tyrant is an act of liberation, the giving of life and opportunity to an oppressed people. True, the Cause often called upon the revolutionist to do an unpleasant act; but it is the test of a true revolutionist - nay, more, his pride, to sacrifice all merely human feeling at the call of the People's cause. If the latter demand his life, so much the better".

The whole book is an account of how Berkman describes the attempted assassination of Frick and his subsequent imprisonment because of this. There is no word of regret found concerning this attempted murder. In fact, on page 35, in a paragraph describing his shooting of Frick, after he had, as he supposed, given him a fatal wound he says:

"For an instant a strange feeling as of shame comes over

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Investigation Activities of the Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.] 1919 Sept. 22 [excerpt, draft] / [A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney General, Department of Justice]. — 11 p. ; 24 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: The Department of Justice reports on Berkman's citizenship and anarchism.

Notes: For final printed version, see 810206085. For later typed draft, see 800321004. Probably written by J. Edgar Hoover as deportation brief and revised to include with Department of Justice's report on investigation of radicals.

Alexander Berkman

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9/22/19

me; but the next moment I am filled with anger at the sentiment, so unworthy of a revolutionist. With defiant hatred I look him full in the face".

On page 39 of the book Berkman states that he had a nitre-glycerine cartridge in the lining of his coat, intended to be used if necessary to prevent his arrest and probable hanging.

On page 398 and 399 Berkman speaks with admiration of Bresci's Execution of the King of Italy, upholding the question of free assassination.

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206

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Investigation Activities of the Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.] 1919 Sept.
22 [excerpt, draft] / [A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney General, Department of Justice]. —
11 p.; 24 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: The Department of Justice reports on Berkman's citizenship and anarchism.

Notes: For final printed version, see 810206085. For later typed draft, see 800321004. Probably written by J. Edgar Hoover as deportation brief and revised to include with Department of Justice's report on investigation of radicals.

Alexander Berkman

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9/22/19

Particular attention is called to the following issues of "THE BLAST" and to the articles listed as contained therein. Vol. 1, No. 1, page 2; "Why the Blast", an open admission that the doctrine of this publication is not only constructive but destructive as well.

Vol. 1, No. 2, page 7 "A Blast from Youngstown":

Vol. 1, No. 6, "4-5 "Reflections"; open statement that Berkman would shoot any recruiting officer rather than harm a brother proletariat.

Vol. 1, No. 6, page 7, "Same old Fake". Admission by Berkman that he personally knows several hundred anarchists in the city of Chicago.

Vol. 1, No. 7, page 2, "Patriotism". In this editorial Berkman refers to the American Flag as a "strike rag".

Vol. 1, No. 7, page 5, "Jean Cronos". Berkman approved attempt of Jean Cronos to poison the Governor of Illinois and the Arch-bishop.

Vol. 1, No. 8, page 5, "The wailing of Wilson". Urges persons to follow the advice given by a fellow-critic to the effect--shoot the officers and go home. Contains particularly obnoxious reference to President Wilson's second marriage.

Vol. 1, No. 12, page 4, "Direct action". Urges the continuance of breaking the law.

Vol. 1, No. 14, page 5, "The New Strike". Approves the various destructions of property, such as the million dollar

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Investigation Activities of the Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.] 1919 Sept.
22 [excerpt, draft] / [A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney General, Department of Justice]. —
11 p. ; 24 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: The Department of Justice reports on Berkman's citizenship and anarchism.

Notes: For final printed version, see 810206085. For later typed draft, see 800321004. Probably written by J. Edgar Hoover as deportation brief and revised to include with Department of Justice's report on investigation of radicals.

9/22/19

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Alexander Berkman

fire on the water front in San Francisco.

Attention is also called to the issue of the MOTHER EARTH BULLETIN for January, 1918, Vol. 1, No. 4, at page 8, in which Berkman stated that "As anarchists we believe in neither government nor violence, both of which are synonymous in our philosophy."

Attention is also called to the newspaper clipping in which Berkman is reported to have stated at his trial that "I am an anarchist and glory in it".

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Bolshevik Activities, New York [19]19 Sept. 22 / S 500 [Agent? Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p. ; 21 x 16 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Undercover agent S 500 reports that the Auditing Committee of the Workers' Defense Union was uneasy about raising money for Goldman and Berkman's bail.

Notes: Light copy; portions illegible. For copy, see 880928034.

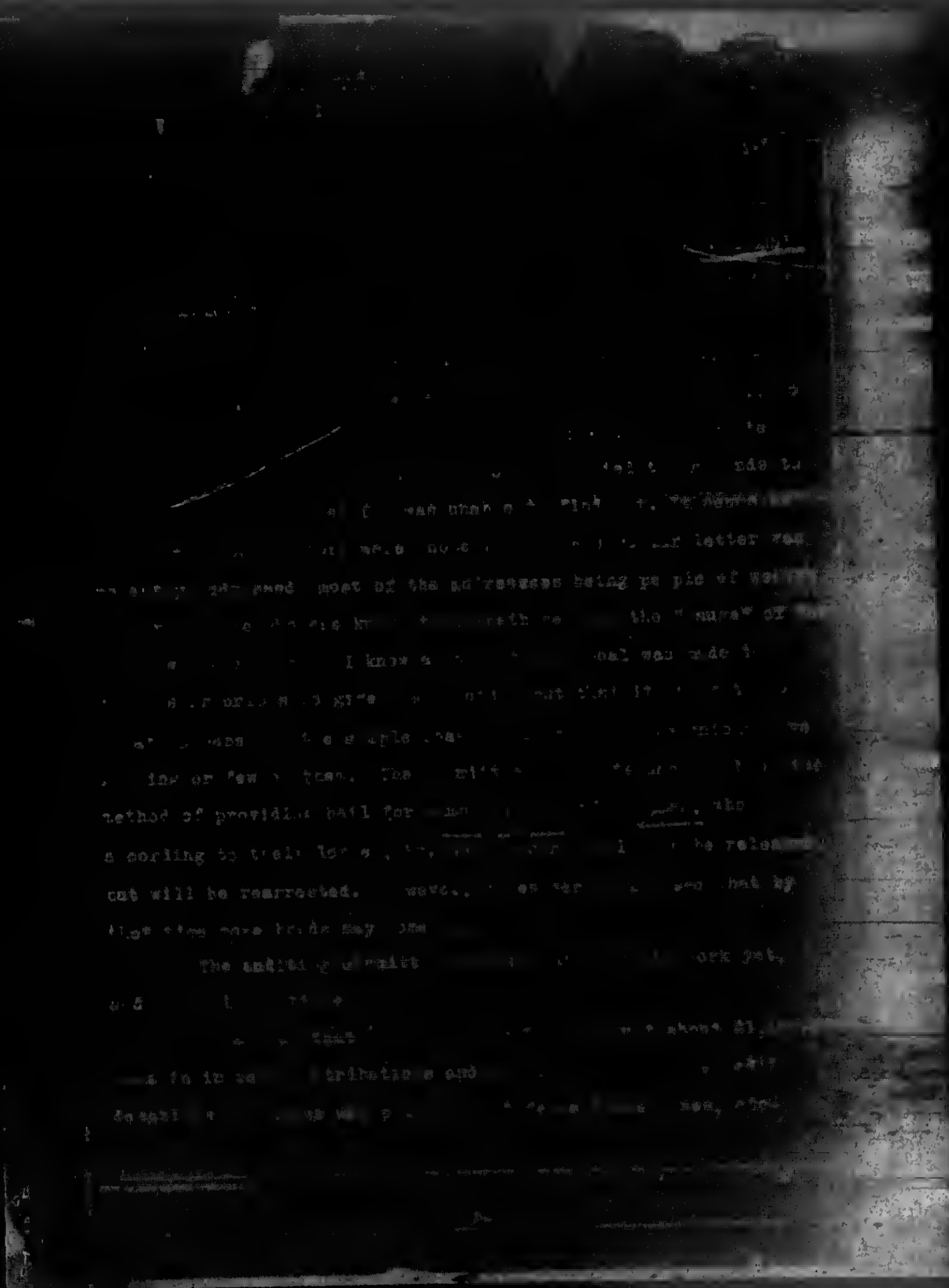
REPORT MADE BY S 500	PLACE WHERE MADE New York City	DATE 22-19	8011
TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGED IN RE BOLSHEVIK ACTIVITIES.			
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.			
<p>A meeting of the Auditing Committee was held at 7 East 15th Street for the purpose of editing the books of the <u>WORKERS' DEFENSE UNION</u>. The books, I find, were kept in such a way that no one can tell much about as to who made the contributions recorded in the books. There are, for instance, recorded items such as "Liberty Bonds loaned for purposes of furnishing bail for war class prisoners - \$15,000.00." Of course this was quite interesting. I tried to find out who contributed their bonds to be used as bail, but so far was unable to find out. I think the contributors were those to whom a circular letter was recently addressed, most of the addressees being post office addresses who are known to sympathize with the war class prisoners. I know also that at times the war class labor unions to give their bonds, but I have not been able to find out for the people reached that now I am not writing or for the people who were able to find out.</p>			

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Bolshevik Activities, New York [19]19 Sept. 22 / S 500 [Agent?
Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p. ; 21 × 15 cm.
Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.
Notes: Portions illegible. Copy of 880928033.



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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 22, New York [to] Frank Burke, Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. / G[eorge] F. Lamb, Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice.—
1 p.; 24 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Lamb sends Burke copies of Goldman and Berkman's publications to prove their anarchist beliefs at their deportation hearing. Lamb describes his efforts to collect other evidence.

Notes: Broken type.

ADDRESS REPLY TO
DIVISION SUPT
AND REFER TO INITIALS.

CJS-JMD.

TELEPHONE BARCLAY 8180

United States Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

OFFICE OF DIVISION SUPERINTENDENT
14TH FLOOR PARK ROW BLDG.
NEW YORK CITY

September 22, 1919.

Frank Burke, Esq.,
Assistant Director and Chief,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

IN RE EMMA GOLDMAN AND ALEXANDER BERKMAN.

Supplementing my previous letter on the above entitled investigation, I am enclosing herewith, literature published by Berkman and Goldman, said literature being taken from the files of the Radical Division.

It is respectfully requested that when these books and circulars serve their purpose that same be returned to this Division as we have no copies of same.

In the New York Tribune Review of Sunday, June 24, 1917, in an article headed, "Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, Anarchists", there appears a statement to the effect that Emma Goldman was arrested in connection with Czolgosze, the murderer of President McKinley, "but, however, was not found guilty." The article furnished was loaned this office today by the officials of the New York Tribune. It treats mostly of excerpts of various newspapers concerning both Goldman and Berkman.

It is the intention of this office to forward to Washington tomorrow, a transcript of record of the case of United States versus Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, in the October Term, 1917, of the Supreme Court of the United States. This transcript will be marked by Agent Paulhaber of the Radical Division, showing that part of said record which appears to set forth plainly that both subjects are avowed anarchists.

Efforts are being made at this time to secure from the office of the United States Attorney here, copies of all exhibits that might be found in their possession. We are also endeavoring to secure statements from the local police and from former Police Sergeant Barnitz, who was particularly active in assisting the Government in the prosecution of both anarchists.

Respectfully,

G. F. Lamb
Division Superintendent.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 22, Pittsburgh, Pa. [to] Frank Burke [Assistant Director and] Chief, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. / R.B. S[tevens] Special Agent in Charge, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice. — 1 p.; 26 x 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Stevens sends Burke the court papers in Berkman's 1892 trial for shooting Frick for use at Berkman's deportation.

Notes: Broken type.

Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation.

Pittsburgh, Pa., 48 St. Nicholas Bldg.,

September 22nd,
1919

Frank Burke, Esq.,
Chief, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:-

Attention Mr. Hoover.

Please find enclosed the original papers in the case of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs Alexander Bergman.

These papers are loaned to this office as a very great favor and I would ask that very careful care be taken of the same returning them to this office as promptly as possible.

Yours very truly,

R. B. Stevens
Special Agent in Charge.

HCC:O

P. S. Inasmuch as we were unable to obtain certified copies of these papers today, thought it best to send you the original.

R.B.S.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 22, Washington, D.C. [to James D. Maher] Clerk [United States] Supreme Court, Washington, D.C. / John T. Creighton, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice. — 1 p. ; 22 × 17 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 267.

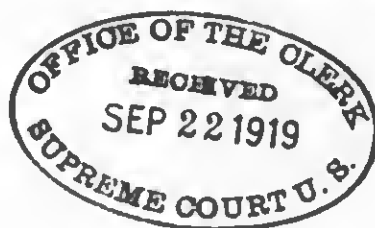
Summary: On behalf of the Bureau of Immigration, Creighton asks the Supreme Court clerk for a copy of the transcript of Goldman and Berkman's 1917 trial.

JHH-GPO

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 22, 1919.

702-
26469
Clerk, Supreme Court,
Washington, D. C.



Sir:

In order that the Commissioner-General of Immigration may be supplied with all of the evidence in this Department relative to the cases of ALEXANDER BERKMAN and EMMA GOLDMAN, I have the honor to request a certified copy of the transcript of record in these cases which were before the Supreme Court at the October term, 1917, No. 702. In view of the urgency of this matter, as the hearing of Alexander Berkman is now pending, I would appreciate your returning a certified copy by messenger. I would not make this request for the immediate certification of this record, were it not due to the urgency of the matter.

Very truly yours,



John T. Creighton
Special Assistant to the Attorney General.

Sent Sept 22 19 - by messenger
W. D. W.
Sept 23 19

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 22, St. Louis, Mo. [to] Harry Weinberger, New York / James R. Dunn, Inspector in Charge [Bureau of Immigration] Department of Labor. — 1 p.; 28 x 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: On the eve of Goldman's release from prison, Dunn wants to know what arrangements Weinberger made for her bail.

Notes: Reply to 850712279. For reply, see 850712288.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR IMMIGRATION SERVICE

In re: Goldman

No. 7506

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
1308 CHEMICAL BUILDING
ST. LOUIS, MO.

September 22, 1919.

Harry Weinberger,
261 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 20th instant.

With reference to the last paragraph of your letter, you are informed that, under date of September 17, I transmitted to the Department a copy of your letter of the 15th instant, together with a copy of my reply.

Assuming that the hearing will not eventuate before the date of your client's release from the penitentiary at Jefferson City, I am anxious to learn what is being done regarding bonds, for the reason that it will be necessary for me to assume custody of Miss Goldman and bring her to St. Louis for detention in the city jail here if bonds are not furnished before the expiration of her prison term.

I understand that she is likely to be turned over to us on the 27th instant, which is only five days off.

Please inform me, by return mail, or, better, by telegraph, what we may expect in the matter of bonds.

Respectfully,

JRD/wsm.


Inspector in Charge.

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Telegram] 1919 Sept. 23, Washington, D.C. [to] Harry Weinberger, New York / [Alfred] Hampton [Assistant Commissioner General, Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor]. — 1 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: Hampton sends Weinberger the Department of Labor's decision regarding Goldman and Berkman's bail, release dates, and place of deportation hearings.

Notes: Broken type. Reply to 850712276 and 850712278. Same text as 850712282, but in different format.

Form 1250

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L
If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.	

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L
If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.	

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7BR FG 95 COLLECT

DR-WASHINGTON DC 1240P SEPT 23-1919

HARRY WEINBERGER-

688 ESQ. 201 Broadway

261 BROADWAY

NEWYORK NY.

REFERRING TO YOUR RECENT CALL AT THE BUREAU DEPARTMENT HAS DECIDED YOUR SEVERAL REQUESTS AS FOLLOWS NO REDUCTION IN BAIL AS TO GOLDMAN AND BERKMAN HEARING IN BERKMAN CASE TO BE CONCLUDED AT ATLANTA WITHOUT UNNECESSARY DELAY SATISFACTORY BOND AS TO GOLDMAN TO BE FILED HERE WHEREUPON SHE WILL BE RELEASED UPON TERMINATION PRISON SENTENCE AND PERMITTED TO PROCEED TO NEWYORK WHERE HEARING WILL BE HAD SHE TO REPORT AT ELLIS ISLAND ON THIRD PROXIMO FOR HEARING WIRE PROMPTLY IF BOND WILL BE FURNISHED AND YOU CAN ARRANGE BE PRESENT AT HEARING ON DATE SET.

HAMPTON

1255PM.

2658

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Telegram] 1919 Sept. 23, Washington [D.C. to] Harry Weinberger, New York / Alfred Hampton, Assistant Commissioner General, Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor. — 1 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Notes: Transcription of 850712281.

Form 11

CONFIRMATION OF TELEGRAM

COMMERCIAL RATE: COLLECT

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
WASHINGTON

September 23, 1919.

52410/43

Harry Weinberger, Esq.,
261 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Referring to your recent call at the Bureau, Department has decided your several requests as follows: No reduction in bail as to Goldman and Berkman; hearing in Berkman case to be concluded at Atlanta without unnecessary delay; satisfactory bond as to Goldman to be filed here whereupon she will be released upon termination prison sentence and permitted to proceed to New York, where hearing will be had, she to report at Ellis Island on third proximo for hearing. Wire promptly if bond will be furnished and you can arrange be present at hearing on date set.

HAMPTON.

Attest:

WJP:REM

Assistant Commissioner General.

* * * * *

The above is an official copy of telegram sent this day.

Alfred C. Hampton
For the Commissioner General.

Special Immigrant Inspector

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 23 [New York to] A[nthony] Caminetti, Commissioner General
[Bureau of Immigration] Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. / [Harry Weinberger].

- 1 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional
Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: Weinberger confirms the arrangements to pay Goldman and Berkman's bail in New York and
hold Goldman's hearing on Ellis Island.

Notes: Broken type; light copy; barely legible. For reply, see 850712290. For related document, see
850712281.

September 25th, 1919

A. Caminetti, Esq.,
Commissioner General of Immigration,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:-

In re the case of Emma Goldman and Alexander
Berkman, I beg to advise as follows:

Pursuant to my telephone conversation with
Mr. Potors, I will deposit \$15,000 in Liberty bonds as
bail for Emma Goldman, Wednesday, September 24th, at
Ellis Island, upon which Mr. Potors states he will inform
St. Louis that Miss Goldman is not to be arrested en route,
but proceed to New York, and the hearing will be set for
October 3rd, at Ellis Island, which at the present time is
is satisfactory.

In the case of Alexander Berkman, I understand
that the hearing is to be closed before October 1st, and an
agent of your Department will be directed to proceed with
Mr. Berkman to Ellis Island Immigration Station upon the ter-
mination of his present sentence, where we expect to give
bond upon his arrival there.

Will you kindly confirm my understanding that an
agent at Atlanta will be directed upon termination of sentence
upon October 1st, to bring Mr. Berkman direct to New York,
and that he also be informed that I am to accompany them both.

Respectfully yours,

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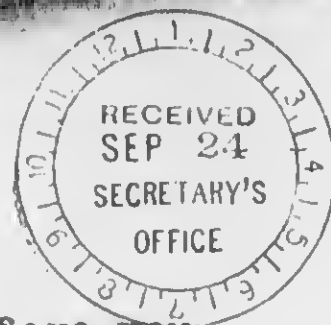
The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 23 [Dorchester, Mass. to William B.] Wilson, Secretary of Labor [Department of Labor], Washington, D.C. / Alice Stone Blackwell. — 1 p. ; 25 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Blackwell argues that the Department of Labor should not deport Goldman because she is a moderating influence among the bomb-throwing radicals.

Notes: For handwritten copy of same letter to Bureau of Immigration, see 830214018.



Dear Sir:

It is proposed to deport Emma Goldman. May I set before you, briefly, why I think this would be a mistake?

Let me say at the outset that I consider the doctrines of the anarchists to be utter folly. In spite of this wide difference in our opinions, Miss Goldman and I have been friends for many years. She is a person of great sincerity, and one can believe what she says. Several years ago she said to me in private conversation:

"Some people fancy that I incite bomb explosions. They have no idea how many such things I have actually prevented. When any new comer in this country conceives such a scheme, he is apt to come and confide it to me, and I always do my utmost to dissuade him. I tell him, 'You do not understand conditions here in America. You will do a great deal of harm.'"

Miss Goldman was not in trouble with the authorities when she told me this, and she had no motive to misrepresent her views; besides, she is too honest to do so.

It is not possible to deport all anarchists; many will necessarily remain. When we consider how much harm even one of these misguided people can inflict upon the innocent public by setting off a single bomb, it seems to me a mistake to remove a woman (no matter how absurd her theories may be) who is a restraining influence against crimes of violence.

All the restraining influences are especially needed at this time when so many minds are in an unsettled and ill balanced state.

Miss Goldman has already been the means of saving many innocent lives; and keeping her here means the saving of other innocent lives that without her influence may probably be lost.

She has also many friends who, like me, disagree with her opinions yet have a regard for her personally, and who would be shocked by her deportation. I earnestly hope that it will not be found necessary.

Yours sincerely,

Alice Stone Blackwell.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Memorandum] 1919 Sept. 23, Washington, D.C. [to Clifford H.] McGlasson [Acting Superintendent of Prisons, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.] / J. E[dgar] Hoover [Special Assistant to the Attorney General] Department of Justice.— 1 p. ; 34 × 21 cm.
Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.
Summary: J. Edgar Hoover approves the delivery of a letter to Goldman in prison.
Notes: Reply to 810113119. For reply, see 810113115.

COPY

from

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVE

Record Group No. 60

Records of the Department of Justice
 Central File Number 186233-13 (Section 3)

JEH-GPO

ADDRESS REPLY TO
 THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
 AND REFER TO
 INITIALS AND NUMBER

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 23, 1919.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. McGLASSON.

I am returning to you herewith the communication received from the Missouri State Prison Board, relative to a letter addressed to EMMA GOLDMAN. I can see nothing that would prevent the delivery of this letter to the subject.

Respectfully,

J. E. Hoover

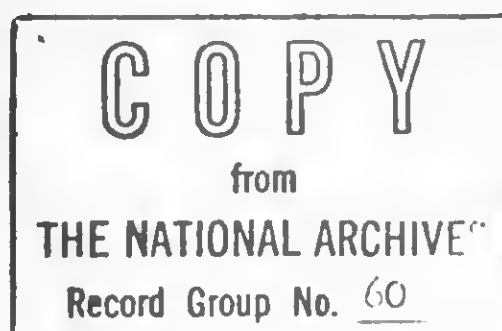
The Emma Goldman Papers

[Memorandum] 1919 Sept. 23 [Washington, D.C. to Robert T. Scott] Secretary to the Attorney General [Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.] / John Hanna [Department of Justice].— 3 p.; 33 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Summary: Hanna summarizes the Department of Labor's 1908 investigation into Goldman's citizenship and Jacob Kersner's 1909 denaturalization.

Notes: Follow-up to 810113122.



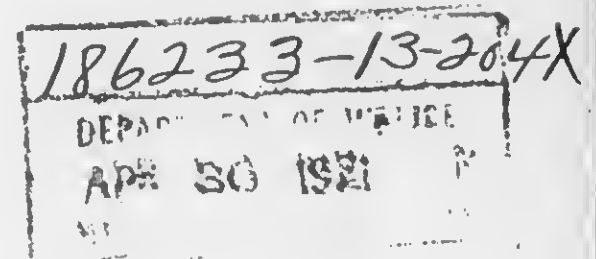
Records of the Department of Justice
Central File Number 186233-13 (Section 3)

Emma Goldman
Case

186233-13
File
JH
JH/LMR

September 23, 1919.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY TO THE
ATTORNEY GENERAL.



Relative to the case of Emma Goldman.

The Division of Naturalization of the Department of Commerce and Labor, assisted by this Department, made an investigation of the citizenship of Emma Goldman in 1908. The instructions to Mr. P. S. Chambers, Assistant United States Attorney at Pittsburgh, and to Mr. A. L. Zamosh, Naturalization Examiner at the same place, are dated March 20, 1908. Mr. Bonaparte was then Attorney General. Mr. Chambers and Mr. Zamosh proceeded to Rochester, New York, and on March 18th Mr. Chambers submitted a detailed report. While there is no specific notation to this effect, it seems evident that Mr. Chambers's facts and conclusions were accepted by the Attorney General.

Emma Goldman, daughter of Abraham Goldman and Taube Goldman, then residing in Rochester, New York, was born in Popolan, County of Shavel, State of Kovno, Russia on June 16, 1870, Russian Date, (American date, June 29, 1870). The date of Miss Goldman's birth was corroborated by several competent witnesses. Emma Goldman and her half-sister arrived in the United States December 31, 1885. Emma Goldman was married to Jacob Kersner in the spring of 1887. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Kalmon Bardin who, in 1908, lived at 12 Joiner Street,

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Memorandum] 1919 Sept. 23 [Washington, D.C. to Robert T. Scott] Secretary to the Attorney General [Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.] / John Hanna [Department of Justice]. — 3 p. ; 33 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Summary: Hanna summarizes the Department of Labor's 1908 investigation into Goldman's citizenship and Jacob Kersner's 1909 denaturalization.

Notes: Follow-up to 810113122.

COPY

from

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVE

Record Group No. 60

Records of the Department of Justice
Central File Number 186233-13 (Section 3)

-2-

Rochester, New York. There was no official record in Monroe County of the marriage nor of any license having been issued to these parties, but it was possible that a record might be found at Albany. Rev. Bardin had, according to Mr. Chambers, no right to perform the marriage ceremony under the laws of New York because he was not a regularly ordained minister or rabbi. In 1888 or 1889 Emma Goldman and her purported husband were divorced according to the Jewish law by Rabbi Abe Chajim Levinson, at one time Chief Rabbi in Baltimore. After this divorce Emma Goldman and her husband lived together again for a few months until she fell in love with Abraham Berkman. Miss Goldman seems to have lived with Berkman most of the time since that date, except during periods when Berkman was in different penitentiaries. You will recall that Berkman is the man who shot H. C. Frick in Pittsburgh during the Homestead riot.

Abraham Goldman, father of Emma, came to the United States in September, 1886; took out his first papers in 1892; and was naturalized in Monroe County Court, Rochester, New York, October 13, 1894. It will be noted that Emma Goldman was then twenty-four years old.

Jacob Kersner, the alleged former husband of Emma Goldman, was naturalized in 1884, not more than a year after his arrival in the United States. His naturalization seems to have been secured by politicians. As a result of Mr. Chambers's investigation suit was instituted against Jacob

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Memorandum] 1919 Sept. 23 [Washington, D.C. to Robert T. Scott] Secretary to the Attorney General [Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.] / John Hanna [Department of Justice].— 3 p. ; 33 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Summary: Hanna summarizes the Department of Labor's 1908 investigation into Goldman's citizenship and Jacob Kersner's 1909 denaturalization.

Notes: Follow-up to 810113122.

COPY

from

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVE

Record Group No. 60

Records of the Department of Justice
Central File Number 186233-13 (Section 3)

-3-

Kersner and on April 8, 1909, his naturalization certificate was canceled.

Prior to the institution of the suit for the cancellation of Kersner's certificate of American citizenship there was some discussion as to the advisability of making Emma Goldman a party to the suit. Mr. W. R. Harr, in a memorandum to the Attorney General dated February 2, 1909, assumed that Emma Goldman was the wife of Jacob Kersner but advised against Miss Goldman's being a party to the suit. Mr. Harr was inclined to believe that cancellation of Jacob Kersner's certificate of naturalization would automatically deprive Emma Goldman of any claim to American citizenship. It was deemed inexpedient to make Miss Goldman a party to the suit because it was hoped that if unwarned of the likelihood of having lost American citizenship she might return to Russia on a visit. The matter of her citizenship status could then be determined by the immigration officials upon her application for re-entry into the United States. The Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Mr. Oscar Strauss, was consulted prior to the suit against Jacob Kersner and acquiesced in Mr. Harr's opinion that Emma Goldman should not be made a party to the suit.

Respectfully,

John Hanna

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 23, New York [to] Alexander Berkman, Atlanta, Ga. [government transcript] / Harry Weinberger. — 1 p. ; 24 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

For: Alexander Berkman, No. 12.

New York, September 23rd, 1919.



Mr. Alexander Berkman,
c/o U. S. Penitentiary,
Atlanta, Ga.

My Dear A. B.

Washington has refused to reduce your bail, but has consented that the hearing will be closed at Atlanta, and then an agent of theirs will proceed with you to Ellis Island, where bonds will be given as we have sufficient.

I took up with them on the long distance telephone the question of your attitude on the testimony. I think there will not be any delay on that account as any testimony they have they can put in the record besides that of your own. I expect to be able to see Secretary Wilson tomorrow, but was informed by Mr. Post that on account of his wife's health and the weather, he will not be there before next Monday, which, unless I can dope out some way in the meantime, it will be impossible for me to see him. In that event I will merely accompany you to New York, and when you are deposited at Ellis Island I will probably go to Washington to see him, all of which of course, we can talk over when I see you, as to the best things to do.

The 17th will see the Missouri finish without fail, at the present outlook, as all bonds will be filed. I understand from Washington that there will be a further hearing tomorrow, Wednesday. I think it advisable that if you want to inform me of anything, that you had better send me night letters as I believe the Warden will allow you to do same, so that I may be informed as to what should be done before I leave New York. I am writing the Warden to the same effect.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Harry Weinberger.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 24 [Washington, D.C. to] W[illiam] R. Painter, President, State Prison Board, Jefferson City, Mo. / C[lifford] H. McGlasson, Acting Superintendent of Prisons [Department of Justice].— 1 p.; 34 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Summary: McGlasson approves delivery of a letter to Goldman.

Notes: Reply to 810113116 and 810113119.

COPY

from

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Record Group No. 60

Records of the Department of Justice
Central File Number 186233-13 (Section 3)

McG-MDB

186233-13-204

September 24, 1919.

Mr. W. R. Painter,
President, Missouri State Prison Board,
Jefferson City, Missouri.

Sir:

In response to your letter of the 9th instant, I beg to say that the Department sees no objection to the delivery of the enclosed letter of September 6, 1919, addressed to federal prisoner Emma Goldman by Arthur Purdon.

Yours truly,

(Signed) C. H. McGlasson.

Acting Superintendent of Prisons.

Enc. 78347.



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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 24 [New York to] A[nthony] Caminetti, Commissioner General [Bureau of Immigration] Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. / [Harry Weinberger].— 1 p. ; 25 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Weinberger sends Goldman's bail bonds and asks for assurance that the Bureau of Immigration will not take her into custody.

Notes: Enclosed with 870616002. For related documents, see 850712285 through 850712289.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION

September 24th, 1919

A. Caminetti, Esq.,
Commissioner General of Immigration,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

Attention of Mr. Peters.

Dear Sir:-

Enclosed please find Fifteen thousand (\$15,000) Dollars in Liberty Bonds, for release of Emma Goldman.

Kindly notify inspector in charge of St. Louis that she is not to be taken into custody. Advise me by wire of receipt of bonds and that Miss Goldman will not be taken into custody.

Respectfully yours,

*Placed in Exch. Office 9-25-19
E. J. H.*

Enc.

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Envelope, 1919 Sept. 24] New York [to] A[nthony] Caminetti, Commissioner General [Bureau of Immigration] Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. / Harry Weinberger. — 1 p. ; 17 × 22 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Notes: Handwritten notes by various officials. For enclosure, see 830214019.

From: Harry Weinberger,
261 Broadway,
New York City.

Mr Peters
Liberty Bond
to 1500000
Please prepare
the necessary bonds
1000000
to secure disbursement
Liberty 64

A. Caminetti, Esq.,

Commissioner General of Immigration,

Department of Labor,

Washington, D.C.

660
33
Attention of Mr. Peters.

Transferred to
Mr Wagner
Bonds
Sept 24
#500000
Liberty
to

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 24 [New York to] A[nthony] Caminetti, Commissioner General
[Bureau of Immigration] Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. / [Harry Weinberger].
- 1 p.; 28 x 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional
Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: Weinberger sends Caminetti a receipt for fifteen thousand dollars in liberty bonds to pay
Goldman's bail.

Notes: Broken type; light copy; barely legible. For reply, see 850712289. For related document, see
830214019.

September 24th, 1919

A. Caminetti, Esq.,
Commissioner General of Immigration,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Attention of Mr. Peters.

Dear Sir:-

Enclosed please find American Railway Ex-
press Co. receipt for fifteen thousand (\$15,000)
dollars, Liberty Bonds, sent this day for bail for
Emma Goldman.

If by any chance you don't get these bonds
by Friday morning, I hope that on this receipt you
will wire St. Louis, Inspector in Charge, not to take
Miss Emma Goldman into custody, but allow her to pro-
ceed to New York, as per my telephone conversation
with Mr. Peters.

Respectfully yours,

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 24 [New York to] A[nthony] Caminetti, Commissioner General
[Bureau of Immigration] Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. / [Harry Weinberger].
— 1 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.

*Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional
Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.*

Summary: Weinberger asks Caminetti to wire him his decision regarding Goldman's deportation.

Notes: Broken type; light copy; barely legible.

September 24th, 1919

A. Caminetti, Esq.,
Commissioner General of Immigration,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

Attention of Mr. Peters.

Dear Sir:-

Kindly advise me by wire as to your decisions and orders in reference to Miss Goldman. I omitted to ask that in my letter notifying you of the sending of the liberty bonds.

Respectfully yours,

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The Emma Goldman Papers

Seek Information on Emma Goldman — 20 cm. In [New York Illustrated News (Sept. 24, 1919)] / [author unknown].

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: The New York Illustrated News describes the Justice Department's search for information with which to deport Goldman.

New York Illustrated News

Sept. 24-1919

SEEK INFORMATION ON EMMA GOLDMAN

Department of Justice agents are searching the files of the New York police department for data regarding Emma Goldman, notorious anarchist agitator who has just completed a two years' prison sentence for violating the espionage act.

It is understood the Attorney-General intends to have her deported at once as a Russian subject. Miss Goldman claims her father was an American citizen, although she was born in Russia. However, Alexander Berkman, alleged to be her husband, is a Russian.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman—Deportation Matter [New] York [19]19 Sept. 24 / [M.J. Davis, Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].— 1 p.; 26 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Davis describes his efforts to get information about Goldman and Berkman from Military Intelligence, the New York City Police Department, and other agencies.

Notes: For follow-up report, see 880606091.

PLACE WHERE MADE.	DATE WHEN MADE.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE.
New York City	Sept. 24-19	Sept. 22
TITLE OF CASE AND SUBJECT.		
IN RE <u>ALEXANDER BERKMAN AND EMMA GOLDMAN</u> Deportation Matter.		
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.		
<p>Under instructions of Special Agent SCULLY, I visited in turn today the following places, in an attempt to secure any information or data on the above subjects: NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE, AMERICAN CIVIC FEDERATION, AMERICAN DEFENSE SOCIETY, MILITARY INTELLIGENCE, GEORGE BARNITZ, and POLICE HEADQUARTERS.</p> <p>At the first three places no information was obtained. At the Military Intelligence I was informed that their activities as an investigating bureau had been instituted after GOLDMAN AND BERKMAN had been confined to jail, so that the only information they have would be regarding persons connected with anarchist groups, who know or are known to the subjects, such as the <u>ABRAHAM STERN</u> GROUP, convicted by JUDGE CLAYTON in New York, all admitted anarchists and acknowledged companions of GOLDMAN AND BERKMAN.</p> <p>2. This information I assume, however, is of little value in this case. No other direct information regarding GOLDMAN AND BERKMAN could be obtained from the MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.</p> <p>Several attempts to get in touch with Mr. BARNITZ today were of no avail. MR. BARNITZ is the man who when with the Police Department and the MILITARY INTELLIGENCE, personally handled the case of GOLDMAN AND BERKMAN. I made arrangements to call at the Police Department tomorrow to go over their records.</p>		
COPY OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:		
-2-		

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman—Deportation Matter, New York [19]19 Sept. 24 / M.J. Davis [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p. ; 26 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Gathering evidence to use at Goldman and Berkman's deportation, Davis finds only meager records in their New York City Police files.

Notes: Broken type.

Report Form No. 1

15146

REPORT MADE BY: M. J. Davis	PLACE WHERE MADE: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: Sept. 24-19	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Sept. 23
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TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGED OR NATURE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION:

**IN RE ALEXANDER BERKMAN AND EMMA GOLDMAN
Deportation Matter.**

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC:

Spent the entire morning at Police Headquarters going over the records in their possession on EMMA GOLDMAN AND ALEXANDER BERKMAN. The information obtained, which is very meagre, has been turned over to Agent FAULHABER, who will undoubtedly report same.

I might state that the records of the Police Department consist mainly of newspaper clippings and the criminal record of each of these subjects. I could find no old speeches or writings by these subjects except those made just previous to their conviction for violation of the Draft Act, all of which have been obtained by Agent FAULHABER from the United States Attorney.

Concluded.

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-2-

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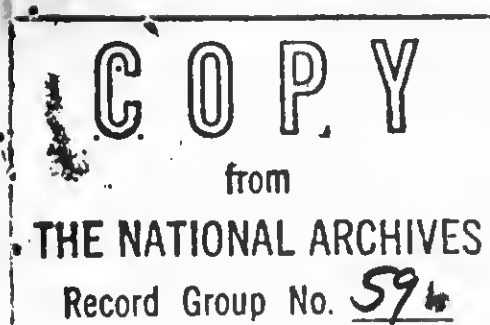
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The Emma Goldman Papers

Weekly Situation Report for week ending September 24, 1919 [Washington, D.C.? (excerpt)] / Wrisley Brown, Chief, M[ilitary] I[n]telligence] 4 [War Department].— 4 p.; 34 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 59.

Summary: Military Intelligence's weekly situation report includes a summary of Goldman and Berkman's deportation proceedings.



General Records of the Dept. of State
Office of the Counselor/Under Secretary and
the Chief Special Agent
File No. 504-69

C O N F I D E N T I A L

WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 24, 1919.

Section M. I. 4.

.....

RADICAL MOVEMENTS.

THE NEW COMMUNIST PARTIES:

The fortnight which has elapsed since the closing of the Socialist and Communist conventions in Chicago has served to emphasize and to increase the splits which were made apparent in radical policy. This is most evident in the party which represents the extreme "left" of the three, the so-called Communist Party. The Communist Party closed its conferences in Chicago on September 6th with a full-fledged dictatorship already working. This dictatorship is composed of the following persons: Nicholas Hourwich, Alexander Stocklitsky, S. Kopnagel, D. Elbaum, John Keracher, Louis D. Fraina and Gregory Wein-stein, a list which, it will be seen, is composed exclusively of Russian Communists who regard America as only a stopping place on the road to Bolshevism. Stocklitsky, the real leader of this group, is an alien Russian Jew, and is now facing a much-deserved investigation for deportation as an undesirable alien.

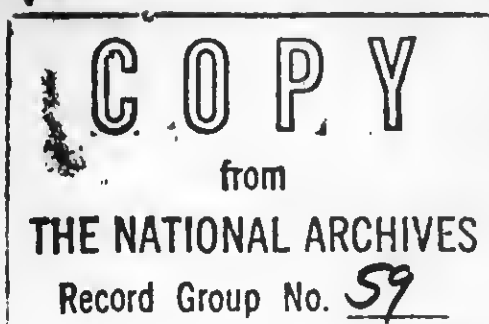
These men ran the conference with a high hand. According to Morris Zucker, one of the delegates who bolted the conference for the somewhat less radical-controlled Communist Labor Party, they held a caucus every half hour during the days of important business. Their tactics have been such that the more Americanized minority, who feel that the will of the convention was over-ridden by a group

The Emma Goldman Papers

Weekly Situation Report for week ending September 24, 1919 [Washington, D.C.? (excerpt)] / Wrisley Brown, Chief, M[ilitary] I[n]telligence] 4 [War Department].— 4 p.; 34 x 21 cm.

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General Records of the Dept. of State
Office of the Counselor/Under Secretary and
the Chief Special Agent
File No. 504-69

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DISLOYALTY PENALIZED:

A. C. Townley, president of the National Non-Partisan League, and Joseph Gilbert, former organization manager, were sentenced to three months in jail on a charge of conspiracy to teach disloyalty in Jackson County, Minnesota, on September 15th. A sixty days' stay of sentence was granted by the presiding judge at the request of the attorney for the defense on the defendants' original bail.

The case arose out of a speech-making tour through Minnesota made by Townley and Gilbert early in 1918, and the incriminating passages principally dealt with the charge that America entered the war "at the behest of the profiteering classes." Townley, it will be remembered, was the moving spirit in the organization of the Producers' and Consumers' Conference in St. Paul in September, 1917, when Senator La Follette delivered the speech which subsequently led to an investigation of his loyalty by the United States Senate.

The Non-Partisan League, despite Townley's conviction, is still the greatest radical organization of its kind in the Northwest. Founded in Bismark, N. D., in 1915, it has a membership today of more than two hundred thousand, mainly concentrated in Minnesota and North Dakota. Governor Lynn J. Frazier, of North Dakota, re-elected by a large majority in 1918, is Townley's enthusiastic supporter and was elected by a strong majority in both houses of the legislature on the non-partisan ticket.

DEPORTATION OF ALIEN ANARCHISTS:

The St. Louis office of the United States Immigration Bureau took steps on September 18th to prevent the release of Emma Goldman from the Federal penitentiary at Jefferson City whence she should in the ordinary course of events be released on September 27th

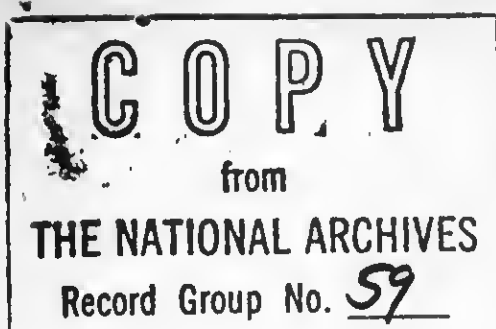
233

The Emma Goldman Papers

Weekly Situation Report for week ending September 24, 1919 [Washington, D.C.? (excerpt)] / Wrisley Brown, Chief, M[ilitary] I[n]telligence] 4 [War Department].— 4 p. ; 34 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 59.

Summary: Military Intelligence's weekly situation report includes a summary of Goldman and Berkman's deportation proceedings.



General Records of the Dept. of State
Office of the Counselor/Under Secretary and
the Chief Special Agent
File No. 504-69

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after serving a two years' sentence for attempting to obstruct the draft. It is announced that Miss Goldman will be arrested as soon as she leaves prison, with the object of instituting deportation proceedings against her as an undesirable alien. Charles A. Lich, deputy inspector of the St. Louis immigration station, has issued a statement that he is confident of proving the two points essential to Miss Goldman's deportation; namely, that she is an alien and an anarchist. Miss Goldman, according to the deputy inspector, has never been naturalized in this country.

Miss Goldman claims, upon the other hand, that she is an American citizen having resided in the United States for thirty-one years. She claims that she came to this country with her parents in 1886 and that her father, now dead, was a naturalized American citizen.

The same proceedings are also being planned for Alexander Berkman, who will be released from the Atlanta penitentiary at about the same time. Mr. Berkman was sentenced with Miss Goldman by Judge Julius M. Mayer two years ago, and the recommendation was made by the Judge that the defendants be deported at the expiration of their sentences.

Harry Weinberger, counsel for the two anarchists, announced on September 18th that he had started a movement to raise the \$15,000.00 bail required for these new charges.

THE BERGER CASE:

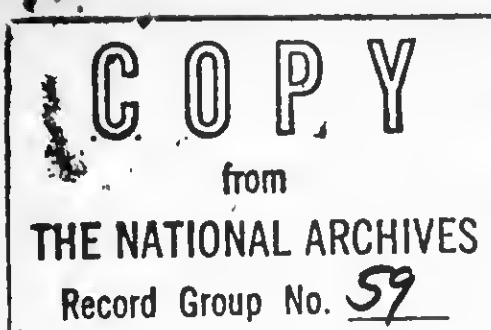
Victor Berger, the contested Socialist Congressman, made his final argument for his right to a seat in the House before the House Elections Committee on September 15th. He was opposed next day by United States District Attorney Clyne of Chicago.

The Emma Goldman Papers

Weekly Situation Report for week ending September 24, 1919 [Washington, D.C.? (excerpt)] / Wrisley Brown, Chief, M[ilitary] I[n]telligence] 4 [War Department].— 4 p.; 34 x 21 cm.

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*General Records of the Dept. of State
Office of the Counselor/Under Secretary and
the Chief Special Agent
File No. 504-69*

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Three causes of unrest are constantly increasing in importance, namely, housing, profiteering, and nationalization of industries. The fact that the deplorable housing conditions affect ex-service men particularly is a cause of much concern in view of the movements on foot by organizations of such men, and the revolutionary tendencies of such organizations. It has been reported that some of the most active members of the International Union of Ex-Service Men are now frequenting Sinn Fein resorts. On the other hand, one branch of the National Federation of Discharged and Demobilized Sailors and Soldiers has passed a resolution demanding the resignation from their executive committee of all officials who hold extreme views.

It is perhaps significant that at the International Trades Union Conference held at Amsterdam in July and August, an Englishman was elected President of the New International Trades Union Congress.

The Independent Labor Party in England under the impression that a new election is imminent, is very hard at work organizing and canvassing, and is also devoting a great deal of attention to the forthcoming municipal elections. The attitude of the miners, as a whole, it is not yet possible to judge, but there are signs that their support of nationalization is not unanimous, and in some districts there is a good deal of opposition to it.

There are indications that the working classes are becoming weary of agitation and strikes. For instance, agitation connected with the police strike is apparently dying down. A determined and organized effort is now being made to instruct the working classes in economics by means of moving pictures, the conclusion having been reached that the present labor unrest may be lessened considerably by education.

Wrisley Brown,
Lieut. Colonel, U. S. Army,
Chief, Foreign Influence Section.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman—Anarchists, New York, 1919 Sept. 25 / C.J. Scully [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].— 1 p.; 27 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Scully describes his efforts to find Goldman and Berkman's files in the Bureau of Immigration and the Justice Department's Radical Division.

Notes: Broken type; light copy; barely legible.

Report Form No. 1

REPORT MADE BY C. J. Scully.	PLACE WHERE MADE New York City.	DATE WHEN MADE Sept. 25, 1919.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE Sept. 18, 1919.
TITLE OF CASE AND OFFICE CHARGES OR BASIS OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION IN RE: EMMA GOLDMAN AND ALEXANDER BERKMAN, ANARCHISTS. 15446			
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC. This day Division Superintendent Lamb advised that he had received a request from Mr. Hoover of the Washington Office to forward all data, in connection with the case of the above named, and I was directed by Mr. Lamb to immediately prepare a summary of the information contained in the files of the Radical Division. Assistant U. S. Attorney Matthews, interviewed, advised that all of the papers secured by him, in connection with the government case against the subjects, were later turned over to the Law Division of the Immigration Service at Ellis Island, for the purpose of assisting that Division in its deportation proceedings against the two. Agent Anderson was directed to proceed to Ellis Island and later he 'phoned me, as did Mr. Hays, connected with the Law Division. Mr. Hays advised that all of the records received from Mr. Matthews, in connection with this case, were turned over to the office of the Immigration Commissioner at Washington, and that at the present time the only data he has in his files is a copy of correspondence existing between his office, the Commissioner at Washington and the U. S. Attorney's Office of this city. During the balance of the afternoon I was engaged in making an examination of the files of this office, selecting therefrom all reports made on the above entitled case. Mr. Rush of Washington was communicated with by telephone and advised that a report would be submitted to him at the earliest practicable time.			
COPY OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO			

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 25 [New York to] A[nthony] Caminetti, Commissioner General
[Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor], Washington, D.C. / [Harry Weinberger].

- 1 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional
Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: Weinberger requests copies of Berkman's warrant, charges, and hearing transcript, so he can
prepare his opposition brief. He asks for written assurances regarding Berkman's transfer to Ellis Island
and bail, to avoid the problems caused in Goldman's case.

Notes: Broken type; light copy; barely legible. For reply, see 850712292.

September 25th, 1919.

Mr. A. Caminetti,

Commissioner General Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Attention of Mr. Peters.

In reference to the cases of Emma Goldman and Alexander
Berkman, I would request a copy of the warrant and charges in these
two cases. Also in the case of Alexander Berkman I desire a
copy of the complete testimony and all evidence so that I may
submit a brief on the case to your Department.

I have not received written assurance that the agents
of your Department has been instructed to proceed with Mr. Berk-
man to Ellis Island upon his release from the U. S. Penitentiary,
and that I be allowed to accompany them, though I have gotten
personal assurance to that effect. Will you wire me to that
effect and oblige. I leave for Atlanta Saturday.

Will you also instruct Acting Commissioner at Ellis
Island to accept Liberty Bonds or real estate if offered in this
case of Alexander Berkman, so that the trouble encountered in
the Emma Goldman case, with its attendant expensive telephoning
should not occur again.

Thanking you, I am

Respectfully yours,

P. S. I assume that in poster I charge at St. Paul will be
instructed by wire that bail has been given in the Goldman case.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 25 [New York to] James R. Dunn, Inspector in Charge [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor], St. Louis, Mo. / [Harry Weinberger]. — 1 p.; 28 x 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: Weinberger notifies Dunn that he paid Goldman's bail, so Dunn should not take her into custody.

Notes: Broken type; light copy; barely legible. Reply to 850712280.

September 25th, 1919.

Mr. James R. Dunn,

Inspector in Charge,

Immigration Service,

St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir:

I beg to inform you that \$15000 in Liberty Bonds were expressed to Washington last night as bail for Miss Emma Goldman and have requested them to notify you by wire that Miss Goldman should not be taken in custody. If you do not get this wire Friday, or first thing Saturday morning wire me, collect, immediately.

Thanking you, I am

Respectfully yours,

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Telegram] 1919 Sept. 25, Washington [D.C. to] Harry Weinberger, New York / Alfred Hampton, Assistant Commissioner General, Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor. — 1 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: Hampton wires Weinberger that he received Goldman's bail money and notified St. Louis.

Notes: Reply to 850712285.

Form 11

CONFIRMATION OF TELEGRAM

COMMERCIAL RATE: COLLECT

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
WASHINGTON

September 25, 1919.

52410/43

Harry Weinberger,
261 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Bond for Goldman received, and appropriate instructions are
being telegraphed St. Louis.

HAMPTON.

Attest:

WJP:RM

Assistant Commissioner General.

* * * * *

The above is an official copy of telegram sent this day.

Alfred Hampton
Assistant Commissioner General.

14-408

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 25, Washington [D.C. to] Harry Weinberger, New York / Alfred Hampton, Assistant Commissioner General, Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor. — 1 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: Hampton confirms that the Department of Labor will not lower Goldman or Berkman's bail, but will hold Goldman's hearing at Ellis Island. Berkman cannot leave Atlanta until his hearing is over.

Notes: Handwritten margin notes by Weinberger. Reply to 850712283. For related document, see 850712292.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

WASHINGTON

ADDRESS REPLY TO
COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION,
AND REFER TO

No. 52410/43

September 25, 1919.

Harry Weinberger, Esq.,
Attorney at law,
261 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant, having relation to the Berkman and Goldman cases. As advised in the Bureau's telegram of the same date as your letter, the Department has refused to make reduction in the bail, as previously authorized, in either one of these cases, but has consented to accept bond here in behalf of Emma Goldman and to permit her to proceed to New York, where hearing in her case will begin on the 3rd proximo. You advised the Bureau over the telephone yesterday that you would endeavor to place in the mails last night the bond covering this alien. Presumably, said bond will reach the Department either today or tomorrow, when the St. Louis office will be telegraphed to release her.

Referring to the Berkman case, and to your statement that you understood the hearing is to be closed by October 1st, when an agent of this Department will be directed to convey him to Ellis Island, you are advised that the Bureau is endeavoring to complete the hearing in this case at the earliest possible moment, and to have the transcript of said hearing promptly forwarded to it in order that a decision as to whether or not Berkman will be deported may be rendered. Until such decision is rendered it necessarily follows that this Department is without authority to transfer him from one jurisdiction to another. Just when the case will have progressed to this stage can not, of course, be determined at this time.

no
re
bail
in N.Y.

Yours very truly,

Alfred Hampton
Assistant Commissioner General.

WJP:RM

Chicago - Sat. & Mond.

new Southern Hotel

surrounds Rochdale

475 Clinton Ave. N.

Thursday from

agent coming up with him

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 26, Washington [D.C. to] Harry Weinberger, New York / John W. Abercrombie, Acting Secretary [of Labor] Department of Labor. — 1 p. ; 27 x 21 cm.
 Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.
 Summary: Abercrombie refuses to transfer Berkman to Ellis Island until his deportation hearing is over and evaluated. Weinberger cannot see copies of Goldman's warrant or the charges against her until the hearing.
 Notes: Handwritten margin notes by Weinberger. Reply to 850712287. For document mentioned, see 850712290.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

52410/43

Petrograd U. B. must be sent there

W. J. A. B. case

Harry Weinberger, Esq.,
 Attorney at law,
 261 Broadway,
 New York, N. Y.

September 26, 1919..

(A) Eugene Kessler
 Comm. of Immigr.
 (1) get 2 wts one
 for Cal
 one for
 immigration
 (2) all hearing for
 Oct 3rd. want
 that called off
 want no hearing

Dear Sir:

See about A.B.
 choosing his
 own decision

Answering your telegram of today, I beg to advise you that the Department has no intention of transferring Alexander Berkman to Ellis Island until hearing in his case is completed and decision is had on the question of whether or not he will be deported. In the meantime, should you desire to secure his release, you can do so by placing in the hands of the Department bond in the penalty of \$15,000, as previously authorized.

Adverting to the last paragraph of your letter of the 25th instant, addressed to the Commissioner General of Immigration, I beg to call your attention to the first paragraph of Bureau of Immigration letter to you of the 25th instant, advising you of the Department's refusal to reduce bail in these cases, but consenting to "accept bond here" in behalf of Emma Goldman, this with a view to permitting her to proceed to New York and report at Ellis Island for hearing on the 3rd proximo.

As attorney for Emma Goldman you will, of course, be afforded the usual privileges of counsel at the hearing, and will be permitted to inspect the warrant which has issued for her arrest together with the evidence in support of the warrant charges. You will also be permitted to inspect the record in the Berkman case when it is received, and afforded a reasonable time within which to prepare and place in the hands of the Department your brief.

Sat. Even. Monday
 New Southern Hotel Chc.
 Involved Rochester
 475 Clinton Ave N

Respectfully,

WJP:REI

Acting Secretary.

See Gen. Zogg
 " E. N. Webb

The Emma Goldman Papers

Supplementary Report in re: Emma Goldman, 1919 Sept. 26 [Washington, D.C.?] / [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p. ; 24 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: The Bureau of Investigation adds to its report on Goldman's activities, emphasizing evidence to use at her deportation hearing.

Notes: Barely legible. Follow-up report to 810930155. For related document, see 810206085.

OBJ/VCS

September 26, 1919

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT IN RE

EMMA GOLDMAN

In her speech delivered at the Harlem River Casino.

Emma Goldman declared her creed was:

"We believe in violence and we will use violence."

(Transcript of Record of Court of State of New York, page 163.)

At the time of her arrest she declared:

"I am the publisher and editor of 'Mother Earth' and I am responsible for everything in it."

(Page 179, Transcript of Record of Court of State of New York.)

Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman sent a signed letter to the U. S. District Attorney dated June 8, 1919, in which they affirm:

"We hereby state in the most emphatic manner that we, the undersigned, are Anarchists and firm believers in the principles advocated by the No-Conscription League."

(Page 499 of Transcript of Record of Court of State of New York, Ex. 2.)

Emma Goldman was a speaker and one of the prime instigators of the Anti-Militaristic League which was started in 1914 during the Mexican troubles.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Alexander Berkman's Deportation Hearing at Atlanta Penitentiary on] 1919 Sept. 25 [Washington, D.C., 1919 Sept. 26?] / J. Edgar Hoover [Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice].— 7 p. ; 26 x 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hoover describes his trip to Atlanta to attend Berkman's deportation hearing.

Notes: Broken type; barely legible. Attached, as Exhibit A, to 900530002.

JHIVCM

IMMIGRATION HEARING IN DEPORTATION CASE OF ALEXANDER BERKMAN, HELD AT THE ATLANTA PEN- ITENTIARY, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1919.

In compliance with arrangements made between this office and the office of the Commissioner General of Immigration I proceeded to Atlanta so as to be able to be present at the hearing in the case of Alexander Berkman. It appears that Berkman was given a preliminary hearing by the Immigration Inspectors at the Atlanta Penitentiary the preceding Saturday at which hearing he refused to make any statement other than that contained in the attached photostatic exhibit. The first hearing therefore had to be continued until the Immigration authorities could be supplied with evidence definitely establishing the anarchistic nature of Berkman. I prepared a detailed memorandum upon not only Berkman's personal activities but also his editorial activities, giving particular attention to the articles written by him in his paper entitled "The Blast", as well as his writings and speeches. I obtained a certified copy of the transcript of record of the case against Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman in which Berkman and Emma Goldman were convicted and I also prepared

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Alexander Berkman's Deportation Hearing at Atlanta Penitentiary on] 1919 Sept. 25 [Washington, D.C., 1919 Sept. 26?] / J. Edgar Hoover [Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice]. — 7 p. ; 26 × 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hoover describes his trip to Atlanta to attend Berkman's deportation hearing.

Notes: Broken type; barely legible. Attached, as Exhibit A, to 900530002.

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a copy of Berkman's famous book, "Memoire of an Anarchist". These various publications were carefully gone through and pertinent extracts taken from the same for use in the hearing.

Immediately upon my arrival in Atlanta on Wednesday night I communicated with Mr. Hassler and Mr. Humphries, the Immigration Inspectors detailed for the hearing, and on Thursday morning at six-thirty a conference was held and we immediately set to work preparing the exhibits for use in the hearing. A telegram was received that morning from Mr. Caminetti ordering the Inspectors to postpone the hearing until Saturday, September 27, in order that certain evidence might be received from Washington. I likewise received a telegram signed by the Chief of the Bureau stating that Special Agent Green was on his way to Atlanta with valuable evidence. The attorney for Mr. Berkman, Mr. Chastleton, objected to a delay in the case and rather than give grounds upon which the attorney might base the objection I stated that I could see no need for the postponement of the hearing as I was confident that I had in my possession all of the evidence that could be procured against Berkman as I had exhausted every avenue of search before leaving Washington. Consequently the hearing was set to be held at the Penitentiary at one o'clock on Thursday, September 26.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Alexander Berkman's Deportation Hearing at Atlanta Penitentiary on] 1919 Sept. 25 [Washington, D.C., 1919 Sept. 26?] / J. E[dgar] Hoover [Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice].— 7 p. ; 26 x 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hoover describes his trip to Atlanta to attend Berkman's deportation hearing.

Notes: Broken type; barely legible. Attached, as Exhibit A, to 900530002.

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Upon arriving at the penitentiary the warden assigned a private room in which the hearing could be conducted. Those present at the hearing were as follows:

Mr. Humphries, Inspector of Immigration,
Mr. Kessler, Inspector of Immigration,
Mr. Castleton, Attorney for Mr. Berkman,
Mr. Chartain, Special Agent, Bureau of Investigation,
Mr. Hoover, Department of Justice,
Alexander Berkman.

Mr. Berkman was first asked whether he had any further statement to make in his behalf and he stated that he had nothing further to say as his ideas had been clearly set forth in the statement given by him at the previous hearing. Mr. Kessler then introduced the Government exhibits. I took particular precaution to see that each exhibit was introduced in whole. In other words, the entire transcript of the record of the trial of Alexander Berkman was introduced and not simply quotations from the same. Likewise copies of "The Blast" and "Memoirs of an Anarchist". My purpose in doing this was to enable the Commissioner General of Immigration to have before him all of the evidence that could be used against Berkman rather than the pertinent facts, thereby safeguarding any oversight on our part in digesting the works and writings of Berkman. At the end of the introduction of the Government's exhibits Mr. Berkman evidenced a

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Alexander Berkman's Deportation Hearing at Atlanta Penitentiary on] 1919 Sept. 25 [Washington, D.C., 1919 Sept. 26?] / J. Edgar Hoover [Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice]. — 7 p. ; 26 x 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hoover describes his trip to Atlanta to attend Berkman's deportation hearing.

Notes: Broken type; barely legible. Attached, as Exhibit A, to 900530002.

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desire to have something to say though he previously stated that he had no further statement to make. The examination lasted for five hours during which time Mr. Berkman through his attorney endeavored to explain the various exhibits introduced by the Government. In the course of his examination Mr. Berkman was asked as to the philosophy which he followed as an anarchist and he gave the following statement:

"My definition of anarchism is the philosophy of a new social order based on liberty unrestricted by man-made law; the theory that all forms of government rest on violence and are therefore wrong and harmful, as well as unnecessary."

In the course of his examination Berkman endeavored to impress the fact that he had always been opposed to violence or political assassination. He likewise informed his hearers of the fact that he had been in favor of a League of Nations and universal peace many years before President Wilson had ever given any thought to the same. However, the sentiments set forth by him in his book "Memoirs of an Anarchist", clearly show what his ideas are upon political assassination, irrespective of what changes may have come to his mind subsequent to the writing of his book. The Immigration law sets no time limit for the deportation of anarchists. Berkman frankly admits that he is an anarchist and is opposed to Governments but bases it upon the reason that Governments are

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Alexander Berkman's Deportation Hearing at Atlanta Penitentiary on] 1919 Sept. 25 [Washington, D.C., 1919 Sept. 26?] / J. E[dgar] Hoover [Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice]. — 7 p. ; 26 x 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hoover describes his trip to Atlanta to attend Berkman's deportation hearing.

Notes: Broken type; barely legible. Attached, as Exhibit A, to 900530002.

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founded upon violence and as he is opposed to violence he naturally would be opposed to Governments. I had read into the record of the hearing the definition of an anarchist as defined in Webster's dictionary and in Funk and Wagnell's Dictionary. The case of Alexander Berkman will bring before the Commissioner General of Immigration for the first time the novel question of deciding what an anarchist really is.

At the conclusion of Berkman's hearing he asked me to either or not he thought he had a fair hearing and he stated that he most emphatically did not consider that he had had a fair hearing for the reason that he had not had time to examine carefully the Government's exhibits. He only had one copy of the various exhibits introduced it was impossible for me to permit Mr. Berkman to take the copies which had been introduced and for that reason it was agreed that Mr. Berkman should have three weeks in which to correspond with his friends and make inquiries for the purpose of obtaining copies of the various exhibits. I suggested that copies could be photostated or that a stenographer could be employed to copy the same, but this did not meet with enthusiastic approval by Mr. Berkman or his attorney. After consultation with the Immigration inspectors it was deemed best to allow Mr. Berkman the three weeks requested

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Alexander Berkman's Deportation Hearing at Atlanta Penitentiary on] 1919 Sept. 25 [Washington, D.C., 1919 Sept. 26?] / J. E[dgar] Hoover [Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice].— 7 p. ; 26 × 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hoover describes his trip to Atlanta to attend Berkman's deportation hearing.

Notes: Broken type; barely legible. Attached, as Exhibit A, to 900530002.

so that he might have no ground upon which to base a writ of habeas corpus. Such a writ can only be based upon the ground of jurisdiction and upon the ground that a fair hearing had not been accorded. The first ground could not be questioned but the latter ground could be questioned if the request had not been granted.

Mr. Berkman was then asked as to whether or not he desired to have a supplemental hearing after he had been permitted to examine the exhibits and he stated that that was a matter that his New York attorney, Mr. Einberger would have to pass upon and stated that the Immigration authorities would be advised by Tuesday of this week whether or not a supplemental hearing was desired.

Mr. Berkman's attorneys are permitted, under the Immigration procedure, to file a brief setting forth the case of their client. I have offered the Immigration authorities in Washington to likewise prepare a memorandum upon my conclusions upon the evidence introduced and Mr. Stern of the Bureau of Immigration stated that he would be very glad if I would prepare the same for them.

I asked Mr. Berkman before leaving whether or not he would be able to furnish the \$15,000 bond fixed for his release.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Alexander Berkman's Deportation Hearing at Atlanta Penitentiary on] 1919 Sept. 25 [Washington, D.C., 1919 Sept. 26?] / J. E[dgar] Hoover [Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice]. — 7 p. ; 26 × 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hoover describes his trip to Atlanta to attend Berkman's deportation hearing.

Notes: Broken type; barely legible. Attached, as Exhibit A, to 900530002.

upon the Immigration Warrant on Wednesday October 1 when he will be discharged from the penitentiary, and he stated that Mr. Einberger would have the money in Atlanta on that date.

I left Atlanta immediately following the close of the hearing. Before departing a representative of the Atlanta Constitution requested a statement for the press but I refused to make any, stating that the matter was in charge of Mr. Keeler, the Inspector of Immigration, and referring the reporter to him. As Mr. Keeler had already left town I knew that no interview could be obtained from him.

Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Telegram] 1919 Sept. [27?] New York to] Fred G. Zerbst, Warden, U[nited] S[tates] Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga. [draft] / Harry Weinberger. — 1 p. ; 14 × 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: Weinberger asks the warden of the Atlanta Penitentiary to tell Berkman that he arrives Monday and Goldman is on her way to New York.

Sept 11

Fred G. Zerbst
Warden U.S. Penitentiary
Atlanta Ga

Will you kindly advise Alexander Berkman
"I will arrive Monday Emma
and Stella on way to New York with alone
Harry Weinberger

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 27, St. Louis, Mo. [to Anthony Caminetti] Commissioner General [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor], Washington, D.C. [fragment] / [James R. Dunn] Inspector in Charge [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor].— 1 p.; 28 × 22 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Dunn is pleased that the government is finally deporting Goldman. He approves the decision to hold her hearing in New York rather than St. Louis.

Notes: Incomplete.

In re: Goldman
No. 7506

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
1305 CHEMICAL BUILDING
ST. LOUIS, MO.
September 27, 1919.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Bureau letter No. 52410/43, dated September 25, just in hand, which followed the Bureau's telegram of yesterday, explaining that the Bureau has accepted bond in the sum of \$15,000.00 in the case of Emma Goldman, who should be permitted to proceed to New York, where her hearing will be held.

I am very much pleased at the outcome of the Goldman case. It is at least twelve years since I first endeavored to obtain authority from the Bureau for the arrest of this alien, who has made various visits to this district, and I am deeply gratified that at last the Government is proceeding against her. She has been a disturbing element in this section of the country at various times, both before and since her incarceration at Jefferson City. While in this prison she has continued her propaganda, with serious results, and I believe that my satisfaction in being rid of her is reflected by the feeling of the state authorities. It is far better that her case should be handled at New York, and, if possible, by the same inspector who has conducted the hearing in the case of her paramour--Berkman.

From telephonic conversation with the Warden at the Jefferson City penitentiary this morning, I have reason to believe that the

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter, 19] 19 Sept. 27, New York [to] Alexander Berkman, [Atlanta, Ga. (government transcript)] / M. E[leanor] Fitzgerald. — 1 p. ; 25 × 20 cm.
Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

To Alexander Berkman, No. 7422.

New York, Sept 27, 1919.

Dearest A. B. I hope that this is the last letter I will have to send to you in Atlanta. Word just came that H. W. will be here on Thursday. She and Stella will stop a couple of days in Chicago, a day in Rochester and then here. Everything went through in smooth shape for her. I hope it will be as well for you.

Bought your hat and a few things today. Hope you will like the hat--it is quite nifty. I think. Sort of looks as if it will be alright on you. I'm not sure whether the brim is wide enough, but think it is--it is a very good one. H. W. will be there Monday morning. I'll get the balance of the bail Monday--these fellows have held me up--the officials out of town, etc. It takes a long time before their bodies--to get to their vaults, etc. Everything will be all right on Monday. We wanted to give bail here in New York but now it may be that it will be have to be given before you leave Atlanta. Anyway, H. W. will know about it when he goes to you.

And now my love and devotion to you until we meet which I think will be soon. THE SUN, I'm told, carried a wonderful editorial on you and Emma. Said that since you had fought for your ideals for thirty years they must be something real and vital--and also spoke about reporting all our intellectuals. I did not see the editorial--will get a copy--but one of the girls told me about it.

I'm so anxious about Wednesday. I hope and hope that complications will set in, but since H. W. is there on the job, it gives me some faith that you will soon be with us.

Devotedly,

(Signed)

M. E. Fitzgerald.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 28, N[ew] Y[ork to] Dep[artmen]t of Justice, Washington, D.C. /
A Loyal Citizen.— 1 p. ; 36 × 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Summary: A loyal citizen urges Goldman and Berkman's deportation.

COPY

from

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Record Group No. 60

Records of the Department of Justice
Central File Number 186233-13 (Section 3)

186233-13

N. Y. Sept 28, 1919

Dept. of Justice,
Washington,
D. C.

RECORDED

Gentlemen,

186233-13-205

Having proven my loyalty
to my country during the war
by opposing a few plotters including
Schverd of Wall St. N. Y. whom
was caught and punished.
In the name of justice that
you represents. please have
Miss Emma Goldman and her
confederate Berkman deported.
Respectively,
A loyal citizen.

The Emma Goldman Papers

Emma Goldman Free, Now to Face Deportation Action — 29 cm. In [New York Tribune (Sept. 28, 1919)] / [author unknown].

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: The New York Tribune interviews Goldman on her release from prison. She denounces prison conditions and outlines her immediate plans.

Notes: Dark copy; barely legible.

Emma Goldman, Free, Now to Face Deportation Action

After Regaining Liberty An-
archist Leader Tells of Al-
leged Atrocities to Women
at Missouri Penitentiary

Special Correspondence

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 27.—Emma Goldman was released from the Missouri Penitentiary and departed this afternoon for New York, accompanied by her niece, Mrs. Stella Bellastine, of Rochester, N. Y.

Miss Goldman was arraigned before United States Commissioner H. C. Gale this morning, and after testifying that she did not have any property with which to pay the fee of \$10,000 im-posed upon her at the time she was convicted of violating the espionage act and sentenced to the penitentiary here for two years, she was given her liberty.

She told the commissioner that she had been married. Goldman was her father's name, she said. Asked to give her profession, she replied: "I am a writer and a lecturer."

She said she did not have any money. She said what her relatives had fur-d her, and this would be as much enough to take her home.

Criticism of the Penitentiary
After the commissioner told her she was free, so far as he was concerned, she talked freely to the newspaper men in criticism of the management of the prison she had just left.

"Life for women serving in the Missouri Penitentiary is the worst kind of slavery," she said. "Until about a month ago, and following an in-vestigation by the Federal authorities, it was neither enough food nor a society. The food situation has changed for the better, and decidedly here to investigate conditions."

"There are things happening in that department of which the world knows nothing, but I intend to lay the facts plain before the Federal authorities. The women convicts in a punishment of the women, to my knowledge, was con-fined in the blind cell and kept on bread and water for nineteen days."

Miss Goldman said that she and Mrs. Kate Richards O'Hare, of St. Paul, who is also serving a term for violation of the espionage act, had on two or three occasions prevented a meeting of the women prisoners be-

Held in \$15,000 Bond

The Department of Justice at Wash-ington formally notified the prison officials to-day that Emma Goldman had furnished bond in the sum of \$15,000 in New York to answer depor-tation proceedings before the immigra-tion bureau.

"I am going to the home of my people at Rochester, N. Y., and for the next few days will rest up and seek to recover from the shock of imprison-ment," she said. "Until the question of my deportation has been settled I will not make any plans as to the future."

Emma Goldman does not look like she had been underfed. She looks bet-ter than she did two years ago, and her appearance indicates a weight close to 200 pounds.

Will Call Meetings Here

Emma Goldman's attorney, Harry Weinberger, announced yesterday that she would start calling more meetings soon after her return to New York. Her intention, she said, is to arouse interest in a campaign to elicit the release of "political prisoners."

Deportation proceedings against Miss Goldman will be heard at Ellis Island October 3. Similar proceedings will be started this week in the case of her associate, Alexander Berkman, who was also convicted with her of violation of the espionage law.

"In all probability," said Mr. Wein-berger, who is counsel for Berkman also, "Goldman and Berkman will be deported to Russia, but I am going to make a fight to have them sent where- ever they may wish to go. If the gov-ernment decides to send them to Russia, I will ask that they be sent to Soviet Russia."

"Berkman would get a friendly re-ception at Petrograd, since he is an intimate friend of William Shastoff, who is chief of police there."

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The Emma Goldman Papers

Emma Plump, But Berates Jail Fare — 20 cm. In [New York Sun (Sept. 28, 1919)] / [author unknown].

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: The New York Sun prints an interview with Goldman upon her release from prison. She denounces prison conditions and outlines her immediate plans.

Notes: Light copy; portions illegible.

New York Sun

Sept. 28-1919

EMMA PLUMP, BUT
BERATES JAIL FARE

Miss Goldman Tells Court She
Is Married, but Cannot
Pay \$10,000 Fine.

WASHES TO NEW YORK
Looks Better Than When She
Began Two Year Term in
Missouri Prison.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
JERUSALEM CITY, Mo., Sept. 27.—Emma
Goldman was released from the Mis-
souri penitentiary and left this after-
noon for New York, accompanied by her
niece, Mrs. Stella Ballantine of Roches-
ter, N. Y. Before departure she was
arraigned before United States Commis-
sioner H. C. Geisburg and notified she
did not have any property with which to
pay the \$10,000 fine imposed upon her
by the Federal Court of New York.

Miss Goldman, as she pleases to call
herself, told the Commissioner that she
had been married, but was not inclined
to make any statement concerning her
husband. She said Goldman was her
father's name and she had never been
known under any other name and did
not want to be known under any other
name.

Asked for her profession she said:
"I have three callings. I am a trained
nurse, a writer and a lecturer." She
said she did not have any money except
what her relatives had furnished her
and this would be no more than enough
to take her home.

After the Commissioner told Miss
Goldman that she was free, so far as
he was concerned, she assailed the
penitentiary management of the female
department.

"Life for women serving in the Mis-
souri Penitentiary is the worst kind of
slavery," she said. "Until about one
month ago and following an investiga-
tion by the Federal authorities there
was no food except for a variety
of bread which was claimed for the
prisoners."

There are things happening in that
department of which the world knows
nothing, but I intend to lay the facts
before the Federal authorities. The
blind cell for the punishment of women
convicts is a human atrocity. One
woman to my certain knowledge was
confined in the blind cell and kept on
bread and water for sixteen days."

Miss Goldman said she and Mrs. Kate
Richards O'Hara of St. Louis, who is
serving a term for violations of the espionage
act, on two or three occasions had
prevented a riot among the women pris-
oners because of the food. There was
never enough to eat, she declared, until
one month ago.

The Department of Justice at Wash-
ington sent word to-day that Emma
Goldman had furnished a \$15,000 bond
in New York to answer in the effort the
Immigration Department is making to
have her deported. A hearing will be
given to her at Ellis Island October 8.

"I am going to the home of my people
at Rochester, N. Y., and for the next
few days will rest up and seek to re-
cover from the shock of imprisonment,"
she said. "Until the question of my
deportation has been settled I will not
make any plans as to the future."

Miss Goldman does not look like she
had been underfed. She looks better
than she did two years ago, and she
must weigh close to 200 pounds. She
was neatly dressed in a purple plum
suit and hat.

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 28, Atlanta, Ga. [to] M. E[leanor] Fitzgerald, New York [government transcript] / Alexander Berkman. — 1 p. ; 24 x 18 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

FROM ALEXANDER BERKMAN Vol. 7222.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 28th, 1919

M. E. Fitzgerald,
28 Graven Street,
New York.

My dearest E:

I expected telegram yesterday and I'm sure that others sent them, but I have not received any. I was somewhat of course, to know the news of the day, but I felt that everything was alright. This is Sunday evening. Today at noon I happened to see the Warden who said that there were no telegrams for me, but that he, himself, had received a wire from Mr. Wienberger to the effect that H. W. would be here Monday. Also that you sent him a wire to notify me that Stella and I were on their way to New York, so I understand that everything is O. K. Well, I feel on the threshold, and I confess I haven't patience to write a letter. Moreover, I hope to see you before this reaches you—so, what's the use of writing? Today is almost gone. I have two days and a "set-up", in local parlance. Then we'll see. I am trying to picture to myself you and Stella and the whole family, and Cal, etc., exchanging embraces. They are great moments in life.

No, dear, I did not willfully cheat you out of five lines in my last letter. Did I not say that it was fading time and it was my last opportunity to turn my letter in, so it could be mailed. I guess you forget that I couldn't run out and post my letter whenever it was ready.

On the 25th I had a hearing, after which I sent a night letter to H. W. Nothing special. Your wire of the 25th was received. Also letter of the 27th. Good old Phila sent another letter. I am looking for and to having a good long talk with him. Incidentally, Willie may serve some of her "specials", maybe. You know the long time for a real good meal, with all the trimmings, sometimes amounts to a veritable obsession. And I am "fizzing" again on sampling the art of my various culinary friends, each supreme in her own specialty. I'm thinking of those beloved artistic productions, etc., of Gellia's Joja's, etc., and now I feel quite hungry. Well, I'll take my appetite with me.

Love to you and Cal and Stella and the whole darn bunch.

A. Berkman.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman—Anarchist, St. Louis, Mo. [19]19 Sept. 29 /
 Louis Loebel [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].—
 2 p.; 30 × 21 cm.
 Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 165.
 Summary: Loebel reports on the arrangements to follow Goldman from Jefferson City, Missouri, to New
 York.

REPORT FORM NO. 1

f2

REPORT MADE BY: LOUIS LOEBEL	PLACE WHERE MADE: St. Louis, Mo.	DATE WHEN MADE: 9/29/19	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 9/26/19
TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGED OR NATURE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION: In re: <u>EMMA GOLDMAN</u> Anarchist		1921/0110-154-1 49 LL/MOR WAK DEPARTMENT	
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.: <u>At St. Louis, Mo.</u> Pursuant to telegraphic instructions from the chief, dated September 17th, to co-operate with the Immigration Authorities in the above matter, I communicated today with U. S. Immigration Inspector, <u>Eugene Leuber</u> , who informed me that Assistant Commissioner General of Immigration, <u>Hampton</u> , advised by wire that bond for \$15,000 for Emma Goldman has been approved, that she will be released tomorrow, and that she should not be taken into custody by Immigration officers, upon her release at Jefferson City. The following telegram was subsequently sent: <div style="text-align: right;">"St. Louis, Mo. Sept. 26 1919</div> <div style="margin-left: 40px;">G. A. Smith, Deputy U. S. Marshal Jefferson City, Missouri</div> <div style="margin-left: 40px;">Informed Emma Goldman will be released Saturday and will thereafter start on her trip to New York. Please ascertain time of departure and what train. Wire me Government rate collect.</div> <div style="margin-left: 40px;">McLaughlin, Department of Justice</div> <div style="margin-left: 40px;">OB - Govt Rate Charge Bureau of Investn. Dept. of Justice. 406 Custom House, St. Louis "</div> <div style="margin-left: 40px;">To which the following reply was received:</div> <div style="margin-left: 40px;">"R5 GR DT 46 Collect Govt</div> <div style="margin-left: 40px;">Jefferson City Mo 426P Sept 26 1919</div> <div style="margin-left: 40px;">McLaughlin Department of Justice 406 Custom House St. Louis, Mo.</div> <div style="margin-left: 40px;">Have a mandate of Commissioner to bring Emma Goldman before him at 10 o'clock tomorrow and if released will advise on what train she goes to St. Louis.</div> <div style="margin-left: 40px;">G. A. Smith Deputy U. S. Marshal"</div>			
COPY OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:		7-677	

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman—Anarchist, St. Louis, Mo. [19]19 Sept. 29 / Louis Loebel [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].— 2 p. ; 30 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 165.

Summary: Loebel reports on the arrangements to follow Goldman from Jefferson City, Missouri, to New York.

REPORT FORM NO. 2

f2a

The purpose of this inquiry was to ascertain the time when Emma Goldman passes through St. Louis on her way to New York, and to observe the persons who will meet her here.

Upon receipt of information from Deputy U. S. Marshal Smith, appropriate arrangements will be made to cover subject's stay in St. Louis.

7-871

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 29, Newark, N.J. [to Frank Burke, Assistant Director and] Chief, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. / [Samuel?] R. Stone, Special Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice. — 1 p. ; 25 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Stone reports that neither Goldman nor Berkman have been active in Paterson, N.J., since the silk dyers strike of 1903.

Notes: Broken type; light copy.



Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation.

Newark,
Sept. 29, 1919.

NOTED
W.W.G.

Chief, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

NOTED
J.E.H.

Attention: Mr. Hoover.

Dear Sir:

Agent Scully phoned me recently stating that you were desirous of obtaining as soon as possible a record of the activities of Emma Goldman and her assistants Berkman and Caminetta in and about Paterson, N.J.

Former Agent Drew of Paterson, who has been in close touch with the anarchist situation for many years in Paterson was on the road and I had to wait for him to return to get the information.

These people were active during the silk dyers strike in Paterson in 1903, in which connection, Caminetta was arrested and convicted of inciting riot, and served a prison sentence of between one and two years.

This information will be useful to you in connection with our present investigation of Caminetta, whom you will recall is the gentleman whom Drew observed mailing copies of:-

"LA JACQUERIE"
(The Massacre)

in New York recently. He is also mentioned in reports of D-5.

Goldman and Berkman have visited Paterson from time to time since then but have not been active there.

Yours very truly,

Special Agent.

Cy: N.Y.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

In the Matter of Alexander Berkman, 1919 Sept. 29 [transcript of deportation hearing, held on Aug. 13, Sept. 20, Sept. 25, 1919] / Eugene Kessler, Immigrant Inspector [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor]. — 36 p. ; 28 x 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: Kessler prepares a verbatim transcript of Berkman's deportation hearing, held on three days in the Atlanta Penitentiary. The Department of Labor attempts to prove that Berkman is an alien anarchist.

-----X
IN THE MATTER

of

ALEXANDER BERKMAN.

Hearing under Departmental
: Warrent No. 52410/43-A
Dated July 21, 1917.
: Before Immigrant Inspector
Eugene Kessler.
: at
U.S. Penitentiary, Atlanta,
: GA. August 13, 1919.
-----X

Inspector Kessler, to alien Alexander Berkman (Testimony in English, which alien speaks fluently) I hand you herewith a warrant for your arrest issued by the Assistant Secretary of the Department of Labor, July 21, 1917 (Department warrant as described above handed to alien, which he carefully reads), and I inform you that you are now under arrest by virtue of said document, the purpose of which is to grant you a hearing to enable you to show cause why you should not be deported in conformity with law.

Q. You have read this warrant for your arrest, and I will ask if you are the party referred to therein?

A. Yes, I have read it, and I am the party so far as the name is concerned only.

Q. You are entitled under the law to be represented by counsel at this hearing, do you wish to be represented by an attorney?

A. I want an attorney.

Q. Who is your attorney?

A. Mr. Harry Weinberger, of No. 261 Broadway, N.Y.

Q. Do you wish your attorney to be present in person, or are you willing for me to proceed with the hearing with the understanding that your attorney shall be furnished a complete copy of the record from which to prepare his brief in your behalf.

The Emma Goldman Papers

In the Matter of Alexander Berkman, 1919 Sept. 29 [transcript of deportation hearing, held on Aug. 13, Sept. 20, Sept. 25, 1919] / Eugene Kessler, Immigrant Inspector [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor].— 36 p. ; 28 × 21 cm.

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Summary: Kessler prepares a verbatim transcript of Berkman's deportation hearing, held on three days in the Atlanta Penitentiary. The Department of Labor attempts to prove that Berkman is an alien anarchist.

I make this suggestion entirely for your benefit since it appears from your record that your sentence here with all commutation allowances for good conduct will expire on September 6, 1919, providing you pay a fine of \$10,000.00, and that if you do not pay this fine your sentence will expire October 6, 1919. If, as you have intimated previously your attorney does not come here until the day of your release by the Department of Justice, you can readily see that it will be necessary for our Service to take you into custody at that time and detain you until a decision is rendered by the Secretary. My only object in making the above suggestion, is in order if possible that a decision in your case may be reached by the date of your discharge from the Penitentiary.

A. I understand the situation perfectly, but I want my attorney present in person.

Q. Can you, at this time, state the date on which he will be present?

A. No, I cannot, but I will have my attorney communicate with you in this matter and arrange for the date of the hearing.

(Hearing continued to afford alien opportunity to secure counsel)

The Emma Goldman Papers

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Hearing reopened at the United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, September 20th, 1919, at one o'clock P.M.

Present: (Eugene Kessler, Immigrant Inspector,
(Examining Officer,
(John W. Humphreys, Immigrant Inspector,
(Assisting Examining Officer,
(Edward S. Chastain, Special Agent, U.S.
(Department of Justice.
(Samuel Castleton, Attorney for Alien,
(Joseph H. Shartz, Attorney for Alien,
(Alexander Berkman, Alien.

Inspector Kessler, to Alexander Berkman:

Q. Mr. Berkman, on August 13th, 1919, you were arrested by me on a warrant for your arrest issued by the Assistant Secretary of the Department of Labor, Dated July 21, 1917, No. 5241)/43-A. At that time hearing was continued in order to give you opportunity to have an attorney. Since the date of your arrest, August 13, 1919, a new warrant for your arrest has been issued by the Acting Secretary of Labor, No. 5241).43-A, September 5, 1919, which contains the following charges:

1. That you have been found advocating or teaching anarchy;
2. That you have been found teaching the overthrow by force or violence of the government of the United States or of all forms of law;
3. That you are an alien anarchist;
4. That you believe in the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States;
5. That you believe in the overthrow by force or violence of all forms of law;
6. That you advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States;
7. That you advocate the overthrow by force or violence of all forms of law;

The Emma Goldman Papers

In the Matter of Alexander Berkman, 1919 Sept. 29 [transcript of deportation hearing, held on Aug. 13, Sept. 20, Sept. 25, 1919] / Eugene Kessler, Immigrant Inspector [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor]. — 36 p. ; 28 x 21 cm.

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Summary: Kessler prepares a verbatim transcript of Berkman's deportation hearing, held on three days in the Atlanta Penitentiary. The Department of Labor attempts to prove that Berkman is an alien anarchist.

8. That you advocate the assassination of public officials;
9. That you teach the assassination of public officials;
10. That you disbelieve in all organized government; and
11. That you are an opponent of all organized government.

You are now afforded opportunity to inspect this new warrant for your arrest as well as the papers used as a basis for the issuance of same.

(Berkman was handed the following papers, which were read by him and his attorney (Castleton):

EX. "A", Letter from U.S. Attorney, New York, N.Y. to Commissioner of Immigration, Ellis Island, N.Y. dated July 12, 1917, No. 15385.

Ex. "B", Letter from Assistant Commissioner of Immigration, Ellis Island, N.Y. to Commissioner-General of Immigration, Washington, D.C., dated July 13, 1917, No. 98713/52-53.

EX. "C", Warrant for Arrest of Alexander Berkman, issued by the Assistant Secretary of Labor, July 21, 1917, No. 52411/43-A.

EX. "D", Copy Warrant for Arrest of Alexander Berkman issued by Acting Secretary of Labor, September 5, 1919, No. 52410/42-A (Original handed Alien and Attorney, a copy is made the Exhibit)

EX. "E", Copy of record of continued hearing (page 1) of August 13, 1919.

Q. Are you now ready to proceed with this hearing, and have you your attorney present?

A. I am.

(Attorney Castleton desired to enter an objection and was informed that same would have to be included in his brief.)

Q. Who is your attorney?

A. Mr. Samuel M. Castleton and Mr. Joseph W. Shartz.

Q. Will you be sworn, Mr. Berkman?

The Emma Goldman Papers

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Summary: Kessler prepares a verbatim transcript of Berkman's deportation hearing, held on three days in the Atlanta Penitentiary. The Department of Labor attempts to prove that Berkman is an alien anarchist.

A. I affirm, not swear.

Q. Will you affirm that the testimony you are about to give in this case will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

A. I do.

Q. Do you consider an affirmation morally and legally binding?

A. I consider it morally binding.

Q. Do you consider it legally binding?

A. Well morally binding is more to me than legally binding.

Q. Your name please?

A. Alexander Berkman.

Q. Have you any other name?

A. No.

Q. Have you ever been known by any other name?

A. Never.

Q. What is your age?

A. Pretty near 49.

Q. What was the date of your birth?

A. I cannot give it to you exactly; I think about the 22nd or 23rd of November, 1870.

Q. Where were you born?

A. St. Petersburg, Petrograd now, Russia.

Q. Your father and mother were Russians?

A. Yes.

Q. Are you a citizen and subject of Russia?

A. No sir, citizen of the world.

The Emma Goldman Papers

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- Q. When did you first come to the United States?
- A. About 32 years ago; that would be about the first part of 1888.
- Q. Do you happen to remember the name of the vessel by which you came?
- A. No, it has been a long time ago.
- Q. Did you come alone?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Are your parents living?
- A. No, they are both dead.
- Q. What was your father's name?
- A. Joseph Berkman.
- Q. What relatives have you in Russia?
- A. Brothers and sisters and uncles and cousins.
- Q. Will you give me your brothers' names please?
- A. Not necessary.
- Q. Do you decline to give that information?
- A. Absolutely, for political reasons. Russia may become an autocracy and for that reason I would not want the names of my relatives to become known.
- Q. Have you any relatives in the United States?
- A. Yes I have some relatives here also.
- Q. Will you give me the names of one or more?
- A. No, I do not think it is necessary.
- Q. Do you decline to give that information?
- A. Yes.

The Emma Goldman Papers

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Q. Have you departed from the United States since the date of your arrival about the first part of 1888?

A. No.

Q. You have resided in the United States continuously since that time?

A. Oh, yes, I was in Canada on a lecturing tour for about a couple of weeks 12 years ago, 1907.

Q. Through what border point did you enter into and return from Canada?

A. Oh, I don't know.

Q. You have not the least idea?

A. I do not remember where I passed.

Q. Was it in Eastern Canada or Western Canada?

A. Well, I was in Montreal.

Q. Did you go there by train?

A. Yes.

Q. Where did you get on the train?

A. I do not remember these details.

Q. Did you board the train in New York?

A. I boarded the train in New York and went to Pittsburg but I do not remember the whole route. It is a matter of public record, but on account of the length of time I do not recall the details.

Q. Upon your first arrival at New York you were about 18 years of age?

A. About, yes; no, I was 17. A few months over.

Q. Had you then friends or relatives in New York whom you recall now?

A. I had.

Q. What relatives, if you remember? •

The Emma Goldman Papers

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- A. I do not remember their names, and besides I do not care to give information of that character.

Attorney Castleton to Alien:

- Q. I will ask you to state Mr. Berkman as to whether or not you refuse to answer these questions because they are not germane to any issue which is involved in this hearing and you dispute the right of the Government to pry into your personal affairs where they are not relevant and it becomes an inquisition of a personal right?

- A. That is right.

Examination by Inspector Kessler continued:

- Q. What did you do upon your arrival in New York; that is, did you attend school or seek employment?

- A. Well, Mr. Kessler, I think we can shorten this hearing. I prepared a little statement which I think will cover all your questions. (produces paper and reads:)

"The purpose of the present hearing is to determine my 'attitude of mind'. It does not, admittedly, concern itself with my actions, past or present. It is purely an inquiry into my views and opinions.

I deny the right of anyone - individually or collectively - to set up an inquisition of Thought. Thought is, or should be free. My social views or political opinions are my personal concern. I owe no one responsibility for them. Responsibility begins only with the effects of thought expressed in action. Not before. Free thought, necessarily involving freedom of speech and press, I may tersely define thus: no opinion a law, no opinion a crime. For the government to attempt to control thought, to prescribe certain opinions or prescribe others, is the height of despotism.

The proposed hearing is an invasion of my conscience. I therefore refuse, most emphatically, to participate in it.

Alexander Berkman"

(The original statement read by Mr. Berkman, dated Federal Prison, Atlanta, Ga., September 18, 1919, is attached hereto, marked Ex. "F")

The Emma Goldman Papers

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- Q. The questions so far propounded to you Mr. Berkman have nothing whatever to do with your attitude of mind. They are purely preliminary questions.
- Q. Are you married or single?
- A. These questions so far deal with my relatives and personal matters and I therefore decline to answer them any further.
- Q. Do you decline to state whether you are married or single.
- A. It is a matter of indifference, but I decline to answer any more personal questions.
- Q. You stated that you were not a citizen of Russia but a citizen of the world. Have you ever taken any steps to become a citizen of the United States according to the laws of this country?
- A. That is already covered in my statement.
- Q. When you came back from Canada through what border point did you enter?
- A. My statement covers all these questions.
- Q. What date did you return to the United States from Canada?
- A. Same answer.
- Q. Were you ever in prison in the old country?
- A. Same answer.
- Q. Were you ever in prison in the old country?
- A. Same answer. As a matter of fact, I was not.
- Q. How many times have you been arrested in this country?
- A. Personal question.
- Q. Do you refuse to answer?
- A. I consider it unnecessary.

The Emma Goldman Papers

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Q. Because you are ashamed to?

A. I am proud of every arrest.

Attorney Castleton to Alien:

Q. You were never arrested except for your ideals?

A. Never except for that reason.

Q. ^{Mr.} Berkman, were there ever any citizens of old Russia?

A. Under the Czar they were only subjects and slaves.

Q. And you were born there and came under that category?

A. Yes.

Q. Regarding the New Russia, you are aware of the fact that citizenship is extended to every human being in the world by virtue of his mere residence in that place?

A. I think that citizenship applies not to every human being but to every member of the proletariat.

The Examining Officer:

This hearing will now be continued until 10 o'clock A.M., Thursday, September 25, 1919.

Hearing continued at the United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, at 1:10 P.M. September 25, 1919.

	(Eugene Kessler, Immigrant Inspector, Examining Officer.
	(John W. Humphreys, Immigrant Inspector,
	(J.E. Hoover, Special Assistant to the Attorney-General
PRESENT	(Edward S. Chastain, Special Agent, U.S. Depart-
	(ment of Justice,
	(Samuel M. Castleton, Attorney for Alien.
	(Alexander Berkman, Alien.

The Examining Officer, to the Alien and his Attorney:

I have prepared an opening statement which I will now read and I ask that any remarks you may have to make be withheld until I have finished reading same, as I intend to make this statement a part of the hearing:

The Examining Officer's statement follows:

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I desire to submit as evidence in this case, the same being marked Exhibit "G", a book written by you, in the first person, entitled "Prison Memoirs of an Anarchist", published by the Mother Earth Publishing Association, New York, 1912. This book contains the story of certain phases of your career and the title "Prison Memoirs of an Anarchist" plainly refer to you, you, yourself, designating and calling yourself an anarchist.

From pp. 4 and 5 of said book I quote the following: Quoted.

From pages 7 and 8 of said book I quote the following: Quoted.

From pages 9 and 10 of the said book I quote the following: Quoted.

From page 11 of said book I quote the following: Quoted.

From chapter IV, of said book, entitled "The Attentat", pages 33, 34 and 35, the following is quoted: Quoted.

The following is quoted from page 55 of said book: Quoted.

From page 57 of this book, the following is quoted: Quoted.

Following is quoted from page 58 of said book: Quoted.

The following is quoted from page 59 of the book: Quoted.

The following is quoted from page 61 of the book: Quoted.

The following quoted from page 67, of book in question: Quoted.

The following is quoted from page 73 of the book: Quoted.

The following is quoted from page 91 of the book: Quoted.

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The following is quoted from page 497 of the book: Quoted.

(It is understood that wherever the pronouns "I", "my", "mine" or "me" occur in the foregoing quotations from your book, that the same refer to you?)

I also wish to introduce as part of the record, same being attached hereto, marked "Exhibit H", a booklet entitled "Trial and Speeches of Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman in The United States District Court in the City of New York, July, 1917".

I also introduce as a part of the record, same being attached hereto, marked "Exhibit I" a publication entitled: "The Blast", dated Aug. 15th, 1916, Vol. 1. #17, and especially refer to the article on page four thereof written by you, entitled "Violence and Anarchism".

I also introduce and make a part of the record in this case, same being marked "Exhibit J", a publication entitled "The Blast", dated May 1st, 1916, Vol. 1. #12, and refer especially to the article on page two thereof, entitled: "To Hell with the Government", written by you.

There is also attached hereto and made a part of the record in this case "Exhibit K", which is a copy of a publication entitled: "The Blast", dated Feb. 12, 1916, Vol. 1. #5, and refer especially to an article on page four thereof entitled: "A word to you", and to an article on page six thereof, entitled: "Direct Action vs. Respectability".

There is also attached hereto and made a part of the record in this case, same being marked "Exhibit L", a copy of a publication entitled: "The Blast", dated June 1, 1917, Vol. 2, #5, and refer especially to the article on page two thereof, entitled: "To the Youth of America", and also to page four thereof, on which appears an article headed: "War Dictionary".

There is also attached hereto and made a part of the record in this case, same being marked "Exhibit M", a publication entitled: "The Blast", dated Jan. 15, 1916, Vol. 1, #1, and refer especially to the article on page two thereof, entitled L "Why the Blast?"

There is also attached hereto and made a part of the record of this case a copy of a publication entitled:

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"The Blast", dated Jan. 22, 1916, Vol. 1, #2, and especially refer to an article on page seven thereof, entitled: "A Blast from Youngstown". The same is marked "Exhibit N".

There is also attached hereto, marked "Exhibit O", and made a part of the record in this case, a copy of a publication entitled: "The Blast", dated Feb. 19, 1916, Vol. 1, No. 6, and refer especially to the article on pages four and five thereof, entitled: "Reflections", and to the articles on page seven thereof, entitled: "Involuntary Servitude: A step towards Conscription", and "Same Old Fake".

There is also attached hereto, and made a part of the record in this case, same being marked "Exhibit P", a copy of a publication entitled: "The Blast", dated Feb. 26, 1916, Vol. 1, #7, and refer especially to page two thereof, which contains an article entitled: "Patriotism", and to page five thereof, which contains an article entitled: "Jean Crenes".

There is also attached hereto and made a part of the record in this case, same being marked "Exhibit Q", a copy of a publication entitled: "The Blast", dated March 4, 1916, Vol. 1, #8, and refer especially to the article on pages two and three thereof, entitled: "The Wailing of Wilson & Co".

/There is also attached hereto and made a part of the record in this case, same being marked "Exhibit R", a copy of a publication entitled: "The Blast", dated May 1, 1916, Vol. 1, #12, and refer especially to page four thereof, which contains an article entitled: "Direct Action".

There is also attached hereto and made a part of the record in this case, same being marked "Exhibit S", a copy of a publication entitled: "The Blast", dated June 1, 1916, Vol. 1, #14, and refer especially to the article on page five thereof entitled: "The New Strike".

The publication entitled "The Blast" hereinbefore mentioned contains the statement that it is a revolutionary labor paper, and that Alexander Berkman is the Editor and Publisher.

There is also attached hereto and made a part of the record in this case, same being marked "Exhibit T", a copy of a publication entitled: "Mother Earth Bulletin".

The Emma Goldman Papers

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dated January, 1918, Vol. 1, #4, and refer especially to the article on page eight thereof, entitled: "The Surgeon's Duty" - Alexander Berkman.

There is also made a part of the record in this case a book marked "Exhibit U", entitled: "Transcript of Record Supreme Court of the United States, October Term, 1917, #702. Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, Plaintiffs in Error, vs. The United States. Especial attention is called to pages 369 to 377 inclusive, pages 487, to 495 inclusive, and pages 500, 507 and 511 thereof. Although these pages are specifically mentioned, the whole book is made a part of the record. On page 369 of said book, in the course of your questioning Mr. Abbott, you ask Mr. Abbott the following question: "Do you know whether I ever had any connection with the Modern School of New York? Mr. Abbott's answer, as recorded on page 369 is: "I know you were one of the founders of the "Modern School". On page 374 of the same book, the principles of the principles of the Modern School are enunciated. In this connection attention is called to an article appearing in the New York Tribune, dated Sept. 14, 1919, headed: "An Anarchist Colony 70 Minutes from Broadway". This article refers to the "Modern School", and is attached hereto and made a part of the record, being marked "Exhibit V".

(Mr. Berkman, you and your attorneys are now given opportunity to inspect all of the foregoing mentioned exhibits.)

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KESSLER

- Q. Have you any further statement to make to show cause why you should not be deported?
- A. I think my statement of the previous hearing covers all that.
- Q. Then you do not care to submit any further testimony touching your right to be and to remain in the United States?
- A. So far I have not submitted any testimony on the subject at all; I merely stated my position.

CASTLETON TO ALIEN:

- Q. Referring to Exhibit "V", do you know any author by the name of Louis Lee Arms?
- A. Never heard of him before.
- Q. Have you ever given him an interview?
- A. Never.
- Q. At the time this was written you were in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia?
- A. I was right here, and have not had any interview except with these gentlemen here and some friends, but no interview with any newspaper correspondent.
- Q. You do not assume responsibility except for your own statements?
- A. Certainly not.
- Q. From what you have seen of this article it is a very hostile article and attempts to ridicule the Ferrer movement?
- A. Yes; it seems so to me; I have not read it carefully.
- Q. Mr. Berkman, this book, "Exhibit G", was written and published in 1912?
- A. Yes. There is one important point about this book.

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It is written autobiographically and according to the period that each chapter represents; that is, I describe my feelings as a boy, for instance, in the way I felt then as a boy; where I describe myself in 1892 in the manner I felt at that time. Each chapter represents my psychology and opinions at that particular period. It covers a period of practically 35 years.

Q. Mr. Berkman, I will ask you whether you regard this work a production of literature interpreting the emotional and intellectual attitude and evolution of your thoughts while in prison varying from time to time and susceptible to the environment and constant changes of the normal human being throughout life?

A. Absolutely.

HUMPHREYS:

Q. Is not that fact plainly apparent to the person who reads this book through?

Berkman: Not necessarily.

CASTLETON: to Alien:

Q. I will ask you whether all literature is not a self-revelation - a confession of one's soul?

A. All good literature.

Q. Your work does not differ in its exposition, that is in the methods of its exposition, than those of the famous author Leo Tolstoi, describing the psychology of the human mind and the operation and conduct of human beings in their social relations, does it?

A. Well, this work has been compared with Dostoevsky in point of psychology. Dostoevsky is considered the greatest literary psychologist.

Q. Can I get you to state whether men like Tolstoi, Dostoevsky and Turgenev, and great artists of the French school, and other schools, do not honestly interpret their thoughts and their lives and like true artists communicate them to their fellow men, and you in your own original conception of interpreting your life have done merely what all artists have done and do?

A. Yes.

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Q. You regard freedom of literary expression as sacred and inviolate do you not?

A. Absolutely.

Q. The man Berkman today is not the youth of thirty years ago?

A. I hope not. I hope I have grown emotionally and intellectually.

Q. Emotionally and intellectually you have undergone great evolution during the past year?

A. Certainly.

Q. You do not regard thought static?

A. Thought is never static.

Q. Do you consider yourself or any human being responsible for thoughts or actions that do not represent his present expression?

A. I do not. I would add that man is a constantly growing and changing being.

Q. Do you regard all thought, all life, all history, — civilization as in a state of flux and reflux.

A. Certainly, constantly changing.

Q. And that with life you will grow and you do not know what your attitude toward life will be in the future?

A. Certainly not.

Q. Mr. Berkman, I quote from Exhibit "T", known as Mother Earth Bulletin, issue of January, 1918, Vol. 1, No. 4, an article entitled "The Surgeon's Duty", "As Anarchists we believe neither in government nor in violence, both of which ~~xxx~~ are indeed synonymous in our philosophy." I will ask you whether ~~xxx~~ that is your present opinion?

A. Certainly.

Q. I will ask you whether you do not believe as a matter of history that all government is founded on violence?

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A. Absolutely.

Q. I will ask you whether the present war was not a demonstration of that principal that government is founded on violence?

A. Certainly; that was my reason for opposition to the war. I might add that I have opposed war for thirty years. Thirty years back I have opposed war. What the League of Nations tries to accomplish for the future, I advocated thirty years ago, the abolition of all war.

Q. I will ask you whether it is not your goal and your teachings to help create a civilization that is based on co-operation and the complete extermination of all kinds of violence both physical and intellectual, - a civilization based on mutual and peaceful cooperation of mankind in the development of their communal life?

A. That is my conception of anarchism.

Q. I note in this same issue of Mother Earth Bulletin, on page 9, A Greeting from Helen Keller, Exhibit "T", the world famous authoress who is known the world over for her sympathy towards all oppressed in all lands. I will ask you whether she is a personal friend of yours and whether she was in sympathy with your attitude towards the war and your efforts toward educating your fellow men.

A. We are personal friends, and she was entirely in sympathy with my efforts to educate the American people to the menace of militarism.

Q. Mr. Berkman, you do not in your stand as an anarchist accept the current definitions of anarchy by the various lexicographers; do you, but use that term with a definite philosophy of your own?

A. The popular definitions of a new philosophy or of a new social movement are generally based on ignorance and prejudice and therefore false. I do not accept the so-called popular definition of anarchism nor any legislative definitions so far made. They are all based either on ignorance or on misconception. Even most dictionaries give a prejudiced definition of anarchism, the same as the South in pre-war days misrepresented the purposes and ideas of the Northern abolitionist. I accept only my own definition of anarchism and that of such anarchists as Kropkin or E. Reclus. My definition of anarchism, - which I may say is generally accepted by communist anarchists, - is as follows:

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The Philosophy of a new social order based on liberty unrestricted by man-made law; the theory that all forms of government rest on violence, and are therefore wrong and harmful, as well as unnecessary. The definition of free communism is as follows:

Voluntary economic cooperation; a social arrangement based on the principle; To each according to his needs; from each according to his ability.

Q. I will get you to state, Mr. Berkman, whether the quotations or excerpts made in the statement by Mr. Kessler to you from Exhibit "G", disassociated and disconnected lend a false color to the meaning of your book?

A. Absolutely they do. They must be taken in connection -

Q. Those excerpts do not represent anything whatsoever except in their relation to what precedes or what follows in the book?

A. White true.

Q. This book introduced by the Government, Exhibit "G", entitled Prison Memoirs of an Anarchist, was approved by the United States Government in 1912 and given mailing privileges, was it not?

A. It circulated throughout the whole country, Canada, South America, and Europe without any interference or objection, from the Postal authorities; has been sent to all the large libraries of this country and has been circulated by them. It has been on sale by such houses as Brentano and other large publishing houses. Several professors in various universities have given lecture courses on psychology and they have commended this book for the student to peruse.

HUMPHREYS:

Q. Would you mind stating the names of the professors?

A. Just now I can think of the professor of the university of Wisconsin.

CASTLETON:

Q. Mr. Berkman, from Exhibit "S" I quote from the article entitled "Preparedness", written by Charles Wood. His opening paragraph "I believe in a "Preparedness" of con-

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struction not of destruction." As editor of the Blast in approving this article I will ask you whether that represents your point of view?

A. Certainly it does.

Q. I will get you to state who Charles Erskine Scott Wood is?

A. So far as I know he served as colonel in the civil war and is one of the most prominent attorneys of Portland, Oregon.

Q. Mr. Berkman I show you a copy of the "Trial and Speeches of Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman" marked Exhibit "H". This is a condensed story of your trial and that of Emma Goldman, and the speeches delivered in the court explaining to the public your attitude on social, political and economic problems. I quote from your speech to the jury on page 51 this paragraph:

"Gentlemen, I have mentioned several times that I am opposed to war, to capitalist war, and that I believe in universal peace and the constructive tendencies of man. I believe that through education through organization, through enlightenment we will bring people to the point of sanity where war will become impossible, where the destructive tendencies will disappear, and misery, desperation and poverty, the sources of crime, will be things of the past. I believe that with the whole power of my heart and mind. May be I shall not see that day in my own lifetime. But that makes no difference. I believe these things are absolutely true."

Condensed that represents the sum total or the sum and substance of your attitude towards war?

A. Yes.

Q. Your objection to conscription was based on the fact that the Government deprived the human being of his liberty and forced him to subserve, and forced him to do violence to his conscience regardless of his agreement or difference with the point of view of the Government.

A. That was my position.

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Q. I will get you to state whether it is not your position or attitude of creating an international brotherhood of the proletariats of the world, and subsequently of the peoples of the world, and having a social organization based on peace and co-operation for the liberty of the people and society in the free expression of every man's life?

A. That is my conception of social evolution.

Q. You are a hater of autocracy whether it be French, German, Russian or American, so long as it is based on force and denies the individual the right and freedom to express his life?

A. I am an enemy of autocracy everywhere.

Q. Your objection to this war was due to what?

A. First, because I oppose all war as unnecessary human slaughter; secondly, because war does not solve any problems, — the solution usually comes after the war; third, because I believe in a constructive sentiment of man as against the unchaining of man's destructive tendencies.

Q. Mr. Berkman, in Exhibit "I" we have a cartoon here entitled "Worshiping the God of Dynamite", which represents war and military preparedness as the very embodiment of physical violence. This is used as an argument against violence, is it not?

A. Especially against organized violence as represented by war.

Q. In this same Exhibit, page 4, introduced by the Government, is an article entitled "Violence and Anarchism" in which you give a definition, as conceived by you, reading as follows:

"Anarchism is the science of social order, as opposed to existing disorder; of brotherhood, as against present Ishmaelitism; of individual liberty and well-being, as opposed to legal oppression, robbery and universal misery.

This is not a complete definition of anarchism, but it represents a brief statement against the social disorder of today and the ideal state of social order conceived by you. In this article on Violence and Anarchism you characterize

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violence as occasionally committed by individuals, as follows:

"'tis the voice of hungry women and children; the shriek of the maimed and torn in your industrial slaughter houses; it is the dull thud of the policeman's club upon the defenseless head; 'tis the shadow of the crisis, the rumbling of suppressed earthquake - it is Desperation's lightning out of an atmosphere of degradation and misery that king, president and plutocrat have heaped upon humanity.

I will get you to state whether this is not an interpretation that governments, or capitalized governments, through the exercise of force and oppression towards people individually and collectively does not create counterviolence, and it is merely an interpretation of political and economic phenomenon inherent in present society?

A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Berkman this Government in its statement accused you of advocating a philosophy that was destructive to civilization, kindly make a statement showing your stand in reference to same?

A. To speak of revolutionists or anarchists seeking to destroy civilization is merely misrepresenting their objects and purposes. Nor do we mean to destroy society or social life; such things are impossible as well as undesirable. But we do mean to abolish the sources and social causes of crime and of oppression and those evils of civilization which produce the present-day chaos in social life, - the misery, war, and countless other social diseases. In that sense I spoke of surgery as being sometimes necessary in social evolution.

Q. Mr. Berkman, in Exhibit "K", on page 6, there is an article entitled "Direct action vs. Respectability", what does this represent?

A. It represents a criticism of the tactics and superannuated methods of the American Federation of Labor as being ineffective to achieve their purpose.

Q. I will read as follows, and ask you whether this is the sum and substance of your point of view regarding the American Federation of Labor?

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"The slow plodding tactics of the Federation are so hopelessly ineffective that an unorganized mob with a little direct action accomplishes far more for 300,000 men in a few days than the A.F. of L. has done in ten years."

I will get you to explain whether that statement is based on any knowledge as to the slow methods of the conservative trade union leaders to bargain and haggle and compromise the interests of the working class through political action in contradistinction to the direct and effective action through demanding immediate economic improvement through industrial action?

A. Yes, by all means.. The statement refers to a spontaneous strike in Youngstown, Ohio, which, within a few days, secured a ten per cent. increase in wages for 300,000 employees, as against the tactics of the American Federation of Labor which for ten years failed to accomplish anything for the Youngstown workers. The term "direct action" is applied in this sense to a spontaneous industrial strike as against political bargaining and wire pulling.

Q. Mr. Berkman, in Exhibit "L" of the Blast, June 1, 1917, on page 2 is an article entitled "To The Youth of America". This article To The Youth of America, I will ask whether it should not more appropriately be entitled To The Youth of the World, inasmuch as you state that the workers of France, of Italy and England have been misled by the capitalists of their respective countries?

A. Well, the writer of the article at the time surely had in mind the youth of the world, but as this paper was published in the English language and circulated mainly in this country it was naturally entitled To The Youth of America; otherwise it had no especial significance.

Q. Had you been in Russia, or Germany, or France, or England your attitude would have been the same towards those respective countries?

A. Absolutely. I have written more criticism and condemnation of the Kaiser and his Prussian methods twenty years ago, and since, than Wilson or Roosevelt ever thought of.

Q. I will get you to state whether at the time President Wilson and -

A. I might add that at the very time when President Roose-

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velt thought the world of Kaiser Wilhelm, and sang his praises to the world. the translation of my book, "Prison Memoirs of an Anarchist", was interdicted by the Kaiser for its attacks on autocracy.

Q. At the time President Wilson and the Secretary of War were sending friendly notes showing friendship on the part of the American Government towards the German Imperial Government were you denouncing the Kaiser and his Prussian autocracy?

A. I was at that time, previously and since.

Q. In Exhibit "F", known as The Blast, Saturday, January 22, 1916, in the article "A Blast From Youngstown", I will get you to state whether this represents an interpretation of the Youngstown, Ohio incident only, or coupled with any especial advocacy of any particular line of political or industrial action?

A. That is merely a comment on the Youngstown strike. It is merely a comment on the strike at Youngstown, Ohio.

Q. Mr. Berkman, in Exhibit "O", there is a cartoon entitled "War" published in The Blast of February 19, 1916, in which is portrayed your conception of war with a sheepish mankind led to slaughter, showing your attitude against governmental or organized violence. This has been your life-long opinion, has it not?

A. It has. I might add that this cartoon represents the spirit of the people.

Q. This cartoon reflects your opinions, does it not?

A. It does, as represented in The Blast, and other writings.

Q. This cartoon was drawn by Winsor McCay, who is one of the foremost cartoonists connected with the Hearst's publications, is he not?

A. This cartoon was drawn by Winsor McCay and originally was published in one of the larger Hearst publications. Subsequently reproduced in The Blast.

Q. Mr. Berkman, I will ask you whether all the articles appearing in The Blast reflect your personal opinions?

The Emma Goldman Papers

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A. No, not necessarily. I have often published articles by other writers reflecting views not in sympathy with my own. I did so for the sake of free speech, or rather free press, in order to give an opposing view a chance to be heard.

Q. Mr. Berkman, exhibit "Q", introduced by the Government purporting to be an issue of The Blast of Saturday, March 4th, 1916, appears an article entitled "The Wailing of Wilson & Co.", written by Warren Van Valkenburg, and interlined and underscored by the Government of the following paragraph referring to President Wilson:

"The recent amorous experience of the blushing lover of the White House must surely have blinded him to the creed of neutrality which he so lately enunciated to his citizens, because in that memorable address to Congress he threw all discretion to the winds when he directed his venom toward those "who have uttered threats against our national peace * * * within our own borders." The professor wants adequate laws to crush those who dare assail "the honor and self-respect of the nation."

"The time is coming when it won't be safe to have an appetite for frankfurters lest it be considered an evidence of disloyalty to an anti-German administration."

I will ask you whether you hold yourself responsible for the humorous outburst of Warren Van Valkenburg?

A. A little humor is a good thing for a newspaper as for any man.

Q. In this same article Van Valkenburg refers to a clever critic who could advise as to how to end objectionable wars. Do you know who that critic is that he refers to?

A. I do.

Q. What is his name?

A. Bernard Shaw, the English writer.

Q. Do you know whether he was deported to Ireland for his statement?

A. Not so far.

Q. Or was imprisoned?

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A. Not yet.

Q. Mr. Berkman, Exhibit "H", which is a publication of the Trial and Speeches of Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman in the United States District Court, in the City of New York, July, 1917, contains the following paragraph on page 52:

"Gentlemen of the jury, we Anarchists work to educate and enlighten. That is why we publish literature and seek to spread it. We have repeatedly emphasized our belief that, in proportion as the people become enlightened, they will abolish the evils with which society is festering to-day. We believe in education, and we have tried to inform the people about the menace of militarism, the criminality of war which is but murder. We held up to them the ideal toward which humanity should strive: the ideal of universal peace, brotherhood and labor solidarity. The District Attorney cast it up to us that we asked people to send money to us. We did. We need money to publish literature. The printer testified that he had to be paid."

This paragraph represents your present attitude also does it not?

A. It does.

Q. I will get you to state whether those views have not been held by Tolstoi, Emerson, Thoreau, Christ, and a host of other teachers and reformers throughout the history of the world in the attitude towards violence and murder?

A. The attitude of modern anarchists held with regard to government and violence is the same as held by all humanitarians in all civilized countries, past and present. The highest ideal the great philosophers of the world could conceive of was a state of society in which all forms of violence, of war, misery and poverty should be abolished and humanity live in peace and liberty throughout the world; that is the ideal of anarchism as propagated by us.

Q. In Exhibit "S", copy of The Blast, June 1, 1916, the photographs of two Mexican revolutionists named Ricardo and Enrique Flores Magon. Underneath these photographs appears the following:

"Justice and not bullets, is what ought to be

-26-

The Emma Goldman Papers

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meted out to the revolutionists of Texas; and from now on we should demand that the persecution of innocent Mexicans should cease. And as to the revolutionists, we should also demand that they be not executed."

"The ones who should be shot are the 'rangers' and the band of bandits who accompany them in their depredations."

"Enough of reforms! What we hungry people want is entire liberty based on economic independence. Down with the so-called rights of private property; and, as long as this evil 'right' continues to exist, we shall remain under arms. Enough of mockery!"

"These utterances constitute the counts against the Magons. And for this they face from two to five years in the penitentiary!"

Q. What does this represent?

A. The paragraph in quotation represents a news item of a statement supposedly made by one of the Magons relatives to their activities for liberating Mexico from the tyranny of Diaz who was subsequently ousted from Mexico by the efforts of the United States Government.

Q. Mr. Berkman, all these books, papers and documents presented at today's hearing require considerable time in order to give positive explanations and interpretations. Do you feel that you have had ample time to inspect or investigate or correlate all excerpts and quotations and underscored sentences or paragraphs presented by the Government in order that you can give an entire and complete portrait of all of these transactions?

A.. No, I certainly did not have enough time to go into them thoroughly.

Q. Do you consider that you have had a fair hearing and have been given ample time in order to combat the actions against you in the warrant issued by the United States Government towards you as to why you should not be deported to Russia?

A. No, I have not had sufficient time to explain and interpret the various excerpts presented by the Government, nor to present reasons why the accusations of the Government are absurd and unjustified.

Q. Mr. Berkman, your teachings have been substantially the same for the past twenty years, have they not?

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A. Substantially, the same all the way through.

Q. Has the Government heretofore ever issued a warrant against you asking why you should not be deported to Russia?

A. Never.

Q. Your speeches, your political actions, have been public property for many years, have they not?

A. They have.

Q. The Government was aware of your various activities and literary and journalistic productions and caused them to be circulated through the mails for many years, have they not?

A. Certainly has.

Q. Have you written or committed any act in the last five years that does not represent substantially your thoughts and actions prior to that time?

A. My actions and journalistic activities within the last thirteen years have all been on similar lines advocating the abolition of wars and national enmities, the abolition of poverty and the causes and the economic source of crime and misery, and substitute a co-operative form of industrial life to secure the liberty of the individual and well-being and peace in the community.

Q. I believe you stated that you were not a citizen of the old Russia, but a subject-slave under the regime of the Czar. Go into the details and explain your status under the new Russia, under the soviet form of government?

A. In new Russia, under the soviet government, every member of the working class is considered a citizen. If I were in Russia now, in that part of it controlled by the soviets, I would be considered a citizen there by virtue of doing work useful to the community. By 'New Russia' we mean, of course, the soviet Russia, not the Russia of autocrats like Kolchak or imperialistic tools of the character of Deniken.

Q. When did you emigrate from Russia to America?

A. 1888, February.

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Q. You have never been back there?

A. Never.

Q. You never have been outside of America except once when you made a short visit to Canada?

A. Yes.

Q. Why did you come to America?

A. To avoid the autocratic persecutions of the Czar toward republican minded persons.

Q. Then you came here as a political refugee seeking a political asylum, learning that America is a land of freedom and democratic form of government opening its doors to political exiles.

A. That was the reason I came to the United States thirty-one years ago.

HUMPHREYS: to Alien:

Q. Do you regard the present soviet government in Russia superior to the republican form of government in the United States?

A. Well, that cannot be answered offhand. The information received about the character of the soviet government and its activities is so contradictory that I could not say definitely just what it is and in what way it functions.

Q. Have you any opinion on the subject?

A. Yes certainly, I think the soviet government is seeking to establish social and economic conditions in Russia that would guarantee to every man the product of his labor combined with personal liberty. That may not apply fully to the present conditions in Russia, which is a transition period necessarily involving many difficulties and great obstacles.

Q. Your opinion is that the soviet form of Government as practiced in certain parts of Russia is superior to the kind of government in the United States?

A. I have already replied to that question by saying that owing to press censorship in various countries and to a

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great deal of misinformation sent out by various propaganda bureaus, pro-soviet and anti-soviet, we cannot form a just and adequate idea of the real situation in soviet Russia, or, for that matter, in any other part of Russia.

Q. You stated you came to this country as a political refugee. Do you not think that it is showing small grace to come to a country like the United States whose doors were open to political refugees and then to seek by your actions, by your words and teachings to undermine the government that opened its doors to you?

A. This question involves, or rather is based upon several misconceptions. I believe it is the duty of every man or woman, whether a citizen of a country or merely a resident, to try to improve the conditions of that country, both politically and economically. As a member of a community I feel a moral obligation to do my best as I see it for the benefit of that community.

Q. Regardless of the laws thereof?

A. Following the dictates of my conscience.

Q. You stated that you did not have sufficient time in which to properly examine the exhibits submitted by the Government in this case. You have been allowed with your attorney to inspect these exhibits this afternoon. Your attorney has taken them one by one and questioned you regarding them. What do you still wish in the premises?

A. These exhibits submitted by the Government represent writings covering a period of years. The charges of the Government are based upon excerpts from various articles torn out of their context and thus not reflecting the adequate opinion of the writer. To reply properly to the charges thus based it would be necessary for me and for my attorney to go over each article, reading it in full, in order to explain the meaning of the Government excerpts in their connection with the articles from which they were selected.

Q. Is it your wish to again go over these exhibits in the presence of the immigration officers, or to go over them privately with your attorney and have him submit such arguments as he deems proper in his brief to this case?

A. I should like to go over these articles and the ex-

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cerpts together with Mr. Castleton, and with my New York attorney Mr. Weinberger, who is perhaps more familiar with my case and the whole situation than Mr. Castleton, who took charge of the matter but very recently.

Q. After going over these exhibits a second time with your attorneys, Messrs Castleton and Weinberger, is it your desire to have an additional hearing or to close the case with the brief submitted by your attorneys?

A. I would leave that matter to the decision of my attorneys.

Q. There will be loaned to your attorney this afternoon a copy of the statement of the Examining Inspector concerning these exhibits. This statement contains the names and descriptions of all of these exhibits. Our Service has but one copy of these exhibits. It is therefore unable to loan them to you except for perusal necessarily in the presence of the immigration authorities. You ought to be able, I should think, to obtain practically all these exhibits from The Mother Earth Publishing Company, of which you are a member and by which practically all of these exhibits have been published.

A. It would handicappus considerable to try to procure all the copies of the various publications upon which the Government's charge is based. The Mother Earth Publishing Association has been dissolved two years ago and does not exist any more. Its files have probably been lost. They have been confiscated at the time of our arrest by the federal authorities, therefore I am not at all sure that we can procure copies of the Government exhibits. Some of them perhaps, we can procure; others it may be impossible to get. All of the Blasts, which constitute the greater part of the Government exhibits, were published by myself, first in San Francisco and then in New York. The Mother Earth Publishing Association had no connection with it whatever. It was an independent publication, and I have no idea where to procure copies of this publication, unless I get in correspondence with friends in various parts of the country, who possibly may supply some copies of these publications. Considering all this, it would require considerable time for me to collect copies or duplicates of the Government exhibits, provided it is possible to get them.

Q. There remains then the alternatives of your again going over these exhibits with the examining immigration officer, or of making copies of them. Which do you prefer to do.

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A. We will endeavor to get all the exhibits we can from the publishing company, or from friends, and those we are unable to secure, it will be necessary for us to copy from your files.

Q. Then, as I understand the situation, after you get these exhibits it is not your intention to have further questioning before the immigration officer, but simply have your attorneys to submit a brief in the case.

CASTLETON:

Mr. Weinberger has been handling this case from its inception, and I regard his advice as most important, as I think he is not only more familiar with the case personally but probably more competent to handle same on account of his having been counsel in the original trial in the case and been in constant correspondence with the defendant. I am merely associate counsel while Mr. Harry Weinberger is main counsel in the case, and in all probability it may be necessary to have a further hearing, though I do not say so positively, in order to adequately represent the defense.

HUMPHREYS:

Q. How soon will you be in position to let us know whether a further hearing is necessary?

CASTLETON:

About October third.

CASTLETON to BERKMAN:

Q. ~~Then~~ The Government attorney, Mr. Humphreys, asked you whether you regarded the soviet form of government as superior to the democratic form of government existing in this country. I will get you to state whether you cannot conceive of various forms of government in different geographical locations to best express the communable or social life of its people, one being better in one locality and another in another?

A. I think that the people of each country must be left free to find their own political and economic expression best suitable to their particular needs.

Q. Mr. Humphreys asked you whether it did not show bad grace

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on your part after American opened its doors to you, to try to change the political form of government here. I will ask you whether the democratic form of government of America does not represent, whether it is not the outgrowth of the opinions and philosophies of European thinkers. Do you not regard the thoughts prevailing during the time of the French Encyclopedies and progressive radical thinkers the world over as contributing largely, if not wholly, to the present democratic form of government as accomplished through the constitution of the United States?

A. Thoughts and ideas are not national; they are not limited to any certain geographical or political boundary. Social ideas are international. Thought, like the waters of the ocean, constantly seeks to find its level. It spreads throughout the world impartially. The thinkers of various nations have influenced the progress of the world and have helped to advance social and political improvements. Present-day progress and conditions in the United States are influenced by the thought and ideas of progressive thinkers throughout the world.

Regarding refugees from the old world autocracy to have sought a home in the United States, I think that their innate idealism is a munificent asset for the country they live in. Wherever they are they strive to aid the work of progress by educating the people and inspiring ever bigger and larger ideals of social life. There is no such thing as perfection in the political life or in the social conditions of any country. There is always room for improvement. The political refugees residing in America strive, as a rule to further the ideals of greater liberty and social harmony. To stigmatize their efforts for progress as showing poor grace to their adopted country is a fundamental misconception of their aims and purposes.

Q. You are aware of the fact that there are many native Americans in Russia who have helped overthrow the Czar and his old Russia autocracy, who are now helping and assisting the soviet government of Russia in applying its ideas to Russian affairs, and that they are not regarded as coming there in poor grace, and that there is no attempt on the part of the new Russia, or even the old reactionary, to deport these native Americans to America?

A. I think that every progressive country should welcome men and women, whether citizens or foreigners, who wish to aid in inspiring the country with ideals of further ad-

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vancement or, as is the case in soviet Russia, are helping to reconstruct the social and industrial life of the country so as to secure the greatest possible individual liberty combined with social well being.

Q. In your article entitled, "The Surgeon's Duty", marked Exhibit "T", you write that you would not hesitate to oppose the socialist Bolsheviks were they to impose their authority upon the people. Explain that.

A. The Bolsheviks are social democrats and some of them strong believers in the centralized government. I believe in decentralization and am therefore not at all in sympathy with governmental socialists. How the Bolsheviks will ultimately reorganize the life of Russia remains for the future to decide. At present they are facing a momentous struggle with many counter revolutions and also waging war on many fronts imposed upon them by Roumanian, Ukrainian and other invasions. So far as the Bolsheviks seeking to reorganize Russia industrially and reconstruct the political and economic life on the basis of liberty and selfdetermination, I could co-operate with them. Where they would attempt to suppress liberty or exert oppression I should oppose them and fight them. That is my position in regard to Bolsheviks.

Q. You are an opponent, I believe you state, of organized violence. You have been preaching this doctrine for thirty years?

A. I have.

Q. Explain how you harmonize your opposition to violence and its political assassination?

A. Anarchism as a social philosophy is entirely opposed to violence. An act of individual violence has no essential connection with anarchism or its propaganda. Political assassination has been committed in various countries throughout ages by monarchists, absolutists, devout Catholics like Charlotte Corday, by republicans, by democrats, by socialists and anarchists. It was not as anarchists, or socialists, or as monarchists that those individuals committed political acts of violence. It was rather the expression of the sensitive personality aggravated beyond endurance by certain conditions or events. The philosophy of anarchism neither justifies nor preaches political assassination. I have never in my life yet heard of any anarchist preaching such doctrines either by word of mouth

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or in writing. A writer or a speaker, whatever his social philosophy, may often forecast coming social events, the same as the weather prophet may foretell the coming of a storm. If I speak as an anarchist of a revolution it does not mean that I wish or welcome bloodshed. It does mean that the laws of history have taught me to seek and interpret the meaning of social antagonisms and to foresee the coming of political and economic struggles which may develop into revolutions. There is no such thing as preaching political assassination. If a statement is made that great oppression results in a social explosion, individual or collective, it is a prognostication of the future. An individual explosion in this sense the result of oppression or tyranny may express itself in an act of individual violence. A social explosion due to the same cause is called a revolution. Agitators, so-called, are no more responsible for the political acts of violence or revolutions than the weather man is responsible for the storm. When the atmosphere is charged with electricity the result will be lightning. A revolution is the social lightning from an atmosphere charged with strife, misery and extreme dissatisfaction of the masses.

Q. It is your theory then also that organized tyranny and oppression very often begets individual violence through political assassination and has no part of the anarchist doctrines but that sensitive individuals of all creeds, denominations and parties may give expression to their personal lives according to individual temperament?

A. That is the idea I tried, I don't know how successfully, to interpret in the chapter of my book "Prison Memoirs of an Anarchist", dealing with the attentat.

Q. Mr. Berkman, you have never personally, or counseled any person to commit political assassination have you?

A. Certainly not.

Q. The greatest part of your life has been lived in America has it not?

A. The greatest part of my life, certainly.

Q. Mr. Berkman, I will ask you whether you had the opportunity of going to Russia in 1916 and help participate in the reconstruction of Russia after the first revolution in 1916?

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A. .I had the opportunity.

Q. Did you go?

A. I did not.

KESSLER:

Q. Anything further you or your attorney have to state?

Berkman: I don't think so, not at present.

Q. The warrant for your arrest stipulates that upon the termination of your prison sentence you may be released from the custody of our Service on bond in the sum of \$15,000. Do you intend to present bond for your release at that time?

A. I do.

Jacksonville, Fla.
September 29, 1919.

I certify that the foregoing is a true transcript of my verbatim stenographic report of this hearing, insofar as conducted to date, under Departmental warrants as described herein.

(sig.) Eugene Kessler.

Immigrant Inspector.

The Emma Goldman Papers

Report of Radical Section for week ending Sept. 26, 1919 [Washington, D.C.] 1919
Sept. 30 [fragment] / J. E[dgar] Hoover [Special Assistant to the Attorney General,
Department of Justice]. — 8 p. ; 26 x 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hoover's weekly status report discusses the decision to move Goldman's hearing to Ellis Island, and his trip to Atlanta to present evidence at Berkman's deportation hearing.

Notes: Broken type; barely legible. Page 4 missing. For Exhibit A, attached, see 900530004.

JAH-JHO

REPORT OF RADICAL SECTION

For week ending September 26, 1919.

The immigration authorities communicated to this office the fact that the attorney for EMMA GOLDMAN had requested the transfer of the hearing of her case from the Jefferson City Penitentiary to Ellis Island and that they were inclined to favor this recommendation for the reason that the Missouri Courts had rendered several decisions against the immigration authorities in the past and it was felt that should the subject, Emma Goldman, sue out a writ of habeas corpus that she would have a better chance of having the case sustained if it was heard in the Missouri Courts. I informed the immigration authorities that in view of the situation this department would offer no objection to the transfer of the hearing in her case from Missouri to Ellis Island. I am informed that the hearing in this case will be held approximately about October 4, 1919. When the hearing is finally set this office will be advised accordingly. It further appears from information obtained that the \$15,000 bond fixed for the re-

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The Emma Goldman Papers

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Confidential Report of Radical Section, week ending 9/26/19 JAH-GF

lease of EMMA GOLDMAN will be raised by her friends, thereby permitting her return to New York as soon as she is discharged from the penitentiary. It was with this information in mind that I requested an early hearing be given her in order not to permit her to be at large for any great length of time. A complete summary of all of her activities is being prepared in this office. I have advised Mr. Caminetti that if he deems it necessary that this Department will be very glad to have someone sent from the Washington office to the hearing to cooperate with the immigration authorities.

This office prepared an abstract upon one Bert Edwards of Indianapolis, Indiana. After the preparation of the abstract, however, it was evident that the evidence in this case was not as strong as desired and that some of the witnesses were not as reliable as could be expected. The immigration authorities informed me that in view of the state of evidence in this case it is impossible to order the deportation of the subject. The Indianapolis office has been instructed to keep a close watch on Edwards and to submit any additional evidence which may come to them from time to time upon this subject which might be sufficient to obtain the deportation of this individual.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

Report of Radical Section for week ending Sept. 26, 1919 [Washington, D.C.] 1919
Sept. 30 [fragment] / J. E[dgar] Hoover [Special Assistant to the Attorney General,
Department of Justice].— 8 p. ; 26 x 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hoover's weekly status report discusses the decision to move Goldman's hearing to Ellis Island, and his trip to Atlanta to present evidence at Berkman's deportation hearing.

Notes: Broken type; barely legible. Page 4 missing. For Exhibit A, attached, see 900530004.

Confidential Report Radical Section, -3- 9/26/19 JEH-GPO

On Saturday, September 20th Mr. Todd Daniel, the Special Agent in Charge of the Philadelphia office, was summoned to Washington to explain the so-called leak in his office. The matter submitted by Mr. Abernethy, Solicitor for the Department of Labor, was shown to Mr. Daniel and he expressed the opinion that this was the same matter referred to many months ago in which the confidential informant of the Philadelphia office was disclosed through the attorney of PAREDES having access to the records of the Bureau of Immigration at Washington. I have been informed, however, by Mr. Abernethy that this was not the same matter; however, in view of the positive belief of Mr. Daniels I said I would again check this matter up with Mr. Abernethy and definitely ascertain whether there was any connection with the two affairs referred to. Mr. Daniels was also questioned upon permitting an outsider to have access to the files and records of his office. It was reported by special agent Irish who recently visited the Philadelphia office that Mr. Daniels stated that he could hardly believe such a condition existed but he would make a vigorous investigation into the matter.

A telegram was received from the Cleveland office to the effect that instructions had been received from the New York headquarters of the UNION OF RUSSIAN WORKERS urging all of

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The Emma Goldman Papers

Report of Radical Section for week ending Sept. 26, 1919 [Washington, D.C.] 1919 Sept. 30 [fragment] / J. Edgar Hoover [Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice]. — 8 p. ; 26 × 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hoover's weekly status report discusses the decision to move Goldman's hearing to Ellis Island, and his trip to Atlanta to present evidence at Berkman's deportation hearing.

Notes: Broken type; barely legible. Page 4 missing. For Exhibit A, attached, see 900530004.

Confidential Report Radical Section, -5- 9/26/19 JEM-GPO

at the Atlanta Penitentiary on Saturday, September 20th, but at this hearing he had refused to answer questions. It further appeared that the record which was before the inspector at Atlanta failed to show any affirmative proof to the effect that this subject was an anarchist and consequently the hearing was continued until Thursday, September 25th, for the purpose of obtaining from this Department all of the facts relative to the activities of Berkman. I immediately communicated with the Pittsburgh, Chicago and New York offices and requested a complete summary of all of their files upon the activities of this subject. I then proceeded with the preparation of a memorandum based upon the facts contained in our files, which memorandum, together with supporting evidence I submitted to Mr. Connelley on Monday evening, September 22nd. I also advised the Commissioner-General that I would be very glad if he deemed it necessary to attend the hearing at Atlanta on Thursday morning for the purpose of cooperating and assisting the local inspector of the immigration service at that point.

On Tuesday, September 23rd, a conference was held with Mr. Burke and the other bureau officials at 8 o'clock in the evening, at which Mr. Miller discussed in some detail the various matters of administration and organization in the office.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

Report of Radical Section for week ending Sept. 26, 1919 [Washington, D.C.] 1919
Sept. 30 [fragment] / J. E[dgar] Hoover [Special Assistant to the Attorney General,
Department of Justice].— 8 p. ; 26 × 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hoover's weekly status report discusses the decision to move Goldman's hearing to Ellis Island, and his trip to Atlanta to present evidence at Berkman's deportation hearing.

Notes: Broken type; barely legible. Page 4 missing. For Exhibit A, attached, see 900530004.

Confidential Report Radical Section -6- 9/30/19 JEH-280

Upon the completion of the Berkman memorandum, it was deemed advisable that I should proceed immediately to Atlanta so as to be able to be present at the hearing of Alexander Berkman on Thursday, September 25th. A detailed statement of the Berkman hearing is attached hereto and marked as "Exhibit A".

A conference was held on September 25th with General Churchill, and Colonel Cox of the Military Intelligence, and General Belter, Major Twitton, Colonel Hamilton and Captain Wallace of the British Embassy for the purpose of obtaining a closer cooperation between the Department of Justice and the Royal Northwest Mounted Police of Canada in handling the radical cases which involve the activities of both the British and the American governments. The Canadian authorities requested to be supplied with the names of the various offices of the Bureau of Investigation along the Canadian border, in order that information which they might receive could be immediately transmitted to this office without being forwarded formally to the State Department through the British Embassy and then to this Department. The Canadian authorities were informed, however, that this was a matter which the Chief of the Bureau would have to give his approval to and the same would also have to receive the sanction of the State Department. The conference ended with the understanding that these matters would be worked out in due course.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

Report of Radical Section for week ending Sept. 26, 1919 [Washington, D.C.] 1919
Sept. 30 [fragment] / J. Edgar Hoover [Special Assistant to the Attorney General,
Department of Justice]. — 8 p. ; 26 x 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hoover's weekly status report discusses the decision to move Goldman's hearing to Ellis Island, and his trip to Atlanta to present evidence at Berkman's deportation hearing.

Notes: Broken type; barely legible. Page 4 missing. For Exhibit A, attached, see 900530004.

Confidential Report Radical Section -7- 9/30/19 JEM-070

The reports received in this office upon the Boston police strike failed to substantiate the claim that it was a direct result of I. W. O. activities. Reports had been received from other sections of the country to the effect that the I. W. O. were making a move in Boston to foment trouble. The conclusion is that the entire matter was purely an A. F. of L. strike, influenced probably by a few radical votes.

On September 20th and 21st, ADOLPH SCHNABEL, the notorious anarchist spoke at Baltimore, Md., and in view of the reported meeting two undercover men of this department were detailed to report the same. My purpose in having these subjects detailed to Baltimore was in order to be able to obtain sufficient information concerning Schnabel so as to warrant the making of a request of the Commissioner-General of Immigration for the increase of Schnabel's bond. I might state that Schnabel has been ordered to be deported and is at large pending the actual deportation, as there are no ships at the present time sailing for Russia. Schnabel's speeches were very mild and were merely an appeal for money to be used for the release of political prisoners. The most important development on the occasion was the ascertaining by one of the confidential informants of the serious situation existing in Baltimore. It was learned that there were approximately 800 alien radicals in Baltimore and also

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The Emma Goldman Papers

Report of Radical Section for week ending Sept. 26, 1919 [Washington, D.C.] 1919 Sept. 30 [fragment] / J. Edgar Hoover [Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice]. — 8 p. ; 26 x 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hoover's weekly status report discusses the decision to move Goldman's hearing to Ellis Island, and his trip to Atlanta to present evidence at Berkman's deportation hearing.

Notes: Broken type; barely legible. Page 4 missing. For Exhibit A, attached, see 900530004.

Confidential Report Radical Section, -8- JEM-GPO 9/30/19

that there was indefinite information regarding the storage of certain arms at Brooklyn and Curtis Bay. In view of these developments, it was deemed advisable to instruct the Baltimore office to obtain an undercover man who could work into the local situation in that city. In view of the report by the Baltimore office that there were 1800 aliens, 300 of whom were members of the UNION OF RUSSIAN WORKERS, there is existing in Baltimore an organization entitled RUSSIAN WORKERS and it is my desire to establish the fact of the affiliation of this organization with the UNION OF RUSSIAN WORKERS. If the same can be established, it will be found that there are 1800 UNION OF RUSSIAN WORKERS in Baltimore.

In regard to the investigation upon the bomb explosions of June 2nd, various leads have been worked on to date, without satisfactory results. The leads which have been followed have been as follows:

1. The cloth in the suit of the anarchist killed;
2. The candle lead;
3. The Italian dictionary lead;
4. The laundry mark lead.

The most promising of all was the information received from one Mr. Finerty concerning the lead at Detroit, Michigan, and information furnished by MAXY DI LINI. So important was this lead considered that Director Flynn personally went to

The Emma Goldman Papers

Report of Radical Section for week ending Sept. 26, 1919 [Washington, D.C.] 1919
Sept. 30 [fragment] / J. Edgar Hoover [Special Assistant to the Attorney General,
Department of Justice].— 8 p. ; 26 x 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hoover's weekly status report discusses the decision to move Goldman's hearing to Ellis Island, and his trip to Atlanta to present evidence at Berkman's deportation hearing.

Notes: Broken type; barely legible. Page 4 missing. For Exhibit A, attached, see 900530004.

Confidential Report Radical Section, -9- JAN-30 9/30/19

Detroit to interview the Dilinki woman. The woman, however, denied any knowledge of the bomb plot and consequently this lead proved futile. By process of elimination, it has been generally concluded that the scenes at which the bomb plot could have been laid were New York, Philadelphia and Boston. With this in view, special agents McDevitt and Francisco were instructed to proceed to Boston and to remain at that point and clear up all leads both old and new at that point. Upon completing their work at that point they will proceed to Philadelphia and do likewise; from there they will go to New York.

The following is a report of the work handled in this section for the week ending September 26, 1919:

Incoming letters,	109
" telegrams,	21
" reports,	672
" publications,	219
Outgoing letters,	77
" telegrams,	25
" memorandums,	34
No. reports handled in editorial room	765
" cards typed	2221
Names editorially written	2200

Respectfully,

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Anarchist Activities—Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, New York, 1919 Sept. 30 / Frank B. Faulhaber [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p. ; 33 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 165.

Summary: Faulhaber lists the exhibits from Goldman's anti-conscription trial that he obtained for use at her deportation hearing.

REPORT FORM NO. 1

-2-

REPORT MADE BY: FRANK B. FAULHABER	PLACE WHERE MADE: NEW YORK, N. Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: September 30, 1919	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Sept. 22, 1919
TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGED OR NATURE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION In re : Anarchist Activities.		OFFICE OF STAFF MIL. DIV. 10 10110-1540	
In New York, N. Y.		1921	
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC. In New York, N. Y.		WAS DEPARTMENT	

Pursuant to instructions of Special Agent Scully I was engaged throughout the day securing and compiling evidence to be used in the forthcoming deportation proceedings against Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman, anarchists.

Called at the U. S. Attorney's office and interviewed Mr. Harry Horne, pursuant to instructions issued by Special Agent Scully and telephone call from Mr. Harold A. Content, former Assistant U. S. Attorney, and Mr. Horne advised me of the following documents being in their possession, and stated that he would secure these original court exhibits by tomorrow morning and turn same over to me:

Govt. Exhibit #71 "No Conscription League" circular signed by Alex. Berkman, dated May 28th, 1917.

Govt. Exhibit #51, Transcript of shorthand notes of Stenographer Randolph of speech made by Emma Goldman, Harlem River Casino, May 18th, 1917.

Govt. Exhibit #36-1, Letter to H. A. Contento Assist. U. S. Attorney under date of June 8th, 1917, signed by Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman.

Government exhibit #36, Copy of Publication "BLAST" for June 1, 1917.

Govt. Exhibit #53, Shorthand notes of Pickler of June 4th, 1917, meeting.

Govt. Exhibit #55, Publication "Mother Earth" for July, 1914.

Govt. Exhibit #52, Stenographer Caddell's notes of May 18, 1917, meeting, speech of Emma Goldman.

Shorthand notes by John Dillon of June 14th, 1917, meeting.

One copy of Mother Earth for June, 1917, one for January 1917.

Copy of Pamphlet, "McKinley's Assassination".

All above government exhibits naturally being originals and to be loaned to this department, the writer to be personally responsible for their safe return to the files of the U. S. Attorney. Transcript of the record of trial of July 1917 was located in this office; criminal record of Berkman and Goldman secured and all made part of a special verbal report by writer to Mr. Hoover.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Anarchist activities; Deportation Matters — Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman, N[ew] York, 1919 Sept. 30 / Frank B. Faulhaber [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p. ; 27 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Faulhaber searches Francis Caffey's files to find information to use against Goldman at her deportation.

Notes: Broken type. For related reports, see 880606097 and 880606101.

Report Form No. 1

-2-

REPORT MADE BY: Frank B. Faulhaber	PLACE MADE: New York, N. Y.	DATE MADE: Sept. 30, 1919	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Sept. 23, 1919
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TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGED OR NATURE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION:
In re : Anarchist activities; Deportation Matters.
Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman.

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.

In New York, N. Y.

Noted
E.D.B.

FILE
V.E.H.

Pursuant to instructions of Division Superintendent G. F. Lamb, was engaged throughout the day at U. S. Attorney's office sorting and searching files in the Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman matters, seeking for information which may be used in deportation proceedings against the aforementioned.

Secured from U. S. Attorney Caffey file #15385, June 13th, 1917, to October 10th, 1917, covering correspondence with Immigration authorities and U. S. Attorney's office re Goldman and Berkman.

Attention is especially called to the statement made in a letter by Mr. Caffey to Mr. Fredk. C. Howe, Immigration Commissioner for the Port of New York, that "statement made before Immigration authorities at Hayes, Minn. by Emma Goldman is herewith enclosed." This file shows that the hearing revealed that Emma Goldman claimed citizenship on the naturalization of her common-law husband, Jacob A. Kersner, of Buffalo, and stated THAT SHE WAS BORN IN KOENIGSBURG, PRUSSIA, and in this connection Mr. Caffey called particular attention to 258 Federal Reporter, page 110, ex parte Gilroy. I telephoned information secured to the office of Mr. Lamb and the latter later instructed me to proceed to Washington on 1:02 a.m. train tomorrow, reporting at Washington Department headquarters tomorrow morning. Secured tickets and duplicate at midnight in berth of 1:02 a.m. train for Washington, transportation request #J-27772, N.Y. to Washington, D. C. attached hereto. I was further instructed to take all data re Goldman and Berkman with me to Washington.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

880606096

[Agent Report] In re: Deportation Matter—Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, New York [1919 Sept. 30?] / Frank B. Faulhaber, Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p.; 27 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Faulhaber takes documents to Atlanta for Berkman's deportation hearing.

Notes: For related documents, see 880606097, 880606100, and 880606101.

REPORT MADE BY: **Frank B. Faulhaber** NEW YORK

TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGES OR NATURE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION: **In re: Deportation Matter**

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.: **Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman.**

FILE: **J.E.H.**

En route to and in Washington, D. C.

15446

At 12:01 a.m. in berth, and at 1:02 left New York, arriving at Washington at 7:45 and immediately proceeding to headquarters office, and there engaged throughout the morning in conference with Assistant Director and Chief Frank Burke and with Mr. Ruch in matters pertaining to the pending deportation proceedings against Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman.

After discussion with Mr. Creighton, I was instructed by Mr. Burke to immediately proceed to Atlanta, Georgia, and there report to Mr. Hoover and operate under his direction, taking with me to Atlanta all the documents secured at New York on the 23rd inst. (I neglected to state in my report of yesterday that I had issued G.T.R. J-27773 for lower berth from New York to Washington, D.C. but being unable to secure lower berth was obliged to cancel same and attach hereto both original and duplicate of J-27773, cancelled).

Secured transportation on G.T.R. J-27774 for Atlanta, Ga. and Pullman berth, upper 10, Car S-18, on G.T.R. J-27775, and at 10:30 p.m. boarded train, leaving Washington at 10:45 p.m. Changed upper for lower berth, paying 40¢ in cash difference, voucher attached hereto; also duplicate G.T.R. J-27774 and J-27775.

At midnight in berth and en route to Atlanta, Ga.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Deportation Matter—Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman, New York, 1919 Sept. 30 / Frank B. Faulhaber, Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p. ; 27 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Faulhaber reports that he spent September 27 working in Washington, D.C., on Goldman's deportation case under J. Edgar Hoover.

Notes: Broken type. For related report, see 880606101.

REPORT MADE BY: Frank B. Faulhaber	PLACE WHERE MADE New York, N. Y.	DATE Sept. 30, 1919	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE Sept. 27, 1919
TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGES OR STATE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION: In re : Deportation Matter.			
SUBJECT OF OFFENSES, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.: Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman. In Washington, D. C.			
<p style="text-align: center;">15446</p> <p>At 12:01 a.m. en route to Washington, arriving at 12:30 a.m. and remained in berth until 7:15 a.m., then left car and after breakfast reported at Washington headquarters and there engaged throughout the day under instructions of Mr. J. E. Hoover and Assistant Director and Chief Frank Burke, in the matter of the pending deportation cases of Alexander Berkman, Emma Goldman and others.</p> <p>This day received instructions from Mr. Burke to return to New York tomorrow, and secured transportation to leave at four p.m. tomorrow afternoon.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">FILE J.E.H.</p>			
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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Anarchist Activities—Deportation Matter; Emma Goldman, [New] York [19]19 Sept. 30 / Frank B. Faulhaber [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p.; 27 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Agent Faulhaber looks for the court records of Goldman's trials of 1893 and 1916.

Notes: Broken type.

REPORT MADE BY: Frank B. Faulhaber	WHERE MADE: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: September 30, 1919	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Sept. 29, 1919
TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGES OR NATURE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION: In re: Anarchist Activities.			
Deportation Matter; Emma Goldman.			
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC. <p>In New York, N. Y.</p> <p>Pursuant to instructions of Mr. J. E. Hoover of Washington office, and Special Agent Scully, engaged at Criminal Courts Building, City of New York, locating documents pertaining to conviction of Emma Goldman in the State Courts in October, 1893, for unlawful assemblage and inciting to riot, for which she was indicted, convicted and sentenced to one year on Blackwell's Island, New York; also pertaining to conviction in the State Courts for violation of Section 1142, Penal Laws, State of New York, for which she was indicted, tried and convicted on April 20th, 1916, and sentenced to \$100 fine or 15 days in the Workhouse, the term in the Workhouse being served.</p> <p>I arranged subpoena duces tecum through the aid of Assistant U. S. Attorney G. Winship Taylor, documents to be produced before Mr. Taylor tomorrow at 10:30 a.m. at which time photostat copies will be made and forwarded to Washington office. Arrangements have been made with clerks of Special and General Sessions to produce these documents upon subpoena at the hearing of Emma Goldman when same takes place.</p> <p>Telephoned Mr. Hoover at Washington and advised of this condition, and then engaged for the balance of the evening up to 11 p.m. trying to secure certain publications of Emma Goldman, but was unsuccessful to date. Discontinued at 11:30 p.m.</p>			
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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman—Anarchist, St. Louis, Mo. [19]19 Sept. 30 / Louis Loebel [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 2 p.; 28 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Having followed Goldman during her short stay in St. Louis, Agent Loebel describes her activities and names the people who met her at the train.

REPORT MADE BY: LOUIS LOEBL	PLACE WHERE MADE: St. Louis, Mo.	DATE: 9/27/19	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 9/27/19
TITLE OF CASE AND OTHER MATTER INVOLVED AS BASIS OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION: In re: <u>EMMA GOLDMAN</u> <u>ANARCHIST</u>			
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.: At St. Louis, Mo.			
<p>Pursuant to a telegram from <u>G. A. Smith</u>, Deputy U. S. Marshal at Jefferson City, stating that Emma Goldman will leave on train No. 16 for St. Louis, I proceeded to the Union Station to wait for the arrival of train No. 16, which was due at 5:45 P. M. While waiting for the arrival of the train, I learned that <u>Frank O'Hara</u> received a telegram from his wife, <u>Kate Richards O'Hara</u>, and that <u>Dr. Caplan</u> was advised by a telegram from <u>Emma Goldman</u>, both as to her arrival here at 5:45 P. M. Before the train pulled in, the group awaiting <u>Emma Goldman</u>, consisted of the following: <u>Harry Tichenor</u>, <u>Mary Tichenor</u>, <u>Joe Morwell</u>, <u>Dr. A. Rovin</u>, <u>Jack Terbrenek</u>, <u>Abe Beyer</u>, <u>Sarah Beyer</u>, <u>Bessie Brownstein</u>, <u>Harry Schorr</u>, <u>Frank O'Hara</u>, <u>J. Levine</u>, <u>Max Cohen</u>, and two other Jewish looking fellows, who were strangers to me. After the train pulled into the station and <u>Emma Goldman</u> and her niece, <u>Miss Stella Ballantine</u> of New York, alighted, the latter with a large bouquet of red carnations in her hand, a real struggle for all kinds of affectionate expressions of true comradeship ensued. She was then hastened to a taxicab, which bore license #18044 and together with <u>Frank O'Hara</u>, <u>Harry Schorr</u>, <u>Max Cohen</u> and <u>Miss Ballantine</u>, was driven to 5516 Pershing Avenue, the home of <u>Dr. Leo Caplan</u>, where the party remained till 10 P. M. At that time, the party consisting of <u>Emma Goldman</u>, <u>Miss Ballantine</u>, <u>Harry Schorr</u>, and <u>Max Cohen</u>, were taken to 1724 Carr Street, the house of <u>A. Beyer</u> and wife, where they remained until 10:30 P. M., when an escort of three automobiles took her to Union Station, where she boarded train</p>			
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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 30, New York [to] Frank Burke, Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. / George F. Lamb, Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice.— 2 p.; 24 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Lamb sends Goldman's criminal record and copies of her 1893 and 1916 convictions to the attention of J. Edgar Hoover.

Notes: Light copy; barely legible.

ADDRESS REPLY TO
DIVISION SUPT.
AND REFER TO INITIALS

United States Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

OFFICE OF DIVISION SUPERINTENDENT

14TH FLOOR PARK ROW BLDG.

NEW YORK CITY

September 30, 1919

Frank Burke, Esq.,
Assistant Director and Chief,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Attention: J. E. Hoover.

Dear Sir:

Pursuant to instructions issued by Mr. Hoover to Special Agent Lamb, I respectfully submit the following additional data in the case of Emma Goldman.

Following is a criminal record secured from the New York Police Department:

Arrested September 9, 1893, sentenced October 15, 1893, to one year on Blackwell's Island, New York. Convicted as charged, of inciting riots and unlawful assemblage. Sentenced by Judge Martine, General Sessions.

September 12, 1897, arrested at Providence, R. I., for disorderly conduct. Discharged.

September 11, 1897, Philadelphia, Pa. arrested for holding street meeting. Disorderly conduct. Ordered to leave city.

September 10, 1901, indicted at Chicago, Illinois. conspiracy to kill. No further information on file at Police Headquarters.

January 27, 1903, arrested, New York City, charged Suspicious Character. Not held.

October 30, 1906 arrested. violation Section 468B State Penal Laws of New York City. No record of disposition of case in New York, and Police Headquarters advised no action taken in the case as she was released from a local police station.

Arrested January 15, 1907, charged Incendiary Speech Making. Discharged.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 30, New York [to] Frank Burke, Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. / George F. Lamb, Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice.— 2 p.; 24 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Lamb sends Goldman's criminal record and copies of her 1893 and 1916 convictions to the attention of J. Edgar Hoover.

Notes: Light copy; barely legible.

-2-

December 1, 1908, arrested in the company of Dr. Ben Nathan charged disorderly conduct - indicted and held in bail of \$5,000. Released on promise to leave city.

January 14, 1909 arrested in San Francisco on eight charges of conspiracy; also violation Section 407 of the Penal Code. All cases dismissed.

On February 11, 1916 she was arrested charge with violation Section 1118, Penal Laws, State of New York, and after a trial held in Special Sessions in and for the County of New York, she was convicted and fined \$100, or fifteen days in the Workhouse, on April 20, 1916. Records show that fine was not paid and that she served the fifteen days.

On July 10, 1916 convicted violation of the Espionage Act, sentenced two years and \$1,000, and released last week. Served time in Jefferson City, Missouri.

I enclose herewith photostat copies of the convictions of October 9, 1895, and April 20, 1916, and I am informed by Agent Faulhaber that certified copies of these documents could not be furnished in less than ten days, and inasmuch as the 1893 conviction contains a forty or fifty page statement by the police officers involved, it has been decided to issue a subpoena duces tecum for the time when hearing of Emma Goldman is to be held. This I understand is agreeable to Mr. Hoover, as per telephone conversation with Agent Faulhaber of last night.

It has been impossible so far to secure the books of Emma Goldman which Mr. Hoover requested, but all efforts are being extended to secure such copies as are existing at present.

I also wish to advise in connection with this same case, that the New York Herald on August 10, 1909, carried an article giving details of a decision handed down in the U. S. Court by Judge John R. Hazel, Buffalo, New York, stating that she is not a citizen, papers of her husband, A. Kersner having been revoked because falsely secured in 1884, and concludes his opinion with the decision that she is a native of Russia.

Very truly yours,

George F. Lamb

Division Superintendent.

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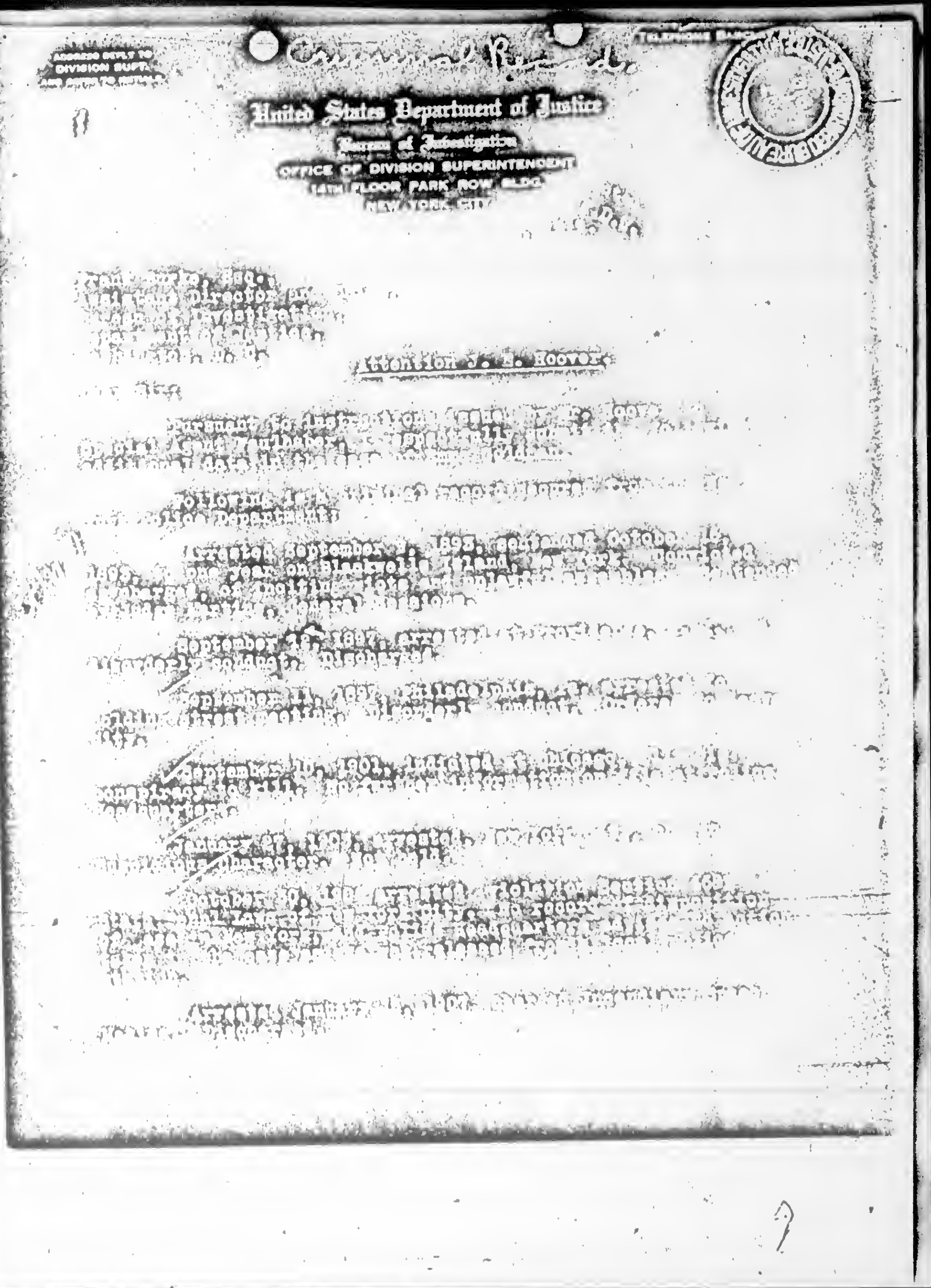
311

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 30, New York [to] Frank Burke, Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. / George F. Lamb, Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice.— 2 p.; 29 × 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Notes: Light copy; barely legible. Copy of 900129003.



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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Sept. 30, New York [to] Frank Burke, Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. / George F. Lamb, Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice.— 2 p. ; 29 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Notes: Light copy; barely legible. Copy of 900129003.

September 1908, [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

1962 conspiracy, also into a 1960-1961 conspiracy.

On February 11, 1915, she was arrested under
Section 111, Penal Laws, State of New York,
trial held in Special Sessions in and
New York, she was convicted and fined \$100.
the Workhouse, on April 20, 1915.

The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the land owned by the United States in the State of California:

I enclose herewith photostatic copies of the portions of
September 9, 1893 and April 20, 1916, and I am informed by
Agent Canhaber that certified copies of these documents
will not be furnished in less than ten days, and inasmuch as the
1893 conviction contains a forty or fifty page statement of
the police officers involved, it has been decided to
appear under leave for the time when hearing of the case
will be held, which I understand is agreeable to you.
I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. Edgar Hoover

It has been impossible so far to secure the books of Laman Childers. However, requested, but all efforts extended to secure such copies as are available.

It also was to appear in column 10 of the 11th
of the New York Herald on August 10, 1909, carrying
the following details of a decision handed down by
Judge John C. Kane, Buffalo, New York, that
"not a civilized people, or any husband, to be
arrested because of a wife's adultery."

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The Emma Goldman Papers

Criminal Record of Emma Goldman [1919 Sept. 30] / [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 2 p. ; 28 x 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: In preparation for Goldman's deportation, the Bureau of Investigation lists her criminal record, according to the New York City Police files.

Notes: For related report, see 900129003.

CRIMINAL RECORD OF

EMMA GOLDMAN.

M.C.A.
Noted
paton

(New York Police Department Criminal Record)

1. September 9, 1893, arrested for unlawful assemblage and inciting to riot. Convicted and sentenced on October 16, 1893 to one year on Blackwell's Island, New York. Sentenced by Judge Martine (duces tecum). (Photostat copy of indictment.)
2. September 12, 1897, arrested at Providence, R. I. for disorderly conduct. Discharged.
3. September 11, 1897, arrested at Philadelphia, Pa. for holding street meeting on charge of disorderly conduct. Ordered to leave city.
4. September 10, 1901, arrested at Chicago for conspiracy to kill. No information on file.
5. January 27, 1903, arrested in New York City, charged with being a suspicious character. Not held.
6. October 30, 1906, arrested for violation of section 468 B State Penal Laws of New York. No action taken on case. Released by police.
7. January 15, 1907, New York City, charged with making an incendiary speech. Discharged.
8. December 15, 1908, Bellingham, Wash., arrested in company with Dr. Ben Wrightman. Disorderly conduct. Indicted and held in bail of \$5,000. Released on promise to leave city.
9. January 4, 1909, arrested in San Francisco for inciting radicals to join in the San Diego free speech fight and charge that conspiracy to write. Case dismissed.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

Criminal Record of Emma Goldman [1919 Sept. 30] / [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].— 2 p. ; 28 x 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: In preparation for Goldman's deportation, the Bureau of Investigation lists her criminal record, according to the New York City Police files.

Notes: For related report, see 900129003.

riminal record, -2-

10. January 19, 1909, arrested in San Francisco for causing unlawful assembly. Case dismissed.
11. Feb. 11, 1916, arrested in New York City for violation of Section 1142 of the Penal Laws of the State of New York, charged with advocating birth control. Convicted and fined \$100 or 15 days in the workhouse on April 20, 1916. Fine not paid and subject served 15 days. (Photostat copy of charge.) (duces tecum)
12. July 10, 1917, convicted for violation of Sections 3 and 4 of the Espionage Act and sentenced to 2 years at the Jefferson City Penitentiary, and fined \$10,000. Time served.

Connection can be definitely established of Emma Goldman with David Catlan and Maurice A. Schmidt who were connected with the so-called McNamara gang which dynamited the Los Angeles Times Bldg. Catlan and Schmidt are now serving time in the San Quentin Prison and were disclosed through the investigations of DONALD VOSE and EMMA GOLDMAN in Mother Earth gave considerable space to the traitorous action of Vose.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Telegram] 1919 Sept. 30 [Washington, D.C. to E.M.] Blanford [Division Superintendent? Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice], San Francisco / [Frank] Burke [Assistant Director and] Chief [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p.; 28 × 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Burke asks Blanford to look for the records of Goldman's San Francisco arrest, incorrectly dated January 1919.

Notes: Dark copy. For reply, see 880606108.

SM-370

COMM

September 30, 1919.

Blanford,

Seven seventeen Flood Building,

San Francisco, California.

Make immediate search court records your city for conspiracy charge to riot against EMMA GOLDMAN January fifteen, nineteen nineteen. Wire full details of case.

BURKE, Chief.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Telegram] 1919 Sept. 30 [Washington, D.C. to Edward J.] Brennan [Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice], Chicago / [Frank] Burke [Assistant Director and] Chief [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p. ; 28 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Burke instructs Brennan to collect the records of Goldman's September 1901 arrest in Chicago.

Notes: Dark copy; barely legible. For reply, see 880606107.

JEN-SPD

15446

CODE

September 30, 1919.

Brennan,

Federal Building,

Chicago Illinois.

Make immediate search for charge against EMMA GOLDMAN,
September tenth, nineteen one, your city, for conspiracy
to kill. Wire result and if conviction obtained forward
certified copy by special delivery.

BURKE, Chief.

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EXPLANATORY NOTE
LEGAL RESEARCH NOTES OF HARRY WEINBERGER,
OCTOBER 1919

The following eight documents contain Harry Weinberger's legal research for Goldman and Berkman's deportation fight. The documents include notes on immigration law and citizenship, ideas of ways to establish Goldman's American citizenship and methods to challenge Jacob Kersner's denaturalization, research on the procedure for obtaining a writ of habeas corpus to appeal the deportation, and lists of questions to ask Goldman's relatives. Weinberger also collected copies of legal arguments in three related cases that he thought would be useful to Goldman's case.

Nearly all the notes are in Weinberger's handwriting, some with shorthand additions. The research is undated and often untitled and unnumbered. The editors have grouped pages by related topic, but the pages may not be in the proper sequence. Since Weinberger sometimes researched more than one topic and more than one case at the same time, portions of some pages may relate to other cases or legal issues.

A similar set of Weinberger's legal research notes covering topics related to Goldman and Berkman's 1917 Supreme Court appeal are located at the beginning of 1917. Weinberger's notes on bail included in the 1917 research may contain material actually prepared for the deportation cases in 1919.

The Emma Goldman Papers

Order to Turn over Assets of Decedent to Administrator Affirmed / Clarence J. Shearn, Judge [New York] Supreme Court, Appellate Division. — p. 1 ; 28 cm. In [New York Law] Journal [June? 1918].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: For use in Goldman's deportation case, Weinberger saves a New York State court opinion which refers to the citizenship status of a foreign woman married to an American citizen.

Notes: Two shots of one page. Handwritten margin note by Weinberger.

E. J. P. Case Deportation Journal

WELVE PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SURANCE.

accidental Means
resulting from
of a Pimple.

F APPEALS.

1918.

an executrix under the
testament of John J.
ed, appellant, OCEAN
GUARANTEE COMPANY
of London, England, re-

judgment of the Appel-
the Supreme Court, for
ament affirming, by a di-
gment of the Trial Term
omplaint.

jury for appellant, Fred-
for respondent.

—The plaintiff's testator
y, held a policy of insur-
the defendant. It covered
lity, resulting directly, indi-
ed exclusively of all other
odily injuries, affected sole-
ental means. The question
injuries, resulting in death
by accidental means within
of the policy. The trial
sed the complaint. The Ap-
sion, two justices dissenting.

6, 1915, the insured had a
lip. A friend who lunched
ys that it looked like an ordi-
at that time. A day or so
as larger and more inflamed.
the insured consulted a physi-
physician's testimony is that
then a punctured wound in the
had inflamed and infected the
es. The lip was opened by the
and remedies were applied
e of no avail. The infection
ough the cheek toward the eye-
er, July 17, the insured became
and blind. He died the next
death was due to inflammation
u produced by the germ known
phylococci aureus. There is
t that the germ came from the
mple. If the infection was the
ccident, the defendant is liable.
k there is testimony from which
ght find that the pimple had
red by some instrument and
ult of the puncture was an in-
the tissues. If that is what
there was an accident. We
hat infection resulting from
hypodermic needle is caused
al means." (Bailey v. Inter-
707 S. 2d, 179.

March v. Aetna Life Ins.
p. Div., 901, 295 N. Y. 608.)
ing must be true of infection
he puncture of a pimple. Un-
sequences have resulted from
ch seemed trivial and innocent
s. Of itself the scratch or the
was harmless. Unexpectedly it
underneath the skin

ORDER TO TURN OVER ASSETS OF DECEDENT TO ADMINIS- TRATOR AFFIRMED.

Discovery Proceeding Under Sec-
tion 2675 of the Code Not De-
signed to Try Out Questions
of Title or Conflicting
Claimants.

APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

June, 1918.

Present, HON. JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE,
P. J., FRANK C. LAUGHLIN, WALTER
LLOYD SMITH, ALFRED R. PAGE and
CLARENCE J. SHEARN, JJ.

In the Matter of FREDERICO VIDEGARAY,
deceased.

Appeal from an order of the Surro-
gates' Court.

Selden Bacon of counsel (Duer, Strong
& Whitehead, attorneys) for appellant;
Edward A. Brown for respondent.

SHEARN, J. — This is an appeal by the
Canadian Bank of Commerce from an or-
der of the surrogate directing it to turn
over to the respondent administrator of
the estate of Frederico Videgaray, de-
ceased, certain notes formerly belonging
to the decedent and refusing to cite in the
widow, who is the Mexican administra-
trix of his estate, who demanded delivery
of the notes to her and contends on juris-
dictional grounds that the respondent was
not validly appointed administrator in
New York. The surrogate refused to cite
in the widow on the ground that this was
a discovery proceeding and the only neces-
sary or proper parties are those who have
knowledge, information, possession or con-
trol of property that should be inven-
toried and that there is no provision for
bringing in as a party a person who is
without the jurisdiction and whose per-
sonal attendance cannot be compelled.

Videgaray was a Mexican citizen and
died in the City of Mexico November 28,
1916, and at the time of his death he re-
sided in New York. His widow always
resided in Mexico. The administrator
was appointed on a petition showing that
he is a creditor of the deceased. Citation
was issued to the public administrator of
the County of New York, to the Attorney-
General of the State of New York and
to the Mexican Consul in the City of New
York. The decree granting letters was
made upon the papers, and it does not ap-
pear that any testimony was taken in
support of the allegations therein. No
allegation was made or proof submitted
that the widow was an alien, and it can-
not be safely inferred that she was an
alien even though she resided all her life
in Mexico. She might have been the
child of American citizens, and in such
case even if born in Mexico, this would

COURT NOTES.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Mr. Justice Henry D. Hotchkiss, at
Supreme Court, Special Term, Part III,
New York County, on the 26th, 27th and
28th days of this June term, 1918, will
call the Special Preferred Undeferred
Matrimonial Calendar. This calendar,
mainly the cases added for the June term
instant, was published in June 19th Law
JOURNAL. There are 161 cases on the
calendar. By direction of the court, a
written notice shall be filed by the at-
torney of record stating the case is ready.
Where no notice is filed the case will not
be called. The written notice shall be
filed at the calendar clerk's office, Room
120, County Court House, before the day
on which the case is published to be
heard.

SUPREME COURT.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Mr. Justice Newburger requests that
all matters requiring his attention be
submitted to him on or before June 25,
1918.

SUPREME COURT.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

All papers requiring the signature of
Mr. Justice Erlanger should be submitted
to him on or before June 28.

CITY COURT.

Attention of the Bar is called to the re-
numbering of issues on the City Court
General Calendar and to the request to
attorneys in causes to notify the clerk of
final disposition of causes.

SUPREME COURT—(BRONX COUN- TY)—SPECIAL TERM.

During the months of July, August and
September the motion days will be Tues-
day and Friday of each week at 10:30
A.M.

REFEREES AND RECEIVERS AP- POINTED YESTERDAY.

Referees—New York County.

SUPREME COURT.

By Mr. Justice PENDLETON.
Murray v. Rockville Estates—Charles A.
Hickey.
By Mr. Justice GIEGERICH.
Matter of Von Meyers—David L. Well.
By Mr. Justice GAVAGAN.
Anderson v. Anderson—John J. O'Con-
nell.

Receivers—New York County.

SUPREME COURT.

By Mr. Justice PENDLETON.
Alice M. Carey v. Beni Faden—William
J. McLaren.
German-Sav. Bank v. Frank Volz—Alfred
Kutz.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Summary: For use in Goldman's deportation case, Weinberger saves a New York State court opinion which refers to the citizenship status of a foreign woman married to an American citizen.

Notes: Two shots of one page. Handwritten margin note by Weinberger.

ALL SOLDIER.

SUPREME COURT.

Receivers—New York County

SUPREME COURT

CITY COURT

CITY COURT.

Anna Rabe, Clarence W. Morris
Joseph D. Kelly.

BANKRUPTCY PETITION

The schedules of Thomas M. show liabilities \$80,998 and assets

THE WORK IN THE COURTS

SUPREME COURT - SPECIAL

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM
PART III

plf.; E. A. Jones for def. Case
ished. *Reilly*
"Hammerschlag v. Adams—Bon

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL T
PART IV.

finished.

The Emma Goldman Papers

Lopez v. Howe: Brief for Relator-Appellant [1918? Nov.?] / Charles Recht. — 16 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.

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Summary: Harry Weinberger uses Recht's brief to prepare for his appeal of Goldman and Berkman's deportation, since Recht's brief also challenges the constitutionality of deportations of anarchists.

Notes: Fifteen shots of thirty pages.

United States Circuit Court of Appeals

FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT.

FRANK R. LOPEZ,
Relator-Appellant,

vs.

FREDERICK C. HOWE, as Commis-
sioner of Immigration at port
of New York,
Respondent.

BRIEF FOR RELATOR-APPELLANT.

Facts.

More than fifteen years ago, Frank R. Lopez, relator, came to the United States to live (fol. 39). Since that time he has been an orderly citizen against whom no complaint was ever lodged.

In June, 1918, he was taken in custody by Inspector John W. Dolan, under a department warrant, 54,379/511, and was given a hearing on June 25th, 1918. The hearing was conducted by Inspector John W. Dolan, Lopez not being represented by

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Notes: Fifteen shots of thirty pages.

2

counsel. The hearing was adjourned and continued on July 22nd, 1918, and at the close, Inspector Dolan made his findings, wherein he held that Frank R. Lopez is an alien, a citizen of Spain, married, etc.; that he was the agent for a Spanish publishing concern known as Moderno School Publishing Company; he had in his possession numerous newspapers published by anarchist groups, and that a number of books were included in his library. He also found that he was the secretary of a society, the "Gruppe Fraternidad," having about nine hundred subscribers and contributors. Based thereon, he found:

"* * * that this alien, Frank R. Lopez is an anarchist and, in my opinion, a dangerous one and he is teaching, through these publications, that he handles, coming from all parts of the world to him, the idea of social revolution and anarchy,"

and recommended his deportation.

Thereafter, on November 4, 1918, a warrant was issued by John W. Abercrombie, Acting Secretary of Labor, for relator's deportation to Spain.

A writ of habeas corpus was obtained on behalf of Lopez, which, on the return day, was dismissed. It is from this dismissal that this appeal is taken.

POINT I.

The alien having been in the country more than five years cannot be deported as an anarchist under the Immigration Act of 1917.

Lopez came to the United States about fifteen years ago (fol. 39). The warrant of deportation

3

(Exhibit A, fol. 25) recites that the alien has been found in the United States in violation of Immigration Act of February 5, 1917. The warrant of arrest (Exhibit A-1) is dated June 14, 1918, and the findings and memorandum for the secretary (Exhibit D) are dated in September, 1918.

Section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1917 provides for the *exclusion* of aliens who are

"* * * anarchists, or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States, or of all forms of law, or who disbelieve in or are opposed to organized government, or who advocate the assassination of public officials, or who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property; persons who are members of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government or who advocate or teach the duty, necessity or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally of the Government of the United States, or of any other organized government because of their official character, or who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property."

Section 19 provides for the arrest and deportation *within five years after entry* of any alien who at the time of entry was a member of one or more of the classes excluded by law. There is no time limitation for the deportation of

"any alien who at any time after entry shall be found advocating or teaching the unlawful

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Notes: Fifteen shots of thirty pages.

4

destruction of property, or advocating or teaching anarchy or the overthrow by force and violence of the Government of the United States of all forms of law or the assassination of public officials."

A person who is an anarchist is not included in Section 19 except in the 5-year class, but only those "advocating or teaching anarchy." The "membership or affiliation" provision refers to *exclusion* only and not to deportation. The warrant therefore reciting the grounds for deportation from the words "that he was at the time of his entry * * *" (fol. 31) to "assassination of public officials" (fol. 32) is to that extent absolutely void as *the 5-year limitation applies to the class of aliens thus enumerated by virtue of the first paragraph of Section 19.*

POINT II.

The conclusions of the Immigration Department were entirely unsustainable.

The only question which may properly have been considered was whether or not the relator

"has been found teaching or advocating anarchy or the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States or of all forms of law or the assassination of public officials."

The other accusations against the alien are outlawed (Point I, *Supra*).

Under doctrines, too well established to require citation, it is submitted that where descriptive

5

matter follows a generic word such as is the case in the language of section 19 above quoted, the generic term is strictly limited in scope to the words and matter following. The word "anarchy" therefore is limited by Section 19 to the "*overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States or of all forms of law or the assassination of public officials.*"

Each of the classes subject to deportation enumerated in Section 19 are set forth in separate sentence each beginning with the words "any alien." If Congress intended to constitute persons who advocate anarchy as one class and persons who advocate the overthrow by violence as another class it would not have included these two in one sentence. That this is so, is conclusively shown by the language of the Amendment of 1918, in which the classes are separated, and which amendment was obviously passed to change the 1917 Act in this respect.

Bearing such limitation in mind, we challenge the Government to point out a scintilla of evidence in the record by which a finding of guilty of advocating violence can be sustained.

"If there is no evidence that an alien is within the excluded classes the immigration authorities have no power to exclude him and the order of exclusion is a nullity."

U. S. ex rel. Klein vs. Williams, 189 Fed., 915.

Much was made of the books and periodicals in the alien's possession.

For all that appears the books found may be purely scientific works. Surely no presumption *against* their legality will be indulged in. There

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Notes: Fifteen shots of thirty pages.

6

is not an iota of proof that they were advocative
of violence or lawlessness; on the contrary:

Page 4:

"Q. Is that known as an anarchist paper?

A. No, sir.

Q. What kind of a paper is it? A. Labor
paper, Periodico Obrero means Labor paper."

Nowhere in the testimony is the alien shown to
have approved of or owned the books mentioned
in the findings or that they were unlawful. It was
distinctly testified to and reiterated that the books
in question were the property of "La Fraternidad"
and not of the alien, and that this is a lawful
group of persons who distribute lawful books.

The bias of the findings is indicated further by
such comments as "he is mentioned as one of the
three who formed an anarchistic society, etc." No
such thing appears in the record.

No mention is made in the findings of the Span-
ish books and other volumes (fol. 69) which were
found in the premises.

No warrant of seizure was put into the record
although the books obviously had been seized in the
alien's premises. They had as a matter of fact
been seized without warrant and therefore were
no proper evidence.

"Evidence obtained in violation of the Con-
stitutional provision against unreasonable
seizures cannot be used against an alien."

U. S. vs. Wong Quong Wong, 94 Fed., 832.

POINT III.

**The term "anarchy," as used in the
Immigration Laws, does not contem-
plate law abiding persons.**

Should this Honorable Court not agree that the
term "anarchy" is limited in scope by the express
language of the Immigration Act (Point II, su-
pra) it is contended that the word is nevertheless
limited by law to include violent and lawless per-
sons only.

The relator is charged with being a member of a
group known as "Gruppo Fraternidade" (fol. 89)
and with being an agent for a Spanish publishing
concern, although just what crime is committed
by being a book agent does not appear. It is no-
where shown that the books he dealt in were un-
lawful, suppressed or denied the use of the mails.
On the contrary, the books came into the United
States through the custom house where the duties
thereon were paid.

The relator was not shown to advocate anarchy
in the lawless sense and did not even believe in
its tenets in any accepted form. He was the only
witness and his testimony on that point is as fol-
lows:

Fol. 46:

"Q. What are their ideas? A. Education of
children, libertarian ideas.

Q. Do you believe in or advocate the over-
throw by violence or force of the Government
of the United States? A. No, sir.

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Notes: Fifteen shots of thirty pages.

8

Q. Any other Government, Spanish or Italian or Mexican? A. No, sir; our ideals are founded on education.

Q. What are your ideals? A. Free thinking."

Fol. 47:

"Q. Don't you believe in the power of authority? A. What do you mean?

Q. Organized government. Don't you think that if the President gives an order when Congress empowers him, it should be obeyed? A. Yes, the orders should be obeyed.

Q. Do you believe in the propriety of assassination of public officials of the United States or any other Government? A. No, sir. Not only officials but of nobody. Everybody has a right to live.

Q. Do you believe in anarchy? A. What do you mean by anarchy?"

Fol. 48:

"Q. Well, it would be anarchy to fight against the laws of the United States; tear down buildings, blow them up. A. Anything else? I believe in anarchy but it is not in the way you explain it or the way newspapers say anarchy is. Anarchy the way newspapers explain it, assassinating women and children, dropping bombs, or anything like that. I don't believe in that. But I believe in teaching, educating and telling the people how to better their conditions. If you mean that I am proud of being an anarchist. I am against killing and against destruction. We are to construct.

Q. How are you going to proceed to do this?

A. We are not going to force our ideals on anybody's mind. We have conferences; we have lectures. The doors are open and everybody is welcome.

Q. You try to get people through advertising means? A. Yes, for educational purposes."

At fol. 54:

"Q. Here is a Cultura Obrero of February 2, 1918. Just glance over it and tell me if you believe in all that? A. I read it long ago.

Q. Do you believe in the sentiments expressed therein? A. I am not satisfied in part. I am not sympathizing with them in that.

Q. Is that known as an anarchistic paper? A. No, sir.

Q. What kind of a paper is it? A. Labor paper. Periodico Obrero means labor paper. Education, Organization and Emancipation.

Q. Emancipation from what? A. I suppose you know what emancipation means? Freedom.

Q. Freedom of what? A. Freedom of slavery.

Q. There is no slavery now. What do you mean? There is no slavery going on these days? A. If there is no slavery here, there may be slavery in another part of the world."

Fol. 71:

"Q. What does he mean by working for the cause in Cuba? A. He was interested in labor movements. What you call to-day anarchy is real socialism. Socialism of a few years ago.

The Emma Goldman Papers

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Notes: Fifteen shots of thirty pages.

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Q. You hear people say that they are philosophical anarchists. What do they mean by that? A. That is real anarchy. Not the anarchy the way you explain it as throwing bombs. Philosophy of anarchism is real socialism. *These papers are sold on the newsstands in South America* and the boys sell them on the street morning and evening and nobody says anything about it. They don't tell people to kill anybody or to destroy fields."

The relator therefore clearly defines his thoughts on the subject. He says at folio 48 "I believe in anarchy" and he gives his own definition of the word. The Bureau and the Department ignore entirely the specifications of what he believes in and seizes upon the statement "I believe in anarchy" as warranting them in finding that he is "an anarchist" and "a dangerous one" "and he is teaching, through these publications that he handles, coming from all parts of the world to him, the idea of social revolution and anarchy, all of which he acknowledges in the hearing."

And on this they find (in the warrant) that he is guilty of advocating by force or violence the *overthrow of the Government of the United States!* or "of all forms of law" or "assassination of public officials" or "teaching the duty * * * of unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers." It is just as though a man should be deported because he said "Yes, I am an anarchist. I believe the public should own the railroads," or "Yes, I am an anarchist, I think slavery in the German colonies should cease." The generic term is amplified by specific explanation and under all laws of evidence and common sense when a general term is followed by amplifying statements, such elucidation of the term shall prevail.

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It is an unintelligent distortion of the word "anarchist" to consider all persons entertaining anarchistic thoughts to be without the law.

"A person may advocate any change of our Government by peaceful and lawful means, or may criticise the conduct of its affairs and get as many people to agree with him as he can, so long as he does not advocate the commission of crime as the means through which he is to attain his end."

People vs. Most, 73 N. Y. Supp., 220. •

Anarchy is defined in the Century Dictionary as follows:

"A social theory which regards the union of order with the absence of all direct government by man of man as the political ideal."

And in the International Encyclopedia:

"Anarchy is the result of absolute individualism in thought as well as in social activity. This might be called idealistic anarchy."

The following excerpt from Enc. Brit., Vol. 1, 11th Ed., page 917, is illuminating:

"It is important to remember that the term anarchist is inevitably used rather loosely in public in connection with the authors of a certain class of murderous outrages and that the same looseness of definition often applies to the professions of 'anarchism' made by such persons. As stated above, a philosophical anarchist would repudiate the connection. And

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the general public view which regards anarchist doctrines indiscriminately is to that extent a confusion of terms."

That the term "anarchist" in its legal usage, contemplates only criminal anarchy is shown by the decision in the case of *Von Grichten vs. Scitz*, 84 N. Y. Supp., 968, where the complainant charged a slander in that the defendant referred to the plaintiff as an anarchist. The Court says:

"The student of social science and systems may discriminate between the mere theorist who propounds doctrines that are regarded by a vast majority of the people as impracticable and demoralizing and the destroyer of government. * * * but the law takes cognizance of criminal anarchy only, and that is defined in the section of the Statute above quoted. There may be as is urged here, anarchy which is not under the condemnation of the Court and with which we have no concern."

J. S. Mills "Liberty," Spencer's "Individual vs. The State," Max Guyau's "Morality," and Fouillee's "La Moral"; the works of Multatuli, Richard Wagner's "Art and Revolution," the works of Nietzsche, Emerson, W. Lloyd Garrison, Thoreau, Alexander Herzen, Edward Carpenter and so on; in the domain of fiction, the dramas of Ibsen, the poetry of Walt Whitman, Tolstoi's "War and Peace," Zola's "Paris et la Travail," the latest works of Merezhovsky and an infinity of works of less known authors are full of ideas which show how closely anarchism is interwoven with the work that is going on in modern thought.

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The philosophical anarchist therefore has a proper place in our midst. It may be hard to disabuse the mind of the odium cast on the term "anarchist" by the thoughts of the crimes perpetrated in its name. But the intelligent and well-informed should not confuse them.

The decision of the Supreme Court in U. S. ex rel. *Turner vs. Williams* (194 U. S., 297), is not to be confused as controlling in this case as to the propriety of deporting a lawful anarchist. The language in the prevailing opinion in that regard is mere dicta at best. In that case the alien advocated a universal strike and proposed to address a mass meeting on the subject of "The legal murder of 1887." in association with a person who had been convicted of advocating revolution and murder. He was not a peaceful person. These facts must be considered in reading the main opinion. They were taken into consideration by Brewer, J., in his concurring opinion which continues:

"It is unnecessary therefore to consider what rights he would have if he were only what is called a philosophical anarchist, one who simply entertains and expresses the opinion that all governments is a mistake, that society would be better off without any."

We have therefore a sanction by a Justice of the Supreme Court of the *distinction between lawless and philosophical anarchists*. The Supreme Court did not have before it the occasion to decide the point and the *Turner* case is therefore of value only in recognizing the distinctions which were overlooked by the immigration authorities here.

The official viewpoint of the Department of Justice is evidenced from the following excerpt of an

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address on "The Suppression of Anarchy" by Hon. James M. Beck, Attorney General of the United States on January 21st, 1902 (Reported American Law Review, 1902).

"On the threshold of the discussion it is necessary to define the term "anarchy." The word imports nothing more than disbelief in the efficiency of any form of government. The vagaries of the human mind are like the ways of Providence, 'mysterious and past finding out,' and there is unquestionably a class of honest and law-abiding visionaries, who in a nebulous and semilucid way, believe that the interest of society would be promoted by the abolition of all government whatever. These doctrinaires do not believe in war, or the taking of human life for any cause whatever. Violence has no part in their propaganda, which is purely educational in character. This class of so-called philosophical anarchists is small in number, and does not ordinarily fall within the commonly accepted definition of the word, which in common speech and to the common understanding is applied to those who seek the abolition of government by violence. *To prevent however any criticism or question of constitutionality any legislation should preliminarily define anarchy as a movement or conspiracy to subvert and destroy organized government by violent and unlawful means.*"

In Bliss's Encyclopedia of Social Reform, that eminent authority describes the two great branches or divisions of Anarchy, the individualist and the Communist.

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"The individualist anarchists, though perhaps the fewer in number, are in this country especially the abler body of thinkers, and carry out to their fullest logical results the principles which a great many individualists accept but do not fully carry out. Individualist anarchists do not believe in the use of force—not because they hold it wrong to use it, but simply because they are aware that the use of force never truly liberates while their aim is absolute liberty—their motto being 'Liberty, not the daughter but the mother of order.' They start from the philosophy of individual sovereignty and apply it to the problem of social science with relentless logic.

Anarchist communists, on the other hand, form a wholly different school of thought. They do not believe in government and they do believe in overthrowing it by force."

The foremost American representative of Individualist Anarchism is Victor Yarros who says (Bliss Enc. Soc. Ref., page 55):

"The anarchists agreeing with the view of the true Jeffersonian democrats, that the position of the old Manchester individualists and Laissez-faire-ists who believe in a minimum of government interference as well as with less vague doctrines of the more radical modern individualists of the Spencerian school, who would limit the State to the sole function of protecting men against external and internal invaders, go a step further and demand the dissolution of what remains of government, viz, compulsory taxation and compulsory military service."

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Again at page 56:

"Thus the anarchist is neither a government bomb-thrower nor a revolutionary bomb-thrower. He objects to the use of violence by the government as well as against it. He restricts himself to the methods of education, and such passive resistance as is exemplified by a refusal to pay taxes or rent or import duties on commodities purchased in foreign countries."

In William M. Salter's article on "Treatment of Anarchy (Atlantic Monthly, May, 1902) it is said:

"It is conceivable that the anarchist ideal should be reached peacefully * * * There are actually peaceful, long-range what are called 'philosophical anarchists' and there are 'force anarchists.'"

Encyclopedia Americana in discussing certain criminal outbreaks says:

"With these acts of murder and vengeance the purely economic doctrines of anarchism have of course no relation. 'The propaganda of action' is repudiated by those who are some times termed 'philosophical anarchists' to distinguish them from the revolutionary wing. This school regards force as fundamentally at war with their ideals."

In the case at bar a notable service can be rendered in determining this issue with a background of history and science rather than a shallow response to the popular cry. It is in instances like this as has been pointed out by the Supreme Court

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in the case of *Boyd vs. U. S.* (116 U. S., 616-635), that the courts should be particularly jealous of legal protection; in times of public stress as is there stated illegitimate practices get their first footing by silent approaches and slight deviations from established lines.

POINT IV.

The proceedings under which the warrant was issued were without due process of law.

The procedure outlined for the arrest and detention of an alien, the method of conducting his hearing, and the proceedings subsequent thereto have been branded by the courts as a vicious relic of antiquity, as appears by the following extract from the decision of Holt, J., in *Bosny vs. Williams* (185 Fed., 598):

"It is, of course, obvious that such a method of procedure disregards almost every fundamental principle established in England and this country for the protection of persons charged with an offense. The person arrested does not necessarily know who instigated the prosecution. He is held in seclusion and is not permitted to consult counsel until he has been finally examined under oath. The whole proceeding is usually substantially in control of one of the inspectors, who acts in it as informer, arresting officer, inquisitor and judge. The secretary who issues the order of deportation is an administrative officer who sits hundreds of miles away, never sees or hears the person proceeded against or the witnesses.

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Aliens, if arrested, are at least entitled to the rights which such a system accords them, and if they are deprived of any such right, the proceeding is clearly irregular and any order of deportation issued on it invalid."

We could find no decision indicating that the question of the constitutionality of the regulations and procedure under which hearings for deportation are held has been squarely before the Appellate Courts. The courts of the first instance have in innumerable cases condemned the system and pointed out instance after instance of the injustice which such a system may work.

Re: Lea et al., 126 Fed. Rep., 231 (Jan. 28, 1904).

U. S. vs. Hung Chang, 126 Fed., 400.

Ex Parte Sing, 82 Fed., 22.

The safeguards and precautions thrown about persons accused of any crime, which safeguards have arisen in hundreds of years of development of criminal law, are utterly disregarded by immigration officials; the organic law of the State is entirely foreign to such a method of procedure and the vast number of injustices done in the past and the potential injustices which the system promotes should move this court once and for all to stamp the iniquitous procedure as contrary to law, contrary to the Constitution, and contrary to civilization. The constitution provides that no person shall be deprived of liberty without due process of law; that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a trial by jury; to be informed of the nature of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to

have compulsory process for the obtaining of witnesses in his favor; to have the assistance of counsel for his defense; that no warrant shall issue but upon proper cause supported by oath or affirmation; that no one in any criminal case shall be compelled to be a witness against himself.

We are willing to ignore for the moment the boundless possibilities of abuse of discretion and of corruption which the unlimited power given to the immigration officials affords. Our attack is directed against the procedure itself as laid down by the Immigration rules in effect for dozens of years. If allowed to stand it means in effect that the authority to deport aliens found in this country is delegated to the Commissioner of Immigration and by him to Immigration Inspectors throughout the land.

The rules thus delegate to minor immigration officials power which permit such officers to do what no court or judiciary body could do. Nowhere in our entire system exists any method other than in deportation proceedings, where a single individual may make a charge of crime against another and then himself try the accused, decide the case and impose sentence.

A citizen may be accused by an inspector of being an alien and of having been guilty of a crime which would put him in the excluded class. There is no need of having the citizen indicted by a grand jury. It is enough if any one of the thousands of Immigration Inspectors accuse him of crime. The citizen is arrested and put to proof as to his citizenship. Lacking a birth certificate or naturalization papers he will not be able to prove his nativity, to the satisfaction of the inspector. The burden is on him to do so. He is not permitted to have counsel until the inspector gives the word, which may be at the end of the hearing.

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In addition to being deprived of the right of counsel he is compelled to be a witness against himself and to answer all questions, whether privileged or not.

Paragraph B, Subdivision 5 of Rule 22 provides:

"Preferably at the beginning of the hearing under the warrant of arrest, or at any rate as soon as such hearing has proceeded sufficiently in the development of the facts to protect the Government's interests, the alien shall be allowed to inspect the warrant of arrest and all the evidences on which it was issued and shall be apprised that thereafter he may be represented by counsel."

In actual practice the accused is almost never apprised of his right to counsel or permitted to engage one if he makes the request, until after he has been questioned and the hearing substantially completed. At the termination of such inquisition, the accuser and interrogator is empowered, under Paragraph C of Subdivision 5, to make recommendations as to the issuance of a deportation warrant.

In the very nature of things, the Commissioner of Immigration takes the recommendations of the Inspectors as correct and issues the warrant of deportation.

Thus is permitted a trampling upon the constitutional guarantees of persons by administrative officials. Neither the Legislative nor Judicial branches would dare do these things without most offensively conflicting with established and guaranteed rights. Is it lawful then for the administrative branch to do that?

The very fact that the rules give such wide latitude to minor officials should be sufficient, to condemn them as too likely to be trespassed upon. The fact in numberless cases shows that the greatest abuse of discretion resulting in conduct little short of criminal is perpetrated. Men are arrested without warrant, homes are searched without warrant, they are held incommunicado for weeks or months without counsel and without even being apprised of the charges against them. This and worse is the result of the loose and antiquated method provided for the deportation of aliens, and thus is accomplished indirectly what organic law directly forbids.

Speaking of the proceedings of deportation still in practice, Judge Ballinger of Oregon said in 1901 (Re Lea, 126 Fed., 231):

"The proceeding was ex parte, summary and presumably secret. There is no presumption against the good faith of the officers. The methods employed however leave the person attacked at the mercy of the inspector, who is accuser, arresting officer, prosecutor, judge, jailor. By this method a citizen may be arrested and summarily committed and kept a close prisoner while the warrant for his deportation is being procured. He has no opportunity to appeal, or to petition the courts for a writ of habeas corpus. The exercise of this authority may not be restricted to aliens. *It applies to any person that the inspector decides is an alien.*"

Judge Wing in U. S. vs. Henry Chang, 126 Fed., 400, said:

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"It is a forbidding sort of logic which attempts to prove that a document of liberty such as the constitution, may be interpreted to mean that Congress cannot deprive any citizen of liberty without due process of law, but may deprive an alien of liberty without due process of law. If it may logically be so interpreted, it is not the instrument of government for a republic; nor is the Declaration of Independence its soul of which itself is but the form and body."

In the Supreme Court, Justice Brewer said in the case of *Wong Wing vs. U. S.* (163 U. S., 227), that:

"the term 'person' used in the Fifth Amendment is broad enough to include any and every human being within the jurisdiction of the Republic."

Nothing more repugnant than the present Immigration Rules to the right of due process of law can be conceived. They are arbitrary, unrestrained exercise of government power violating all established principles of right and justice. Of that there is no manner of doubt. The Supreme Court in defining due process of law (*Bank of Columbia vs. Okceley*, 4 Wheat., 244), said:

"as to the words from Magna Charta, incorporated into the constitution of Maryland, after volumes spoken and written with a view to their exposition, the good sense of mankind has at length settled down to this, that they were intended to secure the individual from the arbitrary exercise of the powers

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of government, unrestrained by the established principles of private rights and distributive justice."

And again in *Caldwell vs. Texas*, 137 U. S., 691, by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller:

"And due process is so secured by laws operating on all alike, and not subjecting the individual to arbitrary exercise of the powers of government, unrestrained by the established principles of private right and distributive justice."

The rules under which relator was arrested and his alleged hearing held were absolutely within the prohibition of the definition thus laid down. The relator was subjected to an inquisition in secret, before an inspector who was accuser, judge and executioner. The compiler of these rules must have gotten his ideas from Lewis Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland":

"Said the Mouse to the cur, 'such a trial, dear sir,

With no jury or judge, would be wasting our breath!"

"I'll be judge, I'll be jury," said cunning old Fury;

"I'll try the whole cause and condemn you to death."

Deportation is banishment, and that is a punishment severer by far than a jail sentence. Yet no person may be tried for a crime, except on presentment of a grand jury nor may be deprived of his right to a trial by a jury of his peers. Does

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that not in and of itself brand the present procedure as violative of the constitution?

This invasion of constitutional rights is a most insidious attack on our free government. It would shame our vaunted Liberty if it received the sanction of the court.

In this respect we ought to consider the language of the Report of the Commission on Industrial Relation to the 64th Congress (1916), page 59:

"Attention should be called to another aspect of the control of the machinery of government by one class for the oppression of another. The scales of justice have in the past swung far in one direction—legislatures, courts and administrative officers under the domination of corporations have grievously wronged the workers. There is grave danger that if workers assert their collective power and secure the control of government by the massing of their numbers, the scales may swing equally far in the other direction and every act of injustice, every drop of blood, every moment of anguish be repaid in full, not upon some obscure humble worker, but upon those who now glory in the sense of boundless power and security."

And again, at page 92:

"Violence is seldom, if ever, spontaneous, but arises from a conviction that fundamental rights are denied and that peaceful methods of adjustment cannot be used. The sole exception seems to lie in the situation where, intoxicated with power, the stronger party to the dispute relies upon force to suppress the weaker.

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The arbitrary suppression of violence by force produces only resentment, which will rekindle into greater violence when opportunity offers. Violence can be prevented only by removing the causes of violence; industrial peace can rest only upon industrial justice."

POINT V.

Relator was not apprised of his right to counsel and appeal as required by rules 22 and 17.

Rule 22 of the Immigration Department requires that the alien shall be apprised, "preferably at the beginning of the hearing, that he may be represented by counsel and that he shall be required then and there to state whether he desires counsel or waives the same and his reply shall be entered on the record."

The relator was examined at length upon his arrest and at no time during his first examination was he so apprised. Upon finding that this rule had not been complied with, the inspector evidently in an attempt to cover his error, recalled the alien 27 days later and in order to get something about counsel into the record, asked him some needless questions. He was asked almost immediately on the "rehearing" as follows:

"Q. You haven't heard anything from your counsel or you haven't any counsel have you?

A. No. I haven't any at present.

Q. You waive your right to be represented by counsel? A. Well,—yes" (long pause).

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Under the rules, the testimony and conclusions of the inspector are required to be submitted to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for determination and he may issue a warrant of deportation or decline to do so. The alien is to be permitted to be represented by counsel in the appeal to the Secretary and the failure of the inspector-inquisitor to apprise him of that fact is fatal to the entire proceeding.

There can be no pretense that the alien was actually affirmatively apprised that he has a *right* to counsel either at the hearing or on the appeal to the Secretary of Labor.

The inspector-inquisitor-judge made certain findings in which he horribly distorted the facts and presented this to the Washington office. Thereupon the Commissioner General of Immigration submitted a memorandum to the Department of Labor which is in the nature of an argument for the prosecution; but the alien is not heard; he is not advised that he may be heard. Nowhere appears any intimation to the alien that under the regulations his case will be submitted to the Secretary of Labor, and that he may have counsel to argue for him.

Rule 17, subd. 1:

"Where an appeal lies, the alien shall be informed of his right thereto, and the fact that he has been so informed, shall be entered in the minutes."

In *United States vs. Williams*, 185 Fed., 598, it was held that proceedings must be valid and regular and pursuant to the Immigration Rules, or habeas corpus will be sustained.

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"The inspector should have advised her at all times that she was entitled to counsel and should have refrained from saying anything that would have a tendency to induce her not to employ."

Roux vs. Comm. of Imm., 203 Fed., 416.

The crude attempt to comply with Rule 22 was ineffectual. The relator was not told that he may have counsel and not even asked if he wants counsel. That the sentence spoken by the inspector at the re-hearing: "You waive your right to be represented by counsel?" was more of a command than a question is evidenced by the hesitant answer of the relator: "Well—yes." This is not followed up by an effort on the inspector's part to get the relator's rights clear in his mind, but he quickly leaves the topic with an immaterial question: "How old is your child?"

The relator claims the warrant of deportation to be invalid for this omission alone.

POINT VI.

The Immigration Acts of 1917 and 1918 are unconstitutional as contravening the first amendment to the constitution.

When the Immigration Law of 1903 was being debated in Congress, one of the clauses included persons who advocate the overthrow of *any* government (Cong. Rec., Vol. 36, Pt. I, page 143).

Mr. Hoar objected to this clause, saying:

"there are governments in this world that I, for one, would overthrow by force and vio-

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hence very quickly if I could" (Cong. Rec., Vol. 36, at page 144).

The objectionable clause was then dropped, only to be enacted however in 1917, when the war hysteria made such a statute possible of passage. If a philosophical anarchist is contemplated in the Immigration Law as was held by Judge Knox, below, then the act abridges the freedom of speech by visiting the heavy punishment of banishment upon those who may express a belief that any existing government ought to be replaced by any other form. They are poor readers of history who excrete the persecutions of the past, but do as their fathers did before them, under the belief that "the situation is different."

The freedom of belief is abridged by these acts, and that necessarily involves freedom of speech.

There is no scientific process for arriving at the convictions of the human mind, they can only be ascertained by utterances, and to condemn the belief is to condemn the utterance.

The belief in a certain social theory in which there is a minimum of organization may be a belief not shared by many people, but it cannot be lawless to hold such belief and to give utterance to it.

Article I of the amendments forbids the enactment by Congress of any law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press.

Does the power to exclude an alien or admit him carry with it the power to overleap positive limitations upon Congress expressed in the body of the Constitution and in the Bill of Rights?

If the Immigration Law of 1917 and 1918 is constitutional, the exclusion and expulsion may be extended from anarchists to the adherents of any economic or governmental doctrine, or the adherents of any religious faith. If one class can be

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singled out at one time, another class can be singled out at another time. Thus under these laws citizens of long residence in this country can whenever their proscribed opinions are discovered by the federal constabulary, be deported to whatever land the Immigration officials may determine. Certificates of naturalization may simply be revoked (*U. S. vs. Raverat*, 222 Fed., 1018), and the former citizen deported for entertaining views at variance with the Congress which happened to enact the legislation.

This is violative of the foundation of the democracy on which this Government was founded.

"If there is one thing we love more than another in the United States it is that every man should have the privilege unmolested and un-
criticized to utter the real convictions of his mind."

WOODROW WILSON.

"If there be any among us who would wish to dissolve this Union or to change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it."

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

In the State of West Virginia during the coal strike of 1912, martial law was declared and the Writ of Habeas Corpus suspended despite the constitutional prohibition, so that the Hon. Edgar N. Cullen, a former Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of New York, decried such conduct as dangerous to the life and liberty of every man within the state.

Judge Seymour D. Thompson, some twenty-two years ago, expressed an alarm of the situation

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which was then developing and by which the workers were held in subjugation. He saw that trial by jury and ordinary criminal justice of the States were being set aside and federal court injunctions substituted therefor. He is quoted on page 60 of the Industrial Relations Report as follows:

"There is danger that the people will see these things all at once; see their enrobed judges doing their thinking on the side of the rich and powerful; see them look with solemn cynicism upon the sufferings of the masses, nor heed the earthquake when it begins to rock beneath their feet; see them present a spectacle not unlike that of Nero fiddling while Rome burns. There is danger that the people will see all this at one sudden glance, and that the furies will then break loose and that all hell will ride on their wings."

The relator calls attention to these statements and views for the purpose of indicating the broad aspects necessary in considering the legality of the Statutes and Rules which permit the seizing of persons without warrant; the inquisitorial method of his examination without counsel; his conviction without indictment or without jury trial and the excessive punishment of banishment all by one person.

During the present crisis the courts have for various reasons, lessened their vigilance of the constitutional safeguards of personal rights. This may have been due to patriotism; or to different conceptions of the duties of the judiciary in wartime than that which we advance. Or this temporary disregard of personal rights may be due to the conception that the constitution was not meant to

apply with all its vigor in wartime. But this is by no means a new theory. It was considered and determined in *Ex Parte Milligan* (4 Wall, 2):

"Time has proven the discernment of our ancestors. Even these provisions, expressed in such plain English words, that it would seem the ingenuity of man could not evade them, are now after the lapse of more than seventy years, sought to be avoided. Those great and good men foresaw that troublous times would arise, when rulers and people would become restive under restraint, and seek for sharp and decisive measures to accomplish ends deemed just and proper; and that the principles of constitutional liberty would be imperiled, unless established by irrepealable law. The history of the world has taught them that that which was done in the past might be attempted in the future. *The Constitution of the United States is a law for rulers and people, equally in war and in peace*, and covers with the shield of protection all classes of men at all times, and under all circumstances. No doctrine involving more pernicious consequences was ever invented by the wit of man than that any of its provisions can be suspended during any of the great exigencies of government. Such a doctrine leads directly to anarchy, or despotism, but the theory of necessity on which it is based is false; for the Government within the Constitution has all the powers granted to it which are necessary to preserve its existence."

* * *

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES RECHT,
Attorney for Relator.

SIDNEY R. FLEISHER,
of Counsel.

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Discussion of Citizenship by Marriage] / Frelinghuysen, Senator. — p. 3193-3198 ; 28 cm. In Congressional Record. (Feb. 10, 1919).

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Notes: Margin note by Harry Weinberger.

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ice as nurses back of the very front lines have received any unusual consideration at the hands of our Government. This fact prompted me to address a communication to the Secretary of War the other day, of which the following is a copy:

HON. NEWTON D. BAKER,
The Secretary of War, War Department,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. DEAR SECRETARY BAKER: I observe that the War Department is awarding to a number of officers and enlisted men, both in France and in this country, medals of honor for meritorious services performed during the war, all of which, in my judgment, were well earned; but it occurs to me that there are many women who served with the Army in France in our hospitals who are equally entitled to consideration for services rendered, and if medals of honor can be awarded to these women under the law, I trust that they will not be overlooked.

If, however, you can not do this, I will be pleased if you will prepare and send to me a bill that will cover the situation. This country has reason to be proud of its women, particularly those who have made such great sacrifices to take care of the men who have been wounded in battle.

Yours, very truly,

This letter was published in many of the New York newspapers, and as a result I have received a number of responses, among them the following, which I am much pleased to bring to the attention of the Senate as an evidence of the sympathy existing between the boys who fought overseas and the girls who took care of them when they were sick and wounded:

Mr. President, I now desire to read the following letter:
UNITED STATES EMBARKATION HOSPITAL No. 3,
New York City, January 20, 1919.

Senator CALDER,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: To-night I read with interest your letter to Secretary Baker regarding medals to be issued to women war workers. Nothing would please the overseas boys more than to see our overseas and home girls receive the service medals so well earned. I know the home girls have done wonderful work in applying our overseas Army with all the comforts possible. Here in New York they are treating us royal, but, Senator, it brings tears to my eyes when I think of the hardships the girls endured on the other side—the long hours they worked, the conditions they worked under, and the miserable accommodations they had. God bless them, Senator; you have got to be there to fully appreciate what the girls have done for us. I for one will never pass up the big drum again, and I will always honor the Salvation Army. I have seen the Red Cross hospital raided by the Huns and several nurses who gave all—much more than I. I hope the people as a whole will honor all women war workers, as they most surely deserve it.

It is true we left many of our boys over there, but is it not true that we left some of our girls over there as well?

This is one subject Congress can and will agree upon, and I know our President will be more than pleased to award the medals.

How I wished that I commanded words to express my appreciation of all war workers.

Thanking you for your interest taken on behalf of our girls—you know, Senator, we overseas boys call all lady war workers our girls, and we love to think of them as such—and that the honor that is their due will soon be theirs, I am,

Yours, very truly,

Pvt. GUSTAVUS A. BETTS.

Hospital 1084914.

I am afraid, Mr. President, that in the hurry and rush of war we have failed to pay the tribute due these wonderful women who were willing to make every sacrifice for their country. Thousands of our best women have been with our Army from the beginning of the war, at times under most difficult circumstances, and some have been under fire repeatedly. I have in mind one Miss McDonald, a nurse, who went over with a unit from the Presbyterian Hospital, of New York City. Miss McDonald was wounded at Ypres, losing an eye, and was treated for several months, but returned to service again. I am informed that she received a British decoration, but, so far as I can learn, she has not yet been cited by her own Government. This should not continue a day longer. These splendid women ought not, under any circumstances, to be overlooked. They did more than they were asked to do, not only in France but here in this country as well.

No war was ever won by any nation without the united support of its women, and it is true, indeed, the American women have rendered every service in their power for their country. I call this matter to the attention of the members of the Military and Naval Committees especially, and hope, if legislation is required to properly honor these women, that such measures as may be necessary be immediately brought to the attention of the Senate.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. President, when the joint resolution was pending before the Senate last fall I offered the following amendment to it:

On page 1, line 11, after the word "sex," insert the following: "but no male person who is not a citizen of the United States shall exercise the right of suffrage at an election for Senators and Representatives in Congress or for electors for President and Vice President of the United States, and no female person who is not such a citizen otherwise than by marriage, or who, having acquired citizenship by marriage, has not complied with such requirements and conditions as may be prescribed by the Congress shall exercise such right."

At that time, in speaking upon the amendment, I said:

"I am in favor of a constitutional amendment properly drawn which will permit the worthy women of this country who are citizens, either by birth or through the regular and orderly processes of naturalization, to have the right of suffrage; but I want that amendment so drawn that it will protect the worthy women, who should vote, against the unworthy, who should not vote, and I want it so drawn that Congress can hereafter pass laws properly protecting this enlarged and increased electorate. I conceive it to be our duty under our oath as Senators to pass an amendment that will do this."

"Generally, married women are regarded as citizens of the country of which their husbands are citizens. This principle is recognized by the laws of the United States, section 1994 of the Revised Statutes providing that—

"Any woman who is now or may hereafter be married to a citizen of the United States and who might herself be lawfully naturalized shall be deemed a citizen."

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New Jersey yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I yield.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Does not the Senator recognize the fact that this is a House joint resolution, and that if any amendment, no matter what it might be, should be offered to it and passed by the Senate it would send the resolution back to the other House for concurrence, and, therefore, it would be impossible to pass the measure during this session of Congress?

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. That may be a prophecy of the Senator from Colorado, but I am not aware that the ordinary processes of legislation should be stopped by reason of such a prophecy. I want to point out to the Senate, and to make it emphatic, that either we should amend this joint resolution or we should immediately address ourselves to amending our immigration laws before the proposed amendment to the Constitution is ratified in the event it shall pass the two Houses of Congress. I hope, therefore, the Senator from Colorado will allow me to continue, inasmuch as I wish to be placed on record in regard to this resolution—

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New Jersey decline to yield?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I trust the Senator will bear with me for just a moment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New Jersey yield further to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I yield further to the Senator.

Mr. SHAFROTH. The Senator from New Jersey may not have been in the Chamber when the Vice President announced that no amendment whatever would be in order to the joint resolution, because in the parliamentary status of the joint resolution it has been read a third time, which is the final action that can be taken before the passage.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I was in the Chamber when the Vice President announced that ruling; I am aware of it; but I know of no ruling which will deprive me of speaking on the joint resolution, which I am doing at the present time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey will proceed.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. In my remarks on the occasion referred to I continued:

"It is of fundamental importance that in considering this provision of law the fact shall not be overlooked that Congress, in adopting it, was proceeding in pursuance of authority conferred upon the Congress by Article I, section 8, paragraph 4 of the Constitution—the authority 'to establish a uniform rule of naturalization.' Therefore, the marriage of a foreign woman to an American citizen is, in its effect upon the status of the woman, a process of naturalization, and it must be borne in mind that a woman who acquires citizenship in this manner is, by virtue of the language of section 1994 itself, as fully naturalized as though she had gone through the court processes of naturalization required in the cases of males and in the cases of unmarried females, and as completely a citizen of the United States as though she had been born here. The Constitution 'contemplates two sources of citizenship, and two only—birth and naturalization,' said the Supreme Court in the leading case on citizenship, entitled United States v. Wong Kim Ark (169 U. S., 649, 702).

"The procurement of United States citizenship by a foreign woman through marriage to a citizen is not, of course, surrounded with any of the safeguards that are, and have been for many years, placed around the procurement of citizenship

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through the regular court processes provided by law. Some of those safeguards are the following:

"A male alien desiring to become a citizen of the United States must make a declaration that he is not an anarchist, a polygamist, or a believer in the practice of polygamy, and that it is his intention in good faith to become a citizen of the United States and permanently to reside therein. Not less than two years and not more than seven years after he has made his declaration of intention he must again petition the court and take an oath that he is not 'a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government, or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in organized government,' and so on. Then he is examined by the United States examiners, and if the court so directs he becomes a citizen, but under the Revised Statutes a foreign woman who has attained her citizenship by marriage to an American citizen is not held to conform to that process of law.

"Is it not essential that we should write in the Constitution a provision which will enable Congress to pass legislation that will restrict the menace arising from this condition? I do not think the amendment as drawn does this, and I believe that Congress should take the precaution to lay the foundation for protecting the country in this regard. After consultation with the legal advisers of the Immigration and Naturalization Bureau I am firmly of the opinion that if the amendment should be adopted as drawn it will not be possible thereafter for Congress to remedy the situation described by me by passing legislation. In other words, the constitutional amendment, unless it shall be changed in some such manner as that I suggest, will prevent the passing of any legislation to place any restriction with regard to the exercise of the franchise upon foreign women who have become citizens by marriage.

"This citizenship-by-marriage provision was enacted by the Federal Congress when women could not vote and at a time when Congress had no thought of giving them the vote, its object being to protect property and dower rights and to care for many legal and international questions. To accomplish these purposes Congress conferred the benefit of such citizenship upon such women. Now women are asking for the additional benefit of the right of suffrage—too long denied them—but a changed situation is created, which Congress should carefully consider before passing a constitutional amendment. The view has been expressed by some lawyers that Congress could afford protection to the elective franchise under this constitutional amendment by hereafter passing statutes naturalizing foreign women married to citizens and worthy of the privilege of voting. Possibly a statute could be passed that hereafter would protect the electorate and compel married women who have become citizens by marriage to be naturalized in a court proceeding before they vote, but I do not believe it."

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to include in the Record at this point the entire address I delivered on that occasion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

[From the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of Sept. 30, 1918.]

"Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. President, a few days ago I proposed an amendment to the pending joint resolution. While I realize that the Senate is fatigued, I shall be forced to be away to-morrow if I can arrange a proper pair, and I would like to speak briefly upon my amendment. I ask that the Secretary may read the amendment.

"The PRESIDING OFFICER. It will be read.

"The SECRETARY. At the end of the joint resolution add the following:

but no male person who is not a citizen of the United States shall exercise the right of suffrage at an election for Senators and Representatives in Congress or for electors for President and Vice President of the United States, and no female person who is not such a citizen otherwise than by marriage, or who, having acquired citizenship by marriage, has not complied with such requirements and conditions as may be prescribed by the Congress shall exercise such right.

"Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. President, the avowed and the obvious object of the resolution now pending before the Senate is to place women who are citizens of the United States upon an equality with men who are such citizens in the matter of the exercise of the right to vote; to confer suffrage upon female citizens of this country throughout the length and breadth thereof. My object in proposing an amendment to that resolution is to make it possible, in what seems to me the best way open to us, for the resolution actually to accomplish that obvious purpose and to avoid what seems to me to be the very serious danger that, in the very act of conferring the right to vote upon women and of abolishing the inequalities in that re-

gard which have heretofore existed we shall perpetuate and increase evils already existing and create new ones that will prove a constant and increasing source of embarrassment to us in the future administration of governmental affairs.

"At the outset I desire to make it perfectly plain that I am not opposed to the adoption of the woman-suffrage amendment—on the contrary, I am distinctly in favor of its adoption—but my attention has been attracted to the situation which I shall now endeavor to explain to the best of my ability, and I have felt that this situation is so serious that I should be derelict in the performance of my duty as a Member of this body should I fail or neglect to call its dangers to the notice of each and every Member of the Senate.

"With this by way of preface, I shall proceed to state the purposes of and reasons for the additions to the proposed constitutional amendment which I have offered in the form of an amendment to the resolution. My first object is this: To place in the Constitution itself a provision which will safeguard the country against the exercise of the right of franchise in Federal matters by aliens residing or sojourning within our midst. And it has seemed to me that not only is this of such great importance as to justify efforts toward the accomplishment of the reform at any and all times, but the pendency before the Senate of the resolution under discussion affords an opportunity for its accomplishment in an appropriate and efficient manner that ought not by any means to be overlooked.

"Under the constitutions of seven States of this Union aliens now exercise the right of franchise in connection with every elective office candidates for which are ordinarily voted for in the other States, to wit, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Texas. Recognizing the menace to the safety of government of such a policy as this, a number of States have recently amended their constitutions so as to allow only native-born persons and persons who are fully naturalized under the regular legal process to vote therein, to wit, Alabama, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, and others that I can not recollect.

"To show the abuses which arise under such a policy, which is contrary to the very spirit of the Federal naturalization laws, attention might be directed to the fact that the following methods have recently been applied in a certain Western State where the declarations of intention made by aliens in the course of a year would hardly approximate two dozen and the declarations made within 30 days preceding and including election day—made under the influence of vote manufacturers—have approximated a thousand or more in several of the courts exercising naturalization jurisdiction in the State. The ambitious candidate has his henchmen line up all the foreigners in the district whom he can enlist. He makes his drive through the industrial plants, foregathers with the aliens in their club organizations, extols the virtues of his candidate—and this applies regardless of party—and by various inducements and blandishments prevails upon the foreigners to assemble at convenient places and in the day and night time the accommodating clerk of the court supplies the necessary blank forms and accepts the statutory fees coming from an appropriate source. Up to and including election day this business continues. All day long, in the presence of Government officials, the stream of aliens has been seen to enter the room where the clerk of the court is located and to leave that room with statements from the clerk showing that the aliens have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, and, in the light of the provision of the State constitution, showing also by implication that such aliens have become clothed by the mere act of declaring an intention to become citizens with such character, intelligence, and understanding of our institutions that they are entitled to exercise the franchise in the same way and with the same effect as a person born in our midst.

"Under the resolution pending before the Senate, unless the part of my amendment directed to this situation, or some similar amendment, should be adopted, the evils and abuses to which I am calling attention will not only be perpetuated but will, perhaps, be practically doubled; for if and when the amendment proposed in the resolution is ratified by the requisite number of States, each and every foreign woman now living in the seven States I have mentioned and each and every one who shall take up residence there later who has attained the statutory age will be able to declare her intention, if she is unmarried, and by that simple act will be clothed with the right to vote alongside of the man.

"With this situation existing, any unmarried woman coming from the most anarchistic section of Russia, from the fastnesses of Bolshevism, from the I. W. W. ranks, or from any other source inimical to our interests or even believing in the utter destruction of our Government—any unmarried woman,

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no matter what her character may be, might be induced in the States mentioned to declare her intention to become a citizen, whereupon she could proceed to stamp the impress of her views and of her character, through the exercise of her right to vote, upon the laws of this country. This is an illustration none too extreme; but even if it should be regarded as extreme, the answer is that we must think through to the very depths of the possibility of an evil if we are correctly to measure the extent of such evil.

"Is it desirable or wise to lay a foundation in a constitutional amendment for the perpetuation of such a situation as this, especially when it may be so easily guarded against? I think not, and because of that view I have inserted in my proposed amendment the provision—

"But no male person who is not a citizen of the United States shall exercise the right of suffrage at an election for Senators and Representatives in Congress or for electors for President and Vice President of the United States.

"And here, in addition, so worded the remainder of my proposed amendment, the direct purpose of which is to meet another situation, to the description of which I am about to proceed, that the same result will be accomplished with regard to females.

"The second object which I have in view is this: To insure that, in conferring the right to vote upon women who are citizens, we do not create a legal situation in which foreign women might, through the operation of the almost universally recognized principle that a married woman's citizenship follows that of her husband, qualify to exercise the franchise in Federal elections, although wholly unfitted by character, education, residence within the country, and knowledge of and regard for its institutions, or otherwise, to have a voice in public affairs. My second object, in other words, is so to change the wording of the resolution before us that it shall be made actually to confer upon women rights equal to those enjoyed in this regard by men, and not greater than those enjoyed by men.

"Mr. CALDER. Mr. President—

"The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KERRY in the chair). Does the Senator from New Jersey yield to the Senator from New York?

"Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. If the Senator rises to ask me a question, I would be very glad to answer it after I conclude. I know the Senate wants to adjourn, and I hope the Senator will not interrupt me now.

"Mr. CALDER. Very well.

"Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. As I have already remarked, the object of the pending resolution is to place women on the same footing as men so far as the right of franchise is concerned. I am in favor of a constitutional amendment properly drawn which will permit the worthy women of this country who are citizens, either by birth or through the regular and orderly processes of naturalization, to have the right of suffrage; but I want that amendment so drawn that it will protect the worthy women, who should vote, against the unworthy, who should not vote, and I want it so drawn that Congress can hereafter pass laws properly protecting this enlarged and increased electorate. I conceive it to be our duty, under our oath as Senators, to pass an amendment that will do this.

"I do not know who prepared the pending constitutional amendment, but I believe it has been drawn without proper consideration or study of the Constitution and conditions that exist under our naturalization statutes, the careless disregard of them, the abuses that have crept into the making of citizens, and the apparent indifference of some authorities to the grave menace to the institutions of popular government that thus arise.

"In giving to this subject that careful study which its gravity demands, my attention has been attracted to two circumstances in particular. The passage of a resolution of this kind is closely related to the precarious situation in regard to aliens which has been brought about by the war and our participation in it. Congress has been forced to pass drastic laws at the eleventh hour to protect this country against sedition, treason, and deep-seated disloyalty, arising from the fact that so many foreigners reside amongst us and that Germany has carried on a surreptitious propaganda here ever since the war and evidently, from latter-day developments, even for many years before the war. It is not necessary for me to recite the many outrages, bombings, dynamitings, murders, committed by the disloyal foreigners residing here. The consideration of this amendment conferring upon female citizens the right to vote necessarily brings up at this critical time the grave question of our immigration and naturalization laws and policies, especially in their relation to and effect upon women of alien birth already here or who may hereafter come.

"The other particular circumstance was not fully appreciated by me, in its relation to the constitutional amendment as drawn,

until I conferred with officials of the Bureau of Immigration and learned its extent and seriousness. It arises from the abuses that exist in connection with the traffic in women for immoral purposes. While our immigration laws have been framed with the object of protecting society against this traffic, nevertheless many women become citizens of the United States through pro forma marriages contracted simply for the purpose of giving the poor, unfortunate women a status of citizenship under our laws and preventing them from being deported. The pimp, the procurer, these vice scavengers of humanity, products of the swill barrel of foreign lands, carry on their immoral, unspeakable practices almost within the shadow of Ellis Island, the women being brought in from Europe, from the Orient, and from the Latin countries, and, except in the cases of Chinese and Japanese, a pro forma marriage contract can be entered into and these women become citizens of the United States and can not be deported unless the Government can show—under the most recent amendment to section 19 of the immigration act—that the marriage was contracted after the woman became liable to deportation under the law; and heretofore the enforcement of the act has been seriously impeded through the fact that a foreign woman, no matter what her character, can secure citizenship simply by going through with a marriage ceremony, the other party to which is an American citizen.

"The foregoing are the two respects in which, it seems to me, the importance of the second part of my proposed amendment is made especially apparent at this time. I desire now to proceed to a more detailed discussion of the matter in its legal as well as its practical aspects.

"Generally, married women are regarded as citizens of the country of which their husbands are citizens. This principle is recognized by the laws of the United States, section 1994 of the Revised Statutes providing that—

"Any woman who is now or may hereafter be married to a citizen of the United States and who might herself be lawfully naturalized shall be deemed a citizen.

"It is of fundamental importance that in considering this provision of law the fact shall not be overlooked that Congress, in adopting it, was proceeding in pursuance of authority conferred upon the Congress by Article I, section 8, paragraph 4, of the Constitution—the authority 'to establish a uniform rule of naturalization.' Therefore the marriage of a foreign woman to an American citizen is, in its effect upon the status of the woman, a process of naturalization, and it must be borne in mind that the woman who acquires citizenship in this manner is, by virtue of the language of section 1994 itself, as fully naturalized as though she had gone through the court processes of naturalization required in the cases of males and in the cases of unmarried females, and as completely a citizen of the United States as though she had been born here. The Constitution 'contemplates two sources of citizenship, and two only—birth and naturalization,' said the Supreme Court in the leading case on citizenship, entitled *United States v. Wong Kim Ark* (169 U. S. 649, 702).

"The procurement of United States citizenship by a foreign woman through marriage to a citizen is not, of course, surrounded with any of the safeguards that are, and have been for many years, placed round the procurement of citizenship through the regular court processes provided by law. Some of those safeguards are the following:

"A male alien desiring to become a citizen of the United States must make a declaration that he is not an anarchist, a polygamist, or a believer in the practice of polygamy, and that it is his intention in good faith to become a citizen of the United States and permanently to reside therein. Not less than two years and not more than seven years after he has made his declaration of intention he must again petition the court and take an oath that he is not 'a disbeliever in, or opposed to organized government, or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in organized government,' and so on. Then he is examined by the United States examiners; and if the court so directs, he becomes a citizen, but under the Revised Statutes a foreign woman who has attained her citizenship by marriage to an American citizen is not held to conform to that process of law.

"What is the object of the resolution? It is to give men and women the same rights under the Constitution, to place them upon an equality in regard to the elective franchise. Does it do that? Will it attain its object?

"Under the Federal statute already quoted an alien woman who marries a man who is a citizen of the United States by birth or naturalization becomes a citizen, and under this resolution, as drawn, she would be entitled to vote; but a male alien or a female alien not married must be naturalized in a regular

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court proceeding under our naturalization laws before he or she becomes a citizen qualified under this proposed resolution, as drawn, to vote. Is that equal rights?

"A male alien—a German, for instance—marries an American woman, but he does not thereby become a citizen, and under this constitutional amendment he could not vote by reason of that marriage relation. But a female alien—a German woman, for instance—marries an American citizen, perhaps a German who has been naturalized. She thereby, ipso facto, becomes a citizen, and under this constitutional amendment could vote. Is that equal rights? Certainly not. It is conferring upon married women rights not conferred upon unmarried woman or upon any man—rights which ought not to be conferred upon either women or men in any such haphazard, unregulated fashion.

"Again, the foreign man or unmarried foreign woman must reside here continuously for at least five years before the boon of citizenship will be conferred; but the foreign woman may by marrying a citizen become invested with all the rights and privileges of citizenship immediately upon landing upon our shores, including, if the constitutional amendment as proposed should be adopted, the right to vote. The foreign man or unmarried woman seeking in good faith, through the regularly ordained channels, to become a citizen of this country must be of 'good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same.' But in the case of the foreign woman who marries a citizen no such standards are enforced; the marriage, ipso facto, confers citizenship, even though she is of bad character and even though she knows nothing and cares less about the principles of the Constitution. She does not have to be of good character, because the Supreme Court long ago held, in the case entitled Kelley against Owen, Seventh Wallace, 496, that the qualifying phrase, 'and who might herself be lawfully naturalized,' found in section 1994 of the Revised Statutes, means no more than that she must be of the general class—races—for which naturalization is authorized. Under this situation will the rights conferred be equal? Obviously not. Upon this fact too great emphasis can not be placed: If this resolution passes in its present form, foreign women married to citizens will become voters without any of the safeguards of naturalization through court processes.

"Mr. President, how many foreign women are there in the United States?

"The census of 1910 recorded 13,500,000 persons of foreign birth in our population. During the years 1911 to 1914, 3,000,000 more were added, according to the estimate of the Immigration Bureau. This is net—makes allowance for those who returned to their native lands. From 1915 to 1918 it is estimated immigration has been about 300,000 a year, making in these years of the war 1,200,000 immigrants added to our population. The total number of foreign-born persons here would, therefore, seem to be about 18,000,000.

"Mr. President, there are in the United States to-day 5,821,757 women of foreign birth. They are mostly in the large industrial States. I shall not read the statistics relative to them now. Suffice it to say that New York State has 1,296,849; Massachusetts, 526,922; Pennsylvania, 536,085; but that number has been increased by reason of the fact that the figures that I have read are from the census of 1910, and since that time immigration has increased by over 3,000,000. Therefore it is safe to assume that there are nearly 7,000,000 women of foreign birth in this country. I ask to have the letter which I hold in my hand from the Department of Labor giving these statistics inserted in the Record.

"The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

"The letter referred to is as follows:

"DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
"OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
"Washington, September 23, 1918.

"MY DEAR SENATOR: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 23d instant requesting certain data regarding alien women in the United States, and will reply to your inquiries serially.

"1. Table 15, page 259, volume 1, of the Census Report of 1910, gives the number of foreign-birth white women in the United States as 5,821,757, divided as follows:

New England:	
Maine	52,165
Vermont	21,939
Massachusetts	526,922
Rhode Island	87,442
Connecticut	151,691
Middle Atlantic:	
New York	1,296,849
New Jersey	301,652
Pennsylvania	536,085
East North Central:	
Ohio	251,104
Indiana	62,139
Illinois	528,965
Michigan	261,867
Wisconsin	222,130

West North Central:	
Minnesota	222,529
Iowa	116,055
Missouri	97,040
North Dakota	63,523
South Dakota	40,932
Nebraska	74,284
Kansas	54,090
South Atlantic:	
Delaware	7,496
Maryland	49,857
District of Columbia	11,434
Virginia	9,900
West Virginia	15,773
North Carolina	2,197
South Carolina	2,335
Georgia	5,554
Florida	13,187
East South Central:	
Kentucky	18,442
Tennessee	7,312
Alabama	7,130
Mississippi	3,431
West South Central:	
Arkansas	6,302
Louisiana	22,139
Oklahoma	14,414
Texas	103,162
Mountain:	
Montana	27,084
Idaho	12,345
Wyoming	7,093
Colorado	48,777
New Mexico	7,822
Arizona	16,238
Utah	27,447
Nevada	4,172
Pacific:	
Washington	80,476
Oregon	33,241
California	191,833

"2 and 3. Section 1994 of the Revised Statutes provides as follows: 'Any woman who is now or may hereafter be married to a citizen of the United States and who might herself be lawfully naturalized shall be deemed a citizen.'

"Section 4 of the act approved March 2, 1907 (34 Stat. L., pt. 1, p. 1228), which is merely declaratory of section 1994, Revised Statutes, provides as follows:

"That any foreign woman who acquires American citizenship by marriage to an American shall be assumed to retain the same after the termination of the marital relation if she continues to reside in the United States, unless she makes formal renunciation thereof before a court having jurisdiction to naturalize aliens, or if she resides abroad she may retain her citizenship by registering as such before a United States consul within one year after the termination of such marital relation.

"4. The fourteenth amendment to the Constitution defines those who shall be deemed citizens by virtue of their birth. Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution gives Congress power 'to establish a uniform rule of naturalization.' The various provisions of law under this authority will be found in the Revised Statutes.

"Yours, very truly,

"JOHN W. ASHCROFT,
"Acting Secretary.

"Hon. J. S. FRELINGHUYSEN,
"United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

"Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. President, it will be seen from the foregoing that we already have here a very large number of foreign-born women. Of course, many of these are illiterate, many have had no educational advantages. Another fact that should not be overlooked is this: The tendency to enter into marital relations is marked among these immigrant races. Of course, we know little or nothing about their loyalty and the real allegiance of these women and less about their character; many of them may be anarchists, nihilists, polygamists, yet these women may, simply through the performance of a marriage ceremony, become citizens of the United States.

"Is it not essential that we should write in the Constitution a provision which will enable Congress to pass legislation that will restrict the menace arising from this condition? I do not think the amendment as drawn does this, and I believe that Congress should take the precaution to lay the foundation for protecting the country in this regard. After consultation with the legal advisers of the Immigration and Naturalization Bureau I am firmly of the opinion that if the amendment should be adopted as drawn it will not be possible thereafter for Congress to remedy the situation described by me by passing legislation. In other words, the constitutional amendment, unless it shall be changed in some such manner as that I suggest, will prevent the passing of any legislation to place any restriction with regard to the exercise of the franchise upon foreign women who have become citizens by marriage.

"This citizenship-by-marriage provision was enacted by the Federal Congress when women could not vote and at a time when Congress had no thought of giving them the vote, its object being to protect property and lower rights and to care for many legal and international questions. To accomplish these purposes Congress conferred the benefit of such citizenship upon such women. Now women are asking for the additional benefit of the right of suffrage—too long denied them—but a changed situation is created, which Congress should carefully consider before passing a constitutional amendment. The view has been

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The Emma Goldman Papers

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Summary: Harry Weinberger clips a copy of Senator Frelinghuysen's speech on women's acquisition of citizenship by marriage to use in his appeal of Goldman's deportation.

Notes: Margin note by Harry Weinberger.

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expressed by some lawyers that Congress could afford protection to the elective franchise under this constitutional amendment by hereafter passing statutes naturalizing foreign women married to citizens and worthy of the privilege of voting. Possibly a statute could be passed that hereafter would protect the electorate and compel married women who have become citizens by marriage to be naturalized in a court proceeding before they vote, but I do not believe it.

"To hold that it can is tantamount to holding that the Congress can by statute compel a woman who has already been naturalized by marriage and who has by that process of naturalization become as full a citizen as though born here, to go through another process of naturalization—the court process—before she will be allowed to vote, notwithstanding a provision in the Constitution prohibiting the United States or the several States from denying or abridging on account of sex the right of a citizen to vote. No law will or can be passed hereafter in that regard that will protect the electorate against the unworthy or unqualified women who are given this right under this constitutional amendment unless you lay the foundation in the amendment itself by the use of words that will confer upon Congress the power to do so.

"Perhaps it might be thought that the second section of the article of the amendment proposed in the resolution, providing that the Congress shall have power by appropriate legislation to enforce the provisions of the article, would lay a sufficient foundation for subsequent legislation dealing with the subject I am discussing. But I think that, obviously, such is not the case. The purpose of the second section of this proposed article of amendment is exactly the same as the purpose of section 2 of Article XIII, section 5 of Article XIV, and section 2 of Article XV of the Constitution. Its purpose is to indicate which of the three branches into which our Government is divided is to be charged under the Constitution with the enforcement of the particular article; and it confers a power to enforce—that is, carry out; not a power to modify, regulate, abbreviate, or extend. If it conferred a power of the latter character it would, moreover, be absolutely inconsistent with the first section of the proposed article of amendment.

"I contend that under this amendment providing that the right to vote shall not be abridged or denied on account of sex, the right being conferred when this constitutional amendment is ratified by the States, such right having been created through marriage—which marriage relation is possible because of sex—the moment you attempt to compel these women to go through any additional requirements before they exercise the franchise, you will be doing the very thing the amendment prohibits, because you will be abridging the right of a female citizen to vote. Any such statute, if passed, would be unconstitutional. Of course, I do not contend that Congress can not at any time, under the authority conferred upon it by the Constitution to pass uniform naturalization laws, either amend or repeal section 1994 of the Revised Statutes. The power of Congress in this regard is no doubt plenary. This fact might naturally lead some to ask the question, 'Why attempt to cover this point in a constitutional amendment? Why not leave it to Congress to repeal the statute lying at the foundation of the difficulty?' But to such a question there are two sufficient answers.

"In the first place, section 1994, although a statute and therefore open to repeal or revision, is simply declaratory of a principle of law that is almost universally recognized and runs infinitely into important legal questions of both a local and an international nature. It is not likely, therefore, that Congress will ever go so far in amending and extending the naturalization laws as to abandon this principle. And just so long as citizenship can be acquired by women through the performance of a marriage ceremony will there exist the inequalities and evils to which attention has been called.

"In the second place, by such a constitutional provision as that proposed by me, the past as well as the future can be cared for. There are, of course, now in the United States a great many women, formerly foreigners, who have acquired citizenship through marriage. It may be seriously doubted that Congress could legally divest these women of the citizenship already acquired in that manner. The Supreme Court has said, in the Wong Kim Ark decision, already mentioned, that 'the power of naturalization vested in Congress by the Constitution is a power to confer citizenship, not a power to take it away.' But wholly aside from this legal doubt, it would hardly be fair and just to pass a law changing the status of these women from that of citizenship to that of alienage—certainly it would not be just or fair in many of their cases. On the other hand, no unfairness or injustice—and nothing in any sense illegal—is involved in so qualifying the conference of a constitutional right to vote as to make it possible for Congress

hereafter to enact legislation requiring those whose citizenship arises merely from marriage to meet, in every substantial respect, before they will be allowed to exercise the right of suffrage, the conditions that males and unmarried females are required to meet before citizenship is conferred upon them.

"Accordingly the purpose I have in mind in inserting in my proposed amendment the provision that 'no female person who is not such a citizen otherwise than by marriage, or who, having acquired citizenship by marriage, has not complied with such requirements and conditions as may be prescribed by Congress, shall exercise such right' is to pave the way for the passage through Congress, in the event that the constitutional amendment should be adopted, of a law which would compel foreign women who acquire citizenship in the instantaneous and unregulated manner of going through a marriage ceremony to meet conditions and requirements similar to those now governing the conference of citizenship through court processes before they would be permitted to stand alongside men and women born here and men and women born abroad and naturalized here in the regular safeguarded manner and cast votes having the same effect in determining the course of government as the votes cast by the native-born and regularly naturalized citizens.

"I repeat, Mr. President, I am in favor of adopting a constitutional amendment which will bring about equality between men and women citizens in the matter of the vote; but I am also in favor of so wording such amendment that we will not perpetuate and increase already existing evils and create new inequalities that could not hereafter be rectified otherwise than by the slow and uncertain method of adopting still another constitutional amendment.

"I ask to append to my remarks, without reading, a statement showing citizenship qualifications for voting in woman-suffrage States.

"The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, permission is granted.

"The statement referred to is as follows:

CITIZENSHIP QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING IN WOMAN-SUFFRAGE STATES.

FULL SUFFRAGE.

- "Arizona: Citizens only. (Const., VII-2.)
- "California: Citizens only. Naturalized citizens must have been admitted to citizenship 90 days prior to the election. (Const., II-1.)
- "Colorado: Citizens only. (Const., VII-1.) The same qualifications as to citizenship required by law to entitle male persons to vote shall be required to entitle female persons to vote. (Conright's Stat., 1911, sec. 2147.)
- "Idaho: Citizens only. (Const., VI-2.)
- "Kansas: Citizens and persons who have declared their intention to become citizens. (Const., V-1.) An amendment has been submitted to be voted on at the 1918 election limiting the right to vote to citizens of the United States. (Laws, 1917, c. 353.)
- "Montana: Citizens only. (Const., IX-2.)
- "Nevada: Citizens only. (Const., II-1.)
- "New York: Citizens only. Must have been a citizen for 30 days. A citizen by marriage must have been an inhabitant of the United States for 5 years. (Const. amend., Laws, 1917, p. 2784.)
- "Oregon: A senate joint memorial [Laws, 1917, p. 475] has been submitted to Congress requesting that equal qualifications be required of and equal privileges granted to each individual voter, irrespective of sex or the marriage relation in the States adopting woman suffrage.
- "Utah: Citizens only. (Const., IV-5.)
- "Washington: Citizens only. (Const., VI-1.)
- "Wyoming: Citizens only. (Const., VI-5.)

LIMITED SUFFRAGE.

- "Illinois: Citizens only. (Const., VII-1; Laws, 1913, p. 333.)
- "Michigan: Citizens only. (Const., III-1; Laws, 1917, No. 191.)
- "Nebraska: Citizens and persons who have declared their intention to become citizens at least 30 days prior to election. (Const., VII-1; Laws, 1917, c. 30.)
- "North Dakota: Citizens only. (Const., V-12; Laws, 1917, c. 254.)
- "Rhode Island: Citizens only. (Const. amend., VII; Laws, 1912, c. 1507.)

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. President, I know that there has been a ruling by the Vice President that no amendment can be offered to the joint resolution, but I had heretofore prepared an amendment, after the word "sex," on line 11, to add the following:

Provided, That no married woman shall be entitled to vote who would not be so entitled if she were a single woman.

Unless we can pass an amendment to our immigration laws to enable us to correct the evil to which I have referred, this proposed constitutional amendment will enfranchise thousands—yes, millions—of alien women who have never taken the oath of allegiance which the male alien is compelled to take, and who have never been compelled to undergo the searching investigation by United States officials, who examine every male applicant for citizenship. We will, therefore, if the proposed constitutional amendment is adopted unamended, enfranchise, through the provision of the Revised Statutes to which I have referred, millions of women without throwing this protection

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Notes: Margin note by Harry Weinberger.

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around the electorate. It is a mooted question whether an amendment can be made to the immigration laws, and therefore I feel that here and now is the place for us to write into the fundamental law of the land a prohibition against a condition that no patriotic American citizen wants to see.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to offer the amendment to which I have referred.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I object to unanimous consent.

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New Mexico desire to be heard before the Chair rules?

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. Mr. President, the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN] having read the proposed amendment, I presume it is not necessary to have it read again at the desk.

This amendment was presented to the Senate last September, and on that occasion I stated at some length the reasons why I felt compelled to oppose any amendment to the joint resolution. Did I not feel the same way now I should be inclined to waive the parliamentary point of order and permit the Senate to consider the amendment, but it is quite obvious that the vote on the joint resolution itself would be greatly jeopardized if we were to amend it in any particular.

As has been stated by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. SHAFROTH], if an amendment were made to the pending joint resolution, it would require it to be again passed upon by the House. The time of this session of Congress is very short, and we feel that the joint resolution itself would be jeopardized by attaching any amendment to it.

As stated on the former occasion, the proposed constitutional amendment in its present form is the same as that which has been presented to the Congress for many years in the past. In a sense it has become sanctified by age, and I know that it would lead to the opposition of the great masses of the women of this country who have been so faithfully and so persistently advocating the passage of this proposed constitutional amendment in its present form.

If it were not for these considerations, Mr. President, I should not raise the point of order; but, under the circumstances, I feel compelled to do so. Therefore I raise the point of order that the amendment can not be considered at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair rules that the joint resolution having been ordered to a third reading and having been read the third time, the amendment is not in order. The only question is, Shall the joint resolution pass?

Mr. GAY. Mr. President, the question of woman suffrage has been discussed before this honorable body from every angle. Every Senator has his convictions and doubtless has well fixed in his mind just how he intends to vote when the roll is called; but, Mr. President, having only recently become a Member of the Senate, I desire to avail myself of the opportunity presented to briefly set forth my position on this great question.

I favor giving women the right to vote. As a member of the Louisiana Legislature I voted to submit the question to the people of Louisiana in the form of an amendment to the constitution of the State of Louisiana.

Following the legislative session of 1918 the senatorial campaign was waged for the seat made vacant by the death of Senator Broussard. The question of woman suffrage was not a vital issue in that campaign; but, as a candidate, I announced in public print and from the stump my intention to vote for the amendment to the constitution of Louisiana giving the women of my State the right to vote. I worked for its adoption and voted for it on November 5 last; but, Mr. President, during the campaign I told my people everywhere that should I be elected to the Senate I would vote against the Susan B. Anthony amendment. I consider that statement as binding.

At an extra session of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana held in August, 1918, a joint resolution was adopted memorializing the Congress of the United States to reject the pending amendment to the Federal Constitution, which joint resolution reads as follows:

Now, therefore, be it
Resolved by the house of representatives of the people of Louisiana (the senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States be, and it is hereby memorialized to reject the so-called Susan B. Anthony amendment to the Federal Constitution requiring each State to grant suffrage to the female sex without choice or limitation, and authorizing Federal power to enforce the amendment, the said Congress of the United States to declare by this action that the democracy of each separate American State is safe against the force and power of a combination of other American States; and be it further

Resolved, That we call upon our sister States of the Union to likewise declare for State integrity and the safety of American democracy and vigorously oppose Federal interference or control with State franchise; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to each House of Congress in the United States.

— 2 —

Mr. President, this, briefly, represents my point of view, and I heartily concur in the principles here set forth.

It is impossible for us who have the racial question to deal with to close our eyes and treat with indifference a problem which has been a boil upon the body politic for more than a generation, and which, happily for the welfare of both races, has been resting quiet for 15 or 20 years by the enactment of just laws in every State of the South.

Under these laws the South is prosperous. Crime has been reduced, and justice is meted alike to both races.

The passage of this amendment would again open an old sore, revive questions pregnant with dangerous consequences to the South, and would in time extend the power of Federal control to male suffrage and cause a most serious situation.

I have no patience with that little band of women, the militant suffragists, who seek notoriety and bring reproach upon the cause which so many noble women have espoused.

There is no denying the fact, Mr. President, that woman is entitled to the same authority in all questions governmental as man. She has risen even higher than ever before in the estimation of mankind through the wonderful sacrifices and patriotism which she has shown in this war, from which we have just victoriously emerged. She should have the same right and expression by the ballot that men to-day exercise, but let that right be given promptly by each sovereign State of our Union.

The eminent jurist from Louisiana, my distinguished predecessor, Senator Gulon, stated on the floor of the Senate:

My objection to the amendment now pending in the Senate is that under our form of government the right to give or withhold the privilege of suffrage rests with the States and is not given to the General Government.

Suffrage is a matter of local or domestic concern, to be dealt with by each State, acting in its sovereign capacity in the exercise of the power reserved to the States under the Federal Constitution, and as may best subserve and accord with existing local conditions and without interference by the Federal Government.

Holding these views, Mr. President, and having pledged myself to my people, I will now fulfill that obligation and will record my vote against the pending amendment.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Henderson	Moses	Smith, Ga.
Baird	Hitchcock	Myers	Smith, Mich.
Bankhead	Hollis	Nelson	Smith, S. C.
Beckham	Johnson, Cal.	New	Smoot
Borah	Johnson, S. D.	Norris	Spencer
Branndege	Jones, N. Mex.	Ngent	Sterling
Calder	Jones, Wash.	Overman	Sutherland
Colt	Kellogg	Pago	Swanson
Cullerson	Kendrick	Penrose	Thomas
Cummins	Kenyon	Pittman	Thompson
Curtis	King	Polindexter	Townsend
Dillingham	Kirby	Pollock	Trammell
Fernald	La Follette	Pomerene	Underwood
Fletcher	Lenroot	Ransdell	Vardaman
France	Lewis	Robinson	Wadsworth
Frelinghuysen	Lodge	Sansbury	Walsh
Gay	McCumber	Shafroth	Warren
Gerry	McKellar	Sheppard	Watson
Gronna	McLean	Sherman	Weeks
Harding	McNary	Simmons	Williams
Hardwick	Martin, Va.	Smith, Ariz.	Wolcott

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The roll discloses the presence of 84 Senators. There is a quorum present. The question is, Shall the joint resolution pass?

Mr. SHAFROTH, Mr. SHEPPARD, and Mr. HOLLIS called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the roll. The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HOLLIS (when Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's name was called). On this question the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CHAMBERLAIN] and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MARTIN] are paired with the Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED]. If the Senator from Kentucky were present, he would vote "yea"; if the Senator from Oregon were present, he would vote "yea"; and if the Senator from Missouri were present, he would vote "nay."

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH]. I am released from my obligation on this question, and therefore I vote "yea."

Mr. HOLLIS (when Mr. GORR's name was called). On this question the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. GORR] and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN] are paired with the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. SHIELDS]. If the Senator from West Virginia were present, he would vote "yea"; if the Senator from Oklahoma were present, he would vote "yea"; and if the Senator from Tennessee were present, he would vote "nay."

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Notes in re: Goldman's Citizenship, 1919 Oct.?] / [Harry Weinberger]. —
11 p.; 34 x 22 cm.

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Summary: Weinberger researches naturalization law in order to prove that Goldman is a United States
citizen, immune from deportation.

Notes: Margin notes barely legible. Final page possibly unrelated.

Emma Goldman was a citizen + not
competent for US to deny that fact as she was not
a party to action against Jacob Kersner.

Can we attack proceedings
collaterally of the annulment.

Was it not part of govt case to
prove he was alive.

See 2165 of the Revised Statutes
re naturalization.

Campbell v Gordon 6 Cranch 176
Washington said

"But if the oath be administered
+ nothing appears to the contrary it
must be presumed that the court
before whom the oath was taken
was satisfied as to the character of
the applicant. The oath, when taken,
confers upon him the rights of a
citizen and amounts to a judgment
of the court for his admission
to those rights."

U.S. v Gleason 78 Fed R. 396
the court declines to consider
a demand that a certificate of
naturalization issued by a court of
competent jurisdiction be cancelled,
when charge was there made by the U.S.
that it had been obtained by false representation

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(2)
See Old Russian treaties re
citizenship. Once the person
becomes a citizen & obtains the
status she loses Russian
citizenship & cannot deport to
Russia.

See international law re
citizenship

See how long absent from
Russia to lose status as
Russian citizen.

naturalization judgment in personam &
must have jurisdiction of person
before court by personal service
to cancel if court had the power.
Must prove person is not dead

See conclusiveness of judgments

In Hilton v. Guyot 159 U.S. 113, 167 Judge Gray:

"A judgment affecting the
status of persons such as a
decree confirming or dissolving
a marriage, is recognized as
valid in every country, unless
contrary to the policy of its own
law."

Citing Cotton v. Case 25 Wyo. 326

Roach v. Harman 1 Wyo. Sen. 157

Harvey v. Farnie Supp. Cas. 43

Chas. v. Clayton
110 U.S. 761

Read
Hilton
Case

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3
In E. G. charge deliberate fraud.
in action

See U.S. v. Brockmorton 98 U.S. 61
Vance v. Burbank 101 U.S. 514
Steel v. Smetting Co 106 U.S. 447
Moffat v. U.S. 112 U.S. 24
U.S. v. Minor 114 U.S. 233, 242

Can we attack judgment extrinsic?
We were not party. Can we not therefore
show judgment fraudulent as
applied to us.

See
of habe
it
self
See 2165 of the Revised Statutes
it shall be made to appear to the
satisfaction of the court

then gives the requirements
the court has a judicial discretion
to determine the existence or non-
existence of these facts & that the
statute vests the courts mentioned
with jurisdiction in order to
exercise judicial discretion

That statutes using such phrases as
"it must be made to appear to the satisfaction
of the court" or "the court must be satisfied"
are intended to confer judicial discretion
not jurisdiction (which the exercise of
judicial discretion presupposes) is well settled
Merchant v. Hotel Bankers in Kinney 2 S. Dak. 116
Davis v. Cook 7 S. Dak. 324

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Read this & check it up
In Spratt vs Spratt 4 Peters 393

Re naturalization Chief Justice
Marshall said: "But is it anything
more than evidence which ought
indeed to be required to satisfy
the judgment of the Court, but the
want of which cannot annul that
judgment. The judgment has
been rendered in a form which
is unexceptional. Can we
look behind it and inquire
on what testimony it was pro-
nounced?"

The act does not require
that the report shall be mentioned
in the judgment of the Court,
or shall form a part of the
certificate of the citizenship.
The judgment and certificate
are valid, though they do not
allude to it. This furnishes
reason for the opinion that the
act directed this report as
evidence for the Court: but did not
mean that the act admitting
the alien to become a citizen
should be subject to revision at all
times afterwards, and to be declared a nullity,
if the report of arrival should not have
been made one year previous to such admission.

Can say
it has
power to
make
Citizenship
in any
Case.

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5
Suppose the judge looking at
applicant says from his observation
he is 21 applicant also so
testifies: How can court
practically ex parte cancel
papers

Works in his books "Courts +
their jurisdiction" speaking of the
jurisdiction to naturalize says:

"As to the statutory qualifications,
the court before which the same
is made must be satisfied, and
therefore some discretion is vested
in the courts respecting the proof
necessary to establish their existence"
(p. 739)

It is our contention in this case
that the findings of the Court enter-
ing judgment of naturalization are
conclusive as to the facts. This
principle was clearly and definitely
settled in the case of Noble v. Union
River Logging Co 147 U.S. 165 at p. 172 & 177

checked
my notes
to be checked
generally but
not, attached
initially

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11 p.; 34 x 22 cm.

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Summary: Weinberger researches naturalization law in order to prove that Goldman is a United States
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Notes: Margin notes barely legible. Final page possibly unrelated.

The judgment of naturalization is
conclusive

People vs. Gowan 77 Ill. 644

State vs. McDonald 24 Minn. 48

Ritchie vs. Pitman 13 Wend (N.Y.) 524

McCarthy vs. Marsh 5 N.Y. 263

State vs. Hoeflinger 35 Wis. 393

Con vs. Towles 5 Leigh (Va) 743

In McCarthy vs. Marsh 5 N.Y. 263

Justice P. 284: "all courts look with

favor on proceedings to admit
aliens to citizenship, and it is just
that they should; for the want of
acquaintance with our laws and
judicial proceedings, the unsettle-
ness of their residences, in general,
for some years, and the consequent
inability to lose their documents
and papers, should shield them
from technical and sharp objections
to their naturalization papers, whenever
there appears to have been an honest
intention to become a citizen &
comply with the laws of our country."

~~XX~~ In Throckmorton case 98 U.S. 61

Justice Miller said: "We think those decisions
establish the doctrine on which we decide the
present case; namely, that the acts for which a
court of equity will on account of fraud set aside or
annul a judgment or decree, between the same
parties, rendered by a court of competent jurisdiction
have relation to fraud, collusion or collusive acts,
the matter in issue by the first court, and not to a fraud in
the matter on which the decree was rendered."

"That the misstatement of facts in any case
in which the judgment or decree rendered
on false testimony, even by perjured witnesses, or
on contradictory documents whose verities or
validity was in issue, and which the alien wards
asserted to be forged or fraudulent, which, if true,

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(Following three major case points)

The Court will see in this Kersner case that the fraud alleged to have been committed was as to a matter on which the judgment was rendered, as to a matter which was part and parcel of the issue tried before the Court admitting Kersner to citizenship. The age of Kersner was a fact which was necessarily presented to the Court & passed upon by the Court, "upon satisfactory evidence." It is impossible to escape the assumption that the Court received and considered the evidence relating to Kersner's citizenship and using its judicial discretion decided that the evidence was sufficient upon which to found a judgment of naturalization.

For this reason it is clear, we submit, that the fact of age, or even residence was a matter having no relation to things "extraneous or collateral to the matter tried by the Court" but a fraud (if it was a fraud) in the matter on which the judgment was rendered, & hence the judgment is not subject to collateral attack according to the distinction in the Brockmorton case

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[illegible]

2

There is commanding authority
for the proposition that judgments
in rem defining permanent personal
status are not open to attack or question
collaterally for any purpose. ~~The~~ By
permanent status I mean a person-
ality conferred by law without limitation
as to time or place, such as naturaliza-
tion, legitimacy, adoption, and
marriage (See *Minor on Conflict*
of Laws, Sec 71, note 5, p. 143, + sec 97 p. 213)
251901, *Miller v Miller* 41 N.Y. 315, 319,
Ross v Ross 129 Mass 243, *Adams*
v Adams 154 Mass 290, 293.

Read any Concept of Laws

Kerner who lived & probably
died a lawful citizen, for the purpose
of disfranchisement ⁱⁿ without the orders
than ~~disfranchised~~ without the orders
being given an opportunity to uphold
the citizenship. In the case of
Tyde Mattox vs. the U.S. (156 U.S. 237) the
principle of fair play ~~is laid down~~ ^{is laid down} there
is laid down that a witness on a witness
who had used could not be used ~~as a witness~~
by evidence, contradictory statement, very
death had cut him off from an opportunity to meet

character must be taken away
the subject considered this
though justice itself should fail.
Could there be a stronger plea for the
fair play than the case before

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See Goldman 15 Blatch. 48 406
Campbell v Gordon 6 Cranch 176
Re Christern 43 43. Sup. Ct 523

Chief Justice - White

In Reynolds v Stockton 140 U.S. 249
Mr Justice Brewer delivering the
opinion of the Court, adopted a
definition of jurisdiction from
Munday v Vail (34 4. J. Law 418)
in which the learned judge said:
"Jurisdiction may be defined
to be the right to adjudicate
concerning the subject matter
in the given case. To constitute
this there are three essentials:
First, the court must have
cognizance of the class of cases
to which the one to be adjudged
belongs; second, the proper
parties must be present; and third
the point decided must be, in
substance & effect, within the issue."
Sec 2165 U.S. Rev. Statute gave
jurisdiction to the Court
naturalizing Kersner. Different
Court cancelled (!)

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10

Look up citizenship in

citizen of U.S.

① E.G. put in not allowed to prove
citizenship

writ of error & order allowing
same issued by clerk

{ Petition for writ of error &
rescind order.
order allowing writ of error & stay
action issued by clerk

make the motion for bail to be set
& that writ of error to act as supersedeas
or see order in Adams case

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frivolous & absurd

within 2 weeks

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Govt Claims

Read into
record 5 year
leave of the 4.
meaning of

Kersner born 1865 Russia death
came to U.S., summer of 1882 claim
naturalized Oct 18, 1884 County Court Monroe
County
E. G. not notified.

Action judgment findings April 5, 1909
" started 28th Oct 1908

Claim by govt he was not 21 yrs of age
+ complaint also alleges he was not 5 yrs in
country

Abraham Kersner 64 Weld St Rochester
Bessie Kersner 64 " "

Simon Goldstein 49 Baden St Roch
Samuel Cohen (57 Rowley St.)
212 Josephine Roch

Did not ask Father if son alive. When
last heard from son
did not call mother though
under subpoena

Suppose Kersner made an
honest mistake as to his 21 yrs
+ had since become 21 what then.
complaint alleges Simon Goldstein
and Samuel Cohen willfully testified
falsely - no prosecution of them

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Complaint alleges further that he was
not more than 16 yrs of age & only in
country 3 yrs at time of citizenship
see law re age of citizenship.

Could we not subpoena govt
records that show what efforts

In naturalization papers
Jacob A Kersner says
born Belgrad, Servia 1st day of
April 1863 arrived U.S.
on or about 18th June, 1879

Goldstein swears he knew him
5 yrs in Rochester
Samuel Cohn likewise

Note that in aff for publication
U.S. Dist Atty Lyman M. Bass "has no
knowledge or information of the
residence or whereabouts of said deft.
Kersner. + Fred O. Vrethman
swears he is informed that
Kersner left Rochester some time
before. aff. made 17th Oct 1900

Why if Goldstein & others had not
prosecuted. If told truth that Kersner
was five years in country from
Kersner here 1879 & father was
about 1882 & therefore wrong about age.

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2
E.G. citizenship

How could Goldstein be ^{as} ~~an~~ ^{admitted} citizen ship
unless he swore he knew he was in
country 5 yrs. - How about age +
birth certificate - Goldstein does not admit paying

How about Samuel Cohen -

Claim Kersner not more
than 16 yrs

Was Kersner dead at time of
cancellation - where was he in 1909
who knows

Where did he arrive in US.
what ship. We can look up
records

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Is it binding on E. G. without notice
to her

Is it binding on dept

Does it change her status

Signed 1909

Was Emma Goldman ever known
as Beshe Kersner - what the

summers reads that way

when did she leave Jan, 1909

arr. in Rochester papers

Are witnesses still alive who
testified

Reads for trial 8th April 1909

^{Jacob Kersner}
claims, born 1865 or 1866

Sather says that he came to U.S. 1882 in summer
from Russia lived with him in Russia
up to that time

Simon Goldstein says he was a witness
for Kersner sometime near Nov. 1884
also formerly he Emma Goldman
was married to Kersner

(but note do not make her a party
dept) claim only against him.

Claims was not 21 at time of application
not 5 yrs in country

April 9, 1909
filed
Kersner

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unrecognized goal to be sent to
see rules and regulations & immigration
laws. - White guards - death penalties
deportation
no indefinite - depts not in
these proceedings considered
criminal - May life sentence
for no crime except this admin-
istration thinks undesirable
& post facto laws
Properly and legally admitted gains a
status. Deportation always the

Abraham Goldman

Father naturalized in Rochester
N.Y. 1st paper 1889

2nd paper 1894

in 1889 E.G. was 20 yrs old

had married in 1887 a

naturalized citizen
Jacob Kersner, naturalized in
Rochester. + was attorney
of marriage

About the year 1900, citizen
papers cancelled. He was
not present, nor served with
papers. Parents testified not
of age when he took out papers
not 5 years in country. Parents
were not here at time he got papers

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Proceedings for cancellation say
he is a citizen of Ger of Russia
if that proceedings were in Supreme Court
some County

Jacob Kersner, 18th Oct, 1884
County Court of Rochester became
a citizen. Have copy of certificate
of citizenship. Look at record to see
if any annotations of revocal.

Louis Eliazarus
405 German
Mrs. Blay.
Rochester
new papers
- 11-2-08
- Jacob
Kersner
a Kerschmer

On Oct 16, 1908 Dept of State gave
Mrs Jacob a Kersner a citizen of the
U.S. a passport signed Helen Root.
description & signature attached
(on what and she got passport what
papers & for what purpose. Might be
advisable to see papers filed in
Wash. on what and she claim
citizenship () & S)

citizenship
statute
See Sec 2167
Revised Statute
of U.S.

claim is that
Kersner arrived
here at 16 yrs
of age & was
only 3 yrs here
when naturalized

Started by

Proceedings for cancellation of
citizenship U.S. Dist Court for the
Western District of New York.

Subpoena & notice pursuant to
an order of Hon John R Hazel, Judge
17th day of Oct 1908, filed at office of
clerk at Buffalo N.Y. Oct 23, 1908
Palmer S. Chambers Special U.S. Atty, Buffalo
Subpoena mailed only to James A Ker
just Tuesday in
Return day, January, 1909
Oct 26, 1908.

all

proceedings
were at
Buffalo
Served by
publication

Publ.
announced in
newspaper

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Simon Goldstein, same question
where do you live
How long did you know

Kersner

where work for you. How well did you know him

How long before citizenship

Did you tell the truth

when you swore you

knew him five years

at times, becoming

citizenship. He was

naturalized Oct 18, 1884

therefore you knew

him in this country

before Oct 18, 1884.

Did not ask him about

5 years period.

When did he disappear

Have you heard from him

Have .. asked his family

if they have heard from him

at time of cancellation

of citizenship 1909

how long had he been

gone before 1908.

Did you talk with father

+ mother of Jacob Kersner

Did they also say they

did not hear from him.

Did you know Kersner in the old

country. Did he ever tell you

where he was born + where

Did he look over, 21 at time of naturalization

Knew
in
3 yrs
Rochester
Did you
know
in 1884

where
come
citizen
one month
in
very well
where he
was
where
he work
+ have complete
my records
of 1879. my
checks or
records

Talks
Cartell

Can't
when he was

What do you know
of why father
is afraid to
read into age

How do you
know.

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Questions for Kersner

When married & where

How many children, names

~~How old, eldest child~~

In what order born & what
cities.

Was not Jacob A. born in

Belgrad Serbia

When did you go to Russia

How do you fix sons

coming to America in 1882

summer time. Did he come

to New York

How do you fix 1865 or 1866

as year of son Jacob & Kersner
birth

How did you come to testify

in 1909. Any promises. Did

you take E. G.

How long before 1908 had

you not heard from

your son.

When did he disappear

See if Kersner has his own

passport from Russia. Would

not also give date

of children's ages. See

if he has any papers at

all.

Ask for certificates of

marriage

say

17 yrs

when he

came to

America

in 1882

at 56 & 2 yrs

married her

daughter 1 1/2 yrs

1861 - winter

time

Born

Russia

disappeared

13 yrs

ago

Shanghai

bought this

house 1906

Dec 12

she left

this house

asked for
passport
from Russia
would not
also give date
of children's
ages. See
if he has any
papers at
all.

ask for
certificates of
marriage

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In 1908 given a passport
50 yrs old in June, 1919 born, 1869 June 27th
Jacob A Kersner citizen 1884, Oct 18 Co. Cont Rely
married Feb 1887 to Kersner a citizen
Is Kersner still alive - If E.G. married ally
See citizenship statute Sec 2167 Revere Schuch

Abraham Goldman Father naturalized in
Rochester N.Y. 1st papers 1889 2nd papers 1894
E.G. came in 1885 at 17 yrs of age not
anarchist at that time

What about effect of adoption

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sold him
under 21
claims to be
truth.

11 yrs

married 82
22
58

1919
58
1861

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Returned to Stella
Ballantine
Affidavit re
marriage
+ citizenship
Kersner
H.W.

Albert Jensen
Helensborgsgata 25B
Sof Stockholm.
Sweden

Plain envelope

✓ 2880
- 218 x 96 - 1/2 x

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see 1901. citizen (ms 1402)

Jacob A Kersner
became citizen

Oct 18, 1884

Cancelled by order

of U.S. Dist

April 9th, 1909

Record 2 P. 225

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5 yrs dead - no notice.
insufficient proof of not
of age ~~of age~~ 21

Certificate of marriage to
be improved by being sworn.
Fraud of govt in obtaining
cancellations. - no notice
insufficient.

See Goldstein - govt officials
govt spent 70000 ^{tried to get him} searching ^{to find him}
for Kersner

Sax E. Cummings
475 Clinton Ave N.
Rochester

Find out what port he
came in get records.
year is important.

Write Mary O'Brien facts
re deportation ^{names} men & what for
& how active & what happened

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Wrote a letter to
Goldman's lawyer
in New York City
to get him to
make a statement through
Carmel. Got him to
agree to meet
at his lodge Oddfellows

Wrote to Grace
Ward on Nov. 20, 1916.

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[Notes in re: Goldman & Berkman Deportation, 1919 Oct.?] / [Harry Weinberger].
 - 12 p.; 34 x 22 cm.

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Summary: Weinberger researches the immigration laws in order to challenge Goldman and Berkman's
 deportation.

Notes: Pages probably not in sequence. Portions in shorthand. For related documents, see 850827008 and
 850827009.

Sec 11 of the Domestic Relations Law
 subd. 4 By whom marriage solemnized

A written contract of marriage
 signed by both parties and at least
two witnesses who shall subscribe
 the same, stating the place of residence
 of each of the parties and witnesses
 and the date & place of marriage,
 and acknowledged by the parties
 and witnesses in the manner
 required for the acknowledgment
 of a conveyance of real estate
 to enable the same to be recorded,
 provided, however, that all con-
tracts of marriage must in order
to be valid be acknowledged before
a judge of a court of record. Such
 contract shall be recorded within
 six months after its execution
 in the office of the clerk of the county
 in which the marriage was solemnized

Sec 12. Marriage, how solemnized

x x x the parties must solemnly
 declare in the presence of a clergyman
 or magistrate & the attending witnesses
 or witnesses that they take each other
 as husband or wife. In every case
 at least one witness beside the clergyman
 or magistrate must be present at
 the ceremony

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Sec 2172 (RS. 1878, p. 380 1 conf. Stat 1901, p. 1334)
(act of April 14, 1902)

The children of persons who have been duly naturalized under any laws of the U.S., or who, previous to the passing of any law on that subject, by the S. of the U.S., may have become citizens of any one of the States, under the laws thereof, being under the age of 21 yrs at the time of the naturalization of their parents, shall if dwelling in the U.S. be considered as citizens thereof.

Executive Order, of Act of Mar 2, 1907

Sec 4: Par. 138 x x x Wife of citizen
Any white woman x x x married to a citizen of the U.S. is a citizen thereof; it is immaterial whether the husband became a citizen before or after marriage. Any woman who acquires American citizenship by marriage shall be ^{as} presumed to have retained it after the termination of the marital relation by death or absolute divorce if she continues to reside in the U.S. (unless renounces etc)

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Notes in re: Goldman & Berkman Deportation, 1919 Oct.?] / [Harry Weinberger].

— 12 p. ; 34 × 22 cm.

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Summary: Weinberger researches the immigration laws in order to challenge Goldman and Berkman's deportation.

Notes: Pages probably not in sequence. Portions in shorthand. For related documents, see 850827008 and 850827009.

Σ. 9. + a B
deportation

Sec 19 + 20 of Immigration
prevents citizenship
institutes. Therefore shows
no other class of man
a citizen can be prevented
from becoming a
citizen

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In the absence of proof to the contrary every man is considered a citizen of the country in which he may reside

Sharon v. Hill 11 Sany. (US) 291

a passport granted by the Secy of State of the U.S., reciting that a certain individual is a citizen, is not admissible to prove such citizenship

Artetiqui - W. Arcey 9 Pet (US) 692
94. Ed. 276

In re See Hop 71 Fed 274

Naturalization of husband carries with it citizenship of wife & her infant child US. - Rodgers 144 F. 711

US. a minor at time of her father's death child of naturalized citizen - deemed citizen from inception of permanent residence of minor in US.

US. - Rodgers 182 F. 274

See In re Cuvelli 91 Misc 604 where the second husband of an alien becomes a naturalized citizen her infant son by her former marriage dwelling in the US. is a citizen

See Rea v. Collector
23 Philippine 315

See Mackenzie v. Hare

239 US. 299
60 L. Ed. 297

See US. - Mulvey 232 Fed 513
" " Sales 236 " 784
" " Brumby 236 " 285

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Aliens

Constitutional Law

Σ 9.

Reed v. U.S. Circuit Court 12 U.S. 542
100 U.S. 100 (1878) 382

Minor v. Happersett 21 Wall (U.S.) 162 22 L. Ed. 627

Sharon v. Hill 11 Sawy (U.S.) 291

Kenna v. Brockhaus 10 Biss (U.S.) 128

U.S. v. Darnaud 3 Wall Jr. U.S. 143

The foreign born children of a citizen
are themselves citizens

Ware v. Huisier 50 Fed 310

Wolff v. Archibald 4 Mc Cray (U.S.) 581

Mc Kay v. Campbell 16 Fed Cas No 8840

13 op. Atty Genl (U.S.) 89

U.S. Rev. St 1878 § 1993

What about
a marriage
to a citizen

Under U.S. Rev. St. (1878) § 1994 an alien
woman marrying a citizen becomes
herself a citizen and the clause "might
herself be lawfully naturalized" does not
require that she shall have the qualifica-
tions of residence, good character etc.
as in case of admission to citizenship
in a judicial proceeding, but it is
sufficient that she is of the class or
race of persons who may be naturalized
under existing laws.

Leonard v. Grant 6 Sawy (U.S.) 603

Burton v. Burton 1 Abb Dec (N.Y.) 271

Goodrich v. Russell 42 N.Y. 177

Any woman who may now or hereafter
be married to a citizen of the U.S. who
might herself be lawfully naturalized shall be
deemed a citizen & in the application of this
rule it is wholly immaterial whether the husband
is a citizen by birth or a naturalized citizen

U.S. Rev. St. (1878) § 1994

Butler v. Evans 50 N.Y. 171

Kelly v. Owen 1 Wall (U.S.) 496 (19 L. Ed. 283)

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1917

printing office

write Wash. Govt, for

Naturalization Laws & Regulations

NY Law Journal July 8, 1918 cases under act.

Send for compilation of certain
Departmental Circulars Relating
to citizenship, R. of Amer. Citizens
Insurance, Passports etc

Sec 15 provides "That it shall be the duty
of the U.S. Dist. Ct. to institute proceedings to naturalize
aliens in. 3 of 7. citizen may
reside at the time of bringing the suit,
for the purpose of settling aside &
cancelling the certificate of citizenship
on the ground of fraud or on the ground
that such certificate of citizenship was
illegally procured. (60 days personal
service or service by publication

Const. Art XIV Sec 1 all persons born
or naturalized in the U.S. & subject
to the jurisdiction thereof, are
citizens of the U.S. & of the State
wherein they reside

Sec 1994 (Act of Feb 1855) Any woman
who is now or may hereafter be married
to a citizen of the United States, & who
might herself be lawfully naturalized
shall be deemed a citizen (R.S. 1878 p. 350,
1 Conf. Stat. 1901, p. 1268

Noted Berlin
not under
that distinct

Person
not under
that distinct

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Citizenship

See aliens

See jurisdiction

of Courts
under
C. 110

See brief
U.S. 110
appeal

2 C. 110

Citizenship in the U.S. is distinguishable
from citizenship in a State

U.S. - Crutcher v. Kentucky 42 U.S. 542
23 L. Ed. 588

In this country a double citizenship
exists, for the term applies both to
membership in the nation considered
as a whole & to membership in the state
in which the individual may reside

U.S. Const. Amend. I Clause 2

P. de la Guerra 40 Cal 311, 341

Scott v. Sandford 19 How (U.S.) 393, 405

Ex p. Kinney 3 Hughes (U.S.) 7

St. Laughter House Cases 16 Wall (U.S.) 36

We have in our political system a
government of the U.S. & a govt. of each of the
several states. Each of these govts is distinct
from the others, & each has citizens of its own XXV
who own it. The same person may at the
same time a citizen of the U.S. & a citizen of the
State, but his rights of citizenship under one
of these governments will be different from those
he has under the other.

U.S. - Crutcher v. Kentucky 42 U.S. 542

See also Elmendorf v. Carmichael
3 Litt. (Ky) 472

Although a state in virtue of its
sovereignty may, within its own limits,
confer citizenship, yet persons so admitted
to citizenship do not thereby become citizens
of the U.S., where according to U.S. law they are
disqualified, as formerly was the case of members
of the African race, from receiving it.

Mitchell v. Wells 57 Miss. 235

Scott v. Sandford 19 How (U.S.) 393

Munroe v. Pless 56 Fed 576

A state cannot make an alien a citizen of
the U.S. This can only be done only in the
manner prescribed by the naturalization laws
of Congress. Lang v. Randolph 14 Fed Cas No 8080
112 U.S. 164 443.

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Who is a citizen of the United States is
a question of the particular state in which he
resides. But a person may be a citizen of a particular
state and not a citizen of the United States, so holds other-
wise would be to deny to the State the highest
attribute of its sovereignty, the right to decide who are
its citizens.
State - Fowler 41 ne. Ann. 380

The foreign-born children of a citizen are
themselves citizens (where only of under age line)

Ingram - Ingram
31 Bar. (N.Y.) 486 aff'd 26 N.Y. 356

U.S. Rev. Stat (1878) § 1993

Under U.S. Rev. Stat (1878) § 1994 an
alien woman marrying a citizen becomes herself
a citizen and the clause "might herself be lawfully
naturalized" does not require that she shall have the
qualifications of residence, good character, etc. as in
the case of admission to citizenship in a judicial
proceeding, but it is sufficient that she is of the class
or race of persons who may be naturalized under
existing law

Leonard - Grant 6 Savy. (U.S.) 603

Same effect Burton - Burton 1 Abb' Dec (N.Y.) 271

Goodrich - Russell 42 42 N.Y. 177

Re. Rullos Rullos is Emer 80 N.Y. 171

1407. Atty. Gen. (U.S.) 402

An alien woman whose

See Kent. Com 292

The question of citizenship is to
be determined by the jury and
what evidence is sufficient
depends upon the facts shown
in the particular case, the weight
and sufficiency of the evidence being
within the exclusive province
of the jury where citizenship
is in dispute.

Golden Thread Gold & Silver Co - Calile etc

12 Nev. 312, 325

Rucker - Balles 80 Fed 504, 25 Cir. C.A. 600

See Lowthomson - Spray
72 Cal. 528

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Grounds for Cancellation

Cancellation ~~for~~ on ground of fraud
or on ground that act. illegally procured
authorized under act of 1906

Ruma ~ U.S. 231 U.S. 9
58 L. Ed. 101

See U.S. ~ Salomon 231 Fed 928

" Exp. Grayson 215 Fed 449

See

all naturalization

laws

what effect

of adoption

See guardians
ward

See Pequignot ~ Detroit

16 Fed. 211

See Boyd ~ Nebraska

143 U.S. 135

Read U.S. Const.

U.S. ~ Kornmehl 89 Fed 10

" ~ Norach 42 Fed 417

Was the Court before which fraud
motion the one that K was naturalized

An alien on becoming a
naturalized citizen possesses the
rights of a native-born citizen

Scott ~ Strobach 49 Ala 477

Henry ~ Bklyn Benev. Soc. 39 W. 333

Oshorn ~ U.S. Bank 9 Wheat (U.S.) 738

U.S. ~ Rhodes 1 Abb (U.S.) 28

Bullwinkel ~ U.S. 4 Ct. Cl. 385

Minor child of dwelling in U.S. citizen
on father being naturalized

Campbell ~ Gordon 6 Cranch (U.S.) 176
3 L. Ed. 120

Vent ~ King 28 Fed Cas no 16750

a father's naturalization after his child has
attained majority does not make such child a citizen

Drayden ~ Swindome

20 D. V. 89

Rosier ~ Brigham

177 Ill. 250

4 - L. R. A. 809

Wick ~ Boyd

31 Me. 682

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The Supreme Court P - Kelly - Owen
7 Wall 496,
- U.S. - Keller 11 Biss, 314 (13 Feb 183)
Justice Harlan P.
1974 (U.S. Conf Stat 1901, p. 1268)
Ypsos facts

(3) In 1877 in Mrs W' Ambrogio's case (15 Op. S. Ct. Seril 599) Sol. Genl Phillips decided that the marriage of an alien born woman to a naturalized citizen of the U.S. conferred on her "a permanent status of citizenship, defeasible only as in the case of other persons"; on the authority of *Shankson v Dupont* 3 Pet. 242, 7 L. Ed. 666 (it was further held that her subsequent marriage with an alien did not affect this status)

minor children are naturalized by father's
naturalization

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Reporting on account of opinions
just amendment of the court
So called anarchist law unconstitutional

Congress may authorize state courts
to naturalize aliens, state courts,
under such authority, may do so
State - Penn. 10 Ark. 621
Rump - Conn. 30 Pa St. 475
Crosses Min. to Co - Colorado 1878
19 Feb. 78

An alien, though a minor, may
be admitted to citizenship

Prest - Cummings 20 Wend (N.Y.) 330
In re Merry 9 Wkly Notes (Pa.) 169
207.3.328

See also

2 Mass 419

Indiana

as

as

as

US Rev. Stat. (1878) § 2165 authorizes
any court of record of a state
having common law jurisdiction
to read or clerk to naturalize
aliens

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See U.S. v. Wong Kim Ark 169 U.S. 649
 congressional discussion of citizenship.

~~as follows~~

See Boyd v. Nebraska 143 U.S. 135

Congress having exercised
 the power "to establish an uniform
 rule of naturalization" conferred
 by the federal Const. no alien can
 become a citizen except in the
 mode pointed out by Congress.
 Such mode, under the power so
 conferred, is exclusive

U.S. Const. art 1 § 8, cl. 4

Matter of Ramsden 13 F. Supp. 24

Lynch v. Clark & 1 Sand. Ch. (1894)
 553

Houston v. Moore 5 Wheat (1811)

In re Beetham 71 Fed 274

Minnneapolis v. Reun

56 Fed 576

U.S. v. Villato 2 Dall. (U.S.) 370

Matthew v. Rae 3 Cranch (U.S.) 138,
 649

See also Collet v. Collet 2 Dall (U.S.) 294

inasmuch it was held that though the
 States have concurrent authority
 with the U.S. to naturalize aliens,
 such authority cannot be exercised
 so as to contravene the acts of Congress.

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Notes in re: Habeas Corpus, 1919 Nov.?] / [Harry Weinberger]. — 3 p. ; 34 × 22 cm.
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 Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.
 Summary: Weinberger researches the law on habeas corpus in preparation for appealing Goldman and
 Berkman's deportation.

Habeas Corpus a legal remedy not available

in detail
 known
 to C.B. know
 A

The writ of habeas corpus is not designed to
 fulfill the functions of an appellate writ of
 error

Quinn v. Tamm 194 U.S. 540

Wong v. U.S. 133 Fed 166, 66 C.C.A. 272

U.S. v. Williams 126 Fed 253/aff'd
 194 U.S. 279) where the court refused
 to review a decision that an alien
 immigrant was an anarchist

In ex p. Siebold 100 U.S. 371, 376
 the court said: an unconstitutional
 law is void, & is no law. An offense
 created by it is not a crime. A con-
 viction under it is not merely
 erroneous, but is illegal & void, & cannot
 be a legal cause of imprisonment.

Habeas Corpus can inquire
 into statutes

See also Pe Coy 127 U.S. 731

Ex p. Clarke 100 U.S. 399

U.S. v. Patterson 29 Fed 775

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In the absence of statutory provisions to the contrary the writ of Habeas Corpus may be used to procure the admission of a party to bail.

The indefinite - maybe life - no time fixed. No statute any substantive law can make.

in re Kline
 14 How (US)
 103.
 2nd 25
 25 Feb 1895
 14, 1895
 in re Kline
 12 Wall (US) 400

In re Doo Woon 18 Feb 898 holding that unless the return shows that the caption & detention are legal at the time of the service of the writ, the prisoner ought to be discharged.

See Re Hoy Duong Shing 125 Feb 641
 In re Ali Joy 45 Feb 795

The return to the writ is not conclusive as to the facts stated therein, but it will be taken as true unless denied.

U.S. v Green 26 Feb (as to 15 250
 U.S. v Williamson 28 Feb (as to 16, 725

File demurrer or traverse to return

see that appeal is 4 E. 9. + 9 B

see forms
 important
 see appeal
 error
 2 Cys 753
 note 99
 2 Cys 885
 2 Cys 965

See Dunning v Thompson 194 US 540
 41 Fed 104 Feb 681 holding that a circuit court of appeals has no jurisdiction of an appeal where the writ is sought on the ground that the imprisonment violates the federal const.

No bill of exceptions is necessary on
appeal from a federal dist judge
Hov. v. ? Solomon - Davenport
87 Fed 318

(Assigned) "THE ROAD TO HELL."

[illegible]

In the hearing of this children's case, the Department has officially closed the case, but Mr. Weinberger refused to file any order on her behalf, insisting that he be given sufficient time to prove her citizenship, otherwise he will take no part in the proceedings.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

850827025

[Notes in re:] Habeas Corpus [1919 Dec.?] / [Harry Weinberger]. -
2 p.; 35 x 22 cm.

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Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: Weinberger outlines the points he wants to make when arguing Goldman's habeas corpus petition before the District Court.

Notes: Extensive handwritten margin notes by Weinberger on two copies of same typed page. Part of margin notes cut off. Bracketed date at top of page two assigned incorrectly by Yale University Library. Compare with habeas corpus hearing transcript, 850512025.

POINTS IN RE HABEAS CORPUS

Does not
advocate
assassination
of public officials
believes in
the crime
here

FIRST: There can be no deportation for holding of
opinion. First Amendment to the Constitution. So called anarchist
law unconstitutional

SECOND: Relators both properly admitted to country more
than 20 years ago; not anarchists when they arrived. Obtained
status. Present 1917-1918 anarchist laws ex post facto
and therefore unconstitutional.

Art 1 Subd 3 no bill of attainder or ex post
facto law shall be passed

Can be
233 Fed Ref 152
aft 258 f 263

Right to
bail under
warrant

THIRD: Deportation to unrecognized country contrary
contrary to International Law and rules, regulations and
Statutes of the United States.

FOURTH: To be sent to Soviet Russia. - can they - death penalty
may be life sentence

FIFTH: Time indefinite. In reference to Emma Goldman
extra point. Citizenship. State court made her citizen.

United States Court without jurisdiction to cancel action
of State Court. Concurrent jurisdiction between State and

United States Court. Citizenship of Emma Goldman's
husband obtained before her marriage to Jacob A. Kersner,
confers citizenship as if she herself were a citizen.

No proof in cancellation proceedings that Kersner was
alive at time of proceedings. Immigration officials
did not give time to allow proof of Emma Goldman's citizen-
ship.

add
art 1. To
establish an
uniform rule of
naturalization
it has jurisdiction
Husband was a
citizen at time
of marriage
same as if made
by her nation
no proceedings
against her
not a citizen
U.S. Court
without jurisdiction
under citizen
by State of
if found, found
on state court
that court jurisdiction

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[Jan. 18, 1919]

POINTS IN RE HABEAS CORPUS

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opinion. First Amendment to the Constitution.

SECOND: Relators both properly admitted to country more
than 30 years ago; not anarchists when they arrived. Obtained
status. Present 1917-1918 anarchist laws ex post facto
and therefore unconstitutional.

unlawfully detained

1. Sinecure

2. Death

Mulroy case the circuit - naturally
in this court

THIRD: Deportation to unrecognized country contrary
contrary to International Law and rules, regulations and
Statutes of the United States.

FOURTH: To be sent to Soviet Russia.

FIFTH: Time indefinite. In reference to Emma Goldman
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United States Court without jurisdiction to cancel action
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No proof in cancellation proceedings that Kersner was
alive at time of proceedings. Immigration officials
did not give time to allow proof of Emma Goldman's citizen-
ship.

state where he died
Concurrent jurisdiction

Jan 18, 1919

See 1994 of the Revised Statute

and not dangerous

Hines

Leonard Grant

not an anarchist

denaturalization Statute constitutional

buty in law is not a statute - same as it made not a law

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Robert Minor, Washington, D.C.? 1919 Oct.? (draft)] / [Military Intelligence Division? War Department?].— 7 p.; 36 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 165.

Summary: The War Department summarizes their information about Robert Minor, including his association with Berkman and Goldman.

Notes: Broken type; light copy. Handwritten corrections throughout.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION IN CONNECTION WITH
Memorandum by Assistant Chief of Staff, War Department
 ROBERT MINOR
Subject: Robert Minor

1. Robert Minor is an American Radical. He was for years a cartoonist and writer for the "Classes" and its successor, "The Liberator". Other connections of his are indicated by the fact that he has contributed articles to the "Appeal to Reason" (Socialist, published at Girard, Pa.); "Alameda County Worker" (Radical labor); "The Blast" (Anarchist); "Solidarity" (I.W.W., published at Cleveland, O.); "The World" (I.W.W., published at Oakland, Calif.); "Mother Earth" (Anarchist, published by Emma Goldman of New York); He was also the author of "Frame-up System", which was distributed in San Francisco during the trial of Thomas Mooney.

2. Financial statement of the I.W.W. Defense, page 60, shows the following remark: "Salary account, publicity department, Robert Minor -- August 1, 1916 to January 1, 1918 -- \$1300.00". ~~Later~~ He was the author of an article in "The Commune", Petrograd, September, 1917, entitled, "Down With the War Loans" -- a radical harangue along lines indicated by the title. In this he "trusts that all countries will follow the steps of Russia".

3. It appears that on February 15, 1918, Minor was granted a passport by the State Department, at the request of Mr. George Creel, for the purpose of representing the Committee on Public Information in England, Denmark and Sweden and Russia; although ~~nominal~~ as cartoonist for the Philadelphia Public Ledger. He sailed from New York as a First Class passenger on the S.S. Bergensfjord for Christiania, March 9, 1918.

4. His name appears in a list of editors and contributors to the Newspaper Enterprise Association of 1279 West Third St., Cleveland, Ohio. A great many of the writers for this syndicate are either suspects or known pro-Germans and Bolshevik sympathizers. He was also, according to a British report, an emissary of the "India National Party" to the Bolsheviks.

Berkman
 5. He is a friend of Alexander ~~Berkman~~; Emma Goldman; Blume Krauss, Miss Zalaonik; Ellen Norton, anarchist of San Francisco; and George Andrichin, anarchist of 1001 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

6. Of these, Blume Krauss, who seems to have been his closest friend and who has translated some of his articles into Russian, was arrested, together with Mr. and Mrs. Worthington and Tarakanth Das, in connection with the Hindu Conspiracy to overthrow British rule in India. Das was convicted. Miss Krauss was also arrested by United States Marshal on March 19, 1919, at Peoples Council, Foxcroft Bldg., San Francisco. Papers seized in her room at 1151 Hayes St., indicated that she was connected with the Hindu Conspiracy. A letter from Robert Minor, in her possession, showed that the writer had gone to Russia, ~~not~~ primarily as a correspondent, but rather as a propagandist. Miss Krauss was indicted under the Espionage Act, but the indictment was "quashed". Among the papers in Miss Krauss' room were also found two letters inducing Minor introducing Minor to friends in Sweden. These were written by radicals in California. One letter speaks of him as having "an international mind" and the other as "communist". Both indicate extreme radical association.

7. In a letter dated February 21, 1918, to Blume Krauss, Minor stated that he had contrived to obtain a passport as a newspaper man to go to Scandinavia. In the letter he said that he hoped to meet John Reed in Christiania. On March 31, 1918, he left Copenhagen for Russia.

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Serial 165

Staff,
 MIA

10110-546/144

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Robert Minor, Washington, D.C.? 1919 Oct.? (draft)] / [Military Intelligence Division? War Department?].— 7 p. ; 36 x 21 cm.

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- 2 -

According to a letter from him published in the "New Republic" of June 14, 1919, he received, on December 9, 1918, a statement of Nicolai Lenin, to the effect that his Government was willing to reassume responsibility for the debts of the late Russian Regime. In response to one of Minor's questions Lenin remarked that the Entente and American Governments were "not building a League of Nations, but a League of Imperialists to strangle nations". Some weeks later Minor reached Germany and sold the Lenin interview to the New York World, through its Berlin correspondent. According to the subject of the letter the interview was printed in a manner to mislead the public into thinking that it had been given much later and as an answer to an invitation to meet representatives of the various Russian factions in Prinkipio. The New York World did feature the Minor articles conspicuously, and the substance of them was widely copied throughout the country.

8. On June 11, 1919, Robert Minor was, according to Associated Press dispatches, reported missing from his hotel in Paris by Lincoln Steffens, a writer. Two days later the newspapers reported that he was being held at Coblenz in confinement in an American Military prison, facing charges of a most serious nature.

9. On June 23, 1919, Senator Sheppard of Texas, wrote the Secretary of War, enclosing a telegram from H. C. Carter of San Antonio, and a letter and clipping from Miss Minor, 38 Charles St., New York City, and inquiring if it would be possible to transfer Minor's case to this country. The Secretary replied June 30th that all witnesses were in Europe and that the trial was now probably in progress. On June 28th Senator Sheppard wrote the Secretary of War, enclosing newspaper clipping about the case and asked whether the Secretary would review the actions of the Court-Martial of Minor or whether the matter would be left entirely to the decision of the tribunal abroad.

10. On July 3, 1919, Senator Sheppard again wrote the Secretary of War, enclosing some newspaper clippings and repeating the request contained in his letter of June 28th.

11. On July 10th he also wrote the Secretary, stating that he noted from the newspapers that Minor's case had been dropped. He inquired as to whether it was due to exoneration or lack of sufficient evidence, and in a Postscript desired Minor's Paris address.

12. On July 31, 1919, the Secretary of War received a Senate resolution, asking for information in Minor's case. The resolution was cabled to the C. W. C., A. E. F., August 7, asking for the information and whether or not Minor was an accredited correspondent. The C. W. C. replied by cable August 11th that Minor had been released for lack of evidence to substantiate charges, and that he was not an accredited correspondent.

13. The circumstances incident to Minor's detention in Coblenz are as follows:

Early in February, 1919, ^{an officer attached to G. 2. Advance G. H. Q., A. E. F.} ~~an American lieutenant, member of~~ the ~~S. C. I.~~, known by the name of Siegfried in this case, was sent from Troves to make an investigation of the activities of the German Spartacist group in Dusseldorf, which was reported to be planning to spread Bolshevist propaganda among the troops of the Army of Occupation. At the time that this man was sent to Dusseldorf he knew nothing whatever of the personnel of this Spartacist group, of its activities nor the

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Robert Minor, Washington, D.C.? 1919 Oct.? (draft)] / [Military Intelligence Division? War Department?].— 7 p.; 36 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 165.

Summary: The War Department summarizes their information about Robert Minor, including his association with Berkman and Goldman.

Notes: Broken type; light copy. Handwritten corrections throughout.

- 3 -

doctrines on which Spartacism and Communism are founded. He found the entire city under the control of the Spartacist group, whose Headquarters were at No. 39 Immermannstrasse. Representing himself as an American deserter who wished to do all he could for Communism, he called at the office and after a long conversation with the Secretary was accepted as a comrade (genosse), though kept under observation for forty-eight hours. It was explained to him that the main ideal of the Spartacists, like that of their Russian comrades, the Bolsheviks, was to bring about a world ~~revolution~~ and the dictatorship of the Proletariat, and he was advised to return to the Army and do propaganda work among the Americans not being acquainted with the aims and methods of this work.

14. He attended several meetings at which topics under discussion were the general strikes, means of getting money, resistance to Government troops should they enter Dusseldorf and the municipal ~~elections~~. The question of propaganda was discussed and it was decided that the American should go back and carry on the work distributing among the Americans, pamphlets which the Spartacists would send over from Dusseldorf.

15. At one of those meetings he was told of two representatives, an Englishman and American, who had recently come from Russia provided with large sums of money and were engaged in propaganda work. At the next appointment these two were present. The Englishman introduced himself, after a long conversation, as Philip Price, a Bolshevik propaganda leader. The American introduced himself as Minor, a cartoonist by profession, formerly on the staff of the New York Call. He further stated that in 1915-16 he had made himself conspicuous by his writings about Russia and other European countries, and in 1917 he participated in a publicity campaign in favor of Thomas Mooney. He also said that he was in San Francisco at the time of the publication of the Conscription Act and that he had participated prominently in *organizing anti-draft demonstrations*.

16. Minor then inquired about the I.W.W. movement in the United States. Lieut. Siegfried replied that the Americans received only a little news that came through from Paris in the American newspapers, but that he had read in some American paper that Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman had been interned at Ellis Island and were to be returned to Russia. Minor became much excited, said that Berkman and Goldman were his best friends and that the Americans could not do a greater favor to Lenin and the Russian chiefs than to deport these two to Russia where they were needed.

17. At another meeting with Minor and Price, they stated that they had been working together in Siberia, printing an English newspaper for the Bolshevik cause, which they had distributed among the British and American troops by aviators. They said they themselves might come over and take active charge of the propaganda work among the Allied troops as they had been so directed by Lenin, but that for the present they had their hands full where they were. They further stated that the agent must manage himself at present, but that later as the work grew they could supply all the money necessary, as they had a sufficient amount at their disposal.

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18. Referring to Russia's policies, Minor stated that he was opposed to accepting any proposals of agreement by the Allies on the part of the Russians, but that Lenine had told him he could not do otherwise; that if Russia did not accept the Allies would maintain their blockade which would result in the ultimate starvation of the people and the consequent downfall of Bolshevism.

19. At a meeting in the office of Seidel, the Spartacist leader, Minor volunteered, at the request of Meta Filip, a woman at the head of the propaganda work, to write a pamphlet for distribution among the American troops and asked Siegfried the following questions: "Do the American troops still have to drill and how many hours a day?" "Are the American soldiers allowed to associate with the German civilian population?" "Do the American soldiers, who are being sent home, easily get back their old jobs?"

20. The questions were answered to the effect that American soldiers still have to drill five hours a day; that they are not allowed to associate with the German civilian population, and that, according to American newspapers, the demobilized American soldiers are getting back their old jobs but that they are not paid very well.

21. Minor wrote down the answers and stated that he had enough material for a good pamphlet. The next morning he produced a document dealing with these questions which was read by the American, after which it was given to Meta Filip who had it printed. Later about 6,000 copies were given the American for distribution among the American troops. This pamphlet is entitled, "Why American Soldiers are in Europe."

22. Minor warn^{ed} the American^s to be very careful, as the American Army may have some intelligence people in Dusseldorf.

23. Price was always with Minor and all conversations with Minor were held in his presence.

24. Conversation with Seidel, Chief of the Spartacist^{Police force}, Meta Filip and other members of the Dusseldorf group with whom Price and Minor work, elicited the following information: that false papers and passports were being supplied to Spartacist leaders; that this group belonged to a fiery and radical branch of the Spartacist movement; that their local go^{vernment} dictatorship was about to end with the approach of government troops, so that their main endeavors for the present would be to spread propaganda not only among their own people, but also in the ranks of the Allied troops, thereby providing the nucleus for the spreading of Spartacist doctrines in other countries; that they already had at their disposal pamphlets prepared by Minor and Price for the English and American troops, and that these two were working on a number of radical tracts and pamphlets, details of which were, "Was Will Der Spartacusbund", "Lenine-Ein Brief An Die Amerikanischen Arbeiter", "Die Wahrheit Uber Die Bolsheviki"; also that a system for the distribution of this propaganda was already worked out.

25. One of the British Intelligence men testified that he had seen between 13,000 and 14,000 copies of the pamphlet, "Why American Soldiers are in Europe", at the Spartacist Headquarters in Dusseldorf, before the German Government troops were in possession. When the troops came into town all the papers were burned but there were then not many American leaflets among them.

26. It is stated that immediately after preparing the pamphlet for print, Minor left for Berlin where he ~~stated~~ ^{was} extreme radicals. ^{associated with}

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27. About the 15th of April, Minor went to Paris from Berlin. His presence in Paris and activities in connection with certain French socialists interested in the transportation strike then taking place, notably Lorient, were reported to the British Intelligence. ~~Major Sanger~~, Chief of the Intelligence Section of the ~~Army~~ ^{British} on the Rhine, went to Paris and after consultation with ~~Major Harrison~~ ^{an officer} of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, requested the French authorities to arrest Minor. He was accordingly taken into custody on June 8th and sent to Coblenz for delivery to the Commanding General, Third Army, A.E.F. His arrest was not officially sanctioned by any American authority.

28. According to the proces verbal, he declared that he left New York for Christiania in March, 1918, entered Russia by Murmansk, was in Petrograd in April, after two weeks went to Moscow and remained there until December, when he left for Berlin. He had in his possession an old American passport, No. 5761, another American passport, No. 3559, ^{needed} for his return to the United States, and his pass for the Inter-Allied Commission for Repatriation of Prisoners of War, which he received in his capacity of journalist; also a card of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, permitting his entrance to the Hotel Crillon in his capacity as Press representative. Being questioned as to why the seal had been cut from his passport No. 5761, he said that it was done at the American passport office, Rue Pierre Chansy, Paris, to indicate that the passport was annulled. He stated that he came to Paris from Berlin to transmit to Colonel House his impressions of Russia and while waiting for a steamer, sent some articles to the London Daily Herald and New York Globe. He denied having written to any French papers, though he talked with many French journalists. He claimed not to be aware that any of them were Bolsheviks and to have had no personal relations with any French revolutionary groups, although he asked questions of persons of different political opinions for the information of his paper. He stated that he had simply indicated to Colonel House, foreign correspondents and all others who inquired, what he had seen and observed in Russia on the subject of the Bolshevik movement. He stated that he believed it was not necessary to intervene in Russia. He denied that his statement of facts could be considered as propaganda and declared he had given no mission or funds ^{by} the Bolshevik Government for Germany, or any of the Allied countries. He had an interview with Lenin at Moscow, December 9, 1918, as a reporter, and this was published in the New York World and London Express. Being questioned as to his presence in Dusseldorf he said that he was in Essen and in Dusseldorf for a short time in February, 1919, as a reporter to observe the Spartacist movement, and talked with several members of the local government, but never spoke in public at any Spartacist meetings. He immediately returned to Berlin.

29. Minor declined to place his signature after the above declaration except in the presence of a lawyer or a friend who understood French, and it is therefore signed only by the Police Commissioner.

30. Although Minor was arrested in Paris June 8th, at the instigation of the British, in connection with the trial of Spartacist propagandists arrested in Dusseldorf, he was given into custody of the Commander of the Third Army in Coblenz. It was suggested by the British, on June 14th, that he could be tried by American court, as the ^{the} offense was directed more against the American than the British Army.

31. On June 11, Minor was identified by Siegfried as ~~an~~ ^{the} American journalist whom he had seen in Dusseldorf.

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The Assistant Chief of Staff

32. On June 18th, ~~Colonel R. H. Williams, G-2, 3rd Army, A.E.F.,~~ presented all the facts in the case to ~~Colonel Tucker, Judge Advocate, Third Army; Lieut. Colonel Fears, Assistant Judge Advocate, and Colonel Hunt, Officer in Charge of Civil Affairs.~~ Following this conference, the Judge Advocate was instructed to prepare charges and the Commanding General, ~~3rd Army~~, appointed a Commission by order dated June 20th.

33. A great mass of literature was found in Minor's possession, principally German and Russian newspapers and Bolshevik publications of various kinds. There was also a quantity of manuscript and typewritten copies of newspaper stories and articles written by Minor, dealing principally with Russia and showing an intimate knowledge of conditions there. From these papers, it was evident that Minor knew personally Lenin, Trotsky, Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg, Radek, Clara Zetkin, Baumbach, Saxe, Kurt Eisner, and other radical leaders. Nothing was found among his papers, however, directly connecting him with the Dusseldorf conspiracy.

34. ~~Colonel R. H. Williams, G-2, 3rd Army, A.E.F., kept the American Embassy in Paris in touch with the developments of the case by telephone.~~ Furthermore, Minor was given all possible privileges consistent with his safe custody. Newspapers were allowed him and all mail and telegrams were delivered to him. He was also advised that he might see any person with whom he desired to talk and that no person would be permitted to see him except at his request. Mr. Griffin Barry, a newspaper correspondent of Paris, came to Coblenz and saw Minor two or three times. ~~Miss Harrison, a Baltimore journalist, called and Minor was asked whether he wished to see her. He sent a note declining as he had made himself a rule not to talk with any journalist.~~

35. On June 23rd a telegram was received from the Chief of Staff, G.H.Q., A.E.F., directing that action be suspended pending further orders. Nothing further was done towards bringing the case to trial except that a copy of the proposed charges was served upon Minor by ~~Colonel Tucker~~ *the Judge Advocate, 3rd Army* on June 28th. In the meantime ~~General Fisher and Colonel Fayer~~ *the Judge Advocate, 3rd Army* came to Coblenz to make a report of the case under instructions from the Commander-in-Chief, A. E. F.

36. The charge served upon Robert Minor as Violation of the Laws of War contains the specifications briefly summarized as follows:

(1) As an American and a private citizen he engaged in a campaign of propaganda against the soldiers of the American Army for the purpose of weakening the military power and force of the United States Army and the Armies of the Allies, and prepared documents with the object of weakening the morale and fighting efficiency of said forces;

(2) At or near Dusseldorf, Germany, in February, 1919, he composed a certain document and caused 6,000 copies thereof in the form of a handbill to be printed and turned over to a member of the Army of the United States for distribution among the soldiers of said Army then within the territory of the German Empire.

37. On July 5th orders were received from G.H.Q., A.E.F., directing the release of Minor, and in compliance therewith ~~Colonel R. H. Williams, G-2, Third Army, A.E.F.,~~ *an officer* sent him to Paris in charge of ~~First Lieut. Gustav~~ *an officer* who conducted him from the Military Prison in Coblenz to the Guro de l'Est in Paris and then gave him the papers which he had received from the Assistant Chief of Staff, 3rd Army, A.E.F. ~~Lieutenant~~ *This* *officer* was unaware of the identity of his charge or of the nature of the case.

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An investigation developed the fact that

38. A memorandum to Colonel R. H. Williams, G-2, 3rd Army, A.S.F., dated July 7th, states that Meta Philip of Dusseldorf and Berlin, who made the acquaintance of Minor in connection with the pamphlet for propaganda among American troops, would be willing to come into the American zone to testify. ~~and that~~ *and that* ~~she had already been issued for her by Colonel R. H. Williams, G-2, 3rd Army, A.S.F., dated July 2nd.~~ The author of this memorandum visited the office of the "Volkszeitung" and the Communist publications "Der Kampf" and "Die Freiheit". Bertin, editor of the "Volkszeitung", and Schott, who is interested in the other papers, both said that Minor had been interested in the publication of the pamphlets. Schott said that he had given Minor an estimate on the printing. The Communists with whom Minor associated in Dusseldorf have all dispersed, either arrested or left.

39. Upon arrival in New York, Minor was questioned ~~by~~ *agents of one of the civil departments of the* Government. He stated that he had been held on false charges in Europe and emphatically denied having attempted to spread Bolshovik propaganda among our troops. When asked whether or not he believed in anarchy he answered in the affirmative. His effects were searched, but nothing was found to indicate that he was a bearer of any messages to radicals in America. After landing he was kept under surveillance for several days. Nothing incriminating was observed; although he was frequently in company with Max Eastman, editor of "The Liberator". He is now engaged in going about the country making radical speeches in favor of the Russian Soviet Government and advising similar forms of government throughout the world.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report, 1919 Oct.? Chicago to] George Bragdon [Military Intelligence Division? War Department?] Chicago / C. Polk. — 1 p. ; 32 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 165.

Summary: A member of the American Legion names the local troublemakers, including Mr. Ivanoff, whose wife is a Goldman follower.

Ex-2

10110-1430

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WAR DEPARTMENT
102X

DEPARTMENT INTELLIGENCE OFFICE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

REPORT

PERSON

REPORTED BY

SUBJECT

PLACE

OFFENSE CHARGED

DATE

-C O P Y-

George Bragdon,
Federal Bldg., City.

Dear Sir:

There is one more Russian speaking anarchistic club, the location of which is unknown to me. Ivanoff and De George, alias Gershman, are ones of the members; Ivanoff has been working in the electric shop of Ill. Steel Co., his address may be learned by the Co. record and he, Ivanoff, may be made to tell all about their activities, his wife is of the same type, follower of Emma Goldman. De George has been fired out during the war from the same electric shop of Ill. Steel Co. for his traitorous activities as a pro-German (the mob led him out from the shop by the nose) - all of them are in propaganda against the government and have friendship, as a rule, only with the people of their type.

The confiscation of records of the Russian First and Second Communist societies: Russian General Office of Anthony, alias Azotoff, the anarchistic society of Ivanoff and De George and Ukrenian Society may help to weed out the scoundrels in this locality; all of these societies stand for revolution in this country and are subordinate to their central organs and in case of trouble they expect to have the supply of arms, etc., not all of the members know of the address of the central organ but just some of the leaders do, most of the members just hold themselves in readiness to accept the arms as per order; These societies are in touch with the similar societies of other nationalities though they do not keep it in their records for the fear of exposing the whole matter. The present strike they expected to make as a first step in fomenting a general revolution. I think you have the names of most of local scoundrels so the following named men according to what I have been told know of the means and ways of the matters; strike leaders, including Paul Glazer.

✓ Economoff, ✓ Lieberman, ✓ Anthony, alias Azotoff, ✓ Borisenko, ✓ Leatveanoff, ✓ Yackimach, ✓ Shestack Dan, ✓ Korzshevsky, ✓ Krasotka, ✓ Zinevich, ✓ Tomashevich, ✓ Belkof, ✓ Pantelcoff, ✓ Ovdesenko, ✓ Tihvchuk, ✓ Korbovetz - in Anthony's Company, ✓ Gluzof, and others whose names I may know later.

C. Polk, Member of American Legion.

COPY TO

D. I. O. FILE No.

FORM D I O 17

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Newspaper items in re: McKinley assassination, compiled 1919 Oct.?] / [Bureau of Investigation? Department of Justice?]. — 1 p. ; 25 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Seeking evidence to use at Goldman's deportation hearing, the Bureau of Investigation compiles news items detailing the link between Czolgosz and Goldman.

Notes: Broken type; barely legible. Handwritten margin notes by unidentified agent.

HERALD, SEPT/20, 1901

INFORMATION NOW IN THE POSSESSION OF AGENTS OF THE U.S.D.C., HAS LED TO THE BELIEF THAT LEON CZOLGOSZ WAS CHOSEN BY LOT AS THE ONE TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

HERALD, SEPT. 11, 1901 STATED THAT CONFESSION OF CZ. SHOWS THAT EMMA GOLDMAN, CZOLGOSZ AND ABRAHAM ISAAC AND MARIE ISAAC WERE IN CONSULTATION IN CHICAGO ON TWO OCCASIONS.

"SECRET SERVICE AGENTS HAVE LEARNED THAT EARLY IN JULY EMMA GOLDMAN VISITED THE FREE SOCIETY IN CHICAGO MAKING HER HOME WHILE THERE WITH THE ISAAC FAMILY. ON JULY 13, CZOLGOSZ CALLED AT THE ISAAC HOME AND TALKED WITH E.G. AND WITH A GRAHAM ISAAC. INTERVIEW WAS RESUMED THE FOLLOWING DAY.

SOME TIME LATER MARIE ISAAC AND EMMA GOLDMAN LEFT CHICAGO FOR BUFFALO. THEY VISITED THE EXPOSITION, THEN WENT TO ROCHESTER, WHERE THEY VISITED MRS. H. HOCHSTEIN, AT NO. 213 JOSEPH AVENUE. A LITTLE LATER EMMA G. WENT TO ALLEGHENY CITY AND THERE CONSULTED WITH CARL GOLD WHO WAS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY LAST MONDAY. FROM ALLEGHENY CITY E.G. WENT TO CINCINNATI THENCE TO ST LOUIS THENCE TO CHICAGO AND THEN BACK TO BUFFALO. THE SECRET POLICE KNOW THAT, ALTHO E.G. AND ISAAC NOW ATTEMPT TO DENY THEIR INTIMACY WITH CZOL. Y AT WHEN E.G. STARTED FOR BUFFALO CZ. ACCOMPANIED HER TO THE RAILROAD STATION.

SAME DATE "DO YOU KNOW THAT YOUR WORDS ARE, THAT CZ CLAIM HE STIRRED HIM TO SHOOT THE PRESIDENT?" SHE WAS ASKED. "I DO NOT; I NEVER ADVOCATED VIOLENCE. I SCARCELY KNEW THE MAN. I WAS LEAVING HERE JULY 12 FOR ROCHESTER, VIA BUFFALO, WHEN CZ HAD A FEW WORDS WITH ME. HE SAID HE HAD HEARD ME LECTURE AT SOME MEMORIAL HALL IN CLEVELAND IN MAY AND HE WANTED TO KNOW ME. HE SAID HE KNEW I WAS IN CHI AND LOOKED ME UP."

SAME DATE WILKIE SAYS HE WILL CONVICT E.G.

CHAS. LAFON'S STORY TO WASHINGTON POLICE, SEE, HERALD, SEPT/14, 1901, SAT

WHY SHOULD I MOURN? EZ ON MCK IS DEAD, HERALD SAT. SEPT /14, 1901

Bond 28000 - Sept 19-01
Has no fear " 20
Discharged " 25

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The Emma Goldman Papers

Weekly Situation Report for week ending October 1, 1919 [Washington, D.C.? (excerpt)] / [Wrisley Brown, Chief, Military Intelligence 4, War Department].—
6 p. ; 36 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 165.

Summary: Military Intelligence's weekly situation report describes the links between the International Workers' Defense League and dangerous anarchists such as Goldman. The report also discusses a meeting held to organize the American Freedom Convention and raise money for Goldman and Berkman's bail.

Notes: For excerpts of same report, see 820226001. For related document, see 810225002.

10110-546
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C O N F I D E N T I A L

WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1919.

Section M. I. 4.

RADICAL ACTIVITIES.

AMERICAN ANARCHIST CONNECTIONS:

The International Workers' Defense League, which has been very prominent lately in propagating a demand for the release of Thomas Mooney and other labor "martyrs", pretends to be an organization of indignant labor sympathizers spontaneously brought together, and mostly drawn from the general public. It has been evident for a long time that this is an excellent blind for the covert and permanent organization of seditious and genuinely revolutionary principles. Evidence which has been recently accumulated and digested goes a long way to prove this presumption to be true.

In fact, it is possible to identify prominent members and officers of the International Workers' Defense League with members of the most dangerous anarchist and disruptive groups in the United States. A former secretary of the League is Henry Haggstein, a member of the Emma Goldman group in San Francisco, whose "wife" is Madeline Willand, also prominently identified with that group. The present secretary, Edward J. Nolan, is well known as a follower of Emma Goldman, and a contributor to the anarchist publication "The Blast". The first appointment he made after succeeding Haggstein was that of Eleanor Fitzgerald (Alexander Berkman's sweetheart) as the agent of the League in New York City and with headquarters in Room 1015, 32 Union Square, New York. Miss Fitzgerald's assistant was Pauline Turkel, also an anarchist and one time private secretary to Emma Goldman. The public

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director of the League is Edward Gammons, a well known Sinn Feiner, who after landing in America in 1912 also joined the Goldman group. Gammons' assistant was Fred Esmond, an I. W. W. now serving ten years in Fort Leavenworth. The treasurer of the League was E. B. Martens, a pronounced anarchist, and one time Emma Goldman's sweetheart, who traveled with her to Paris as such several years ago. One of the League's principal speakers is Selig Schulberg, who came to San Francisco in 1911 as an I. W. W. organizer and later on joined the staff of Alexander Berkman's "Blast" as one of his principal writers. Finally, the official cartoonist in the Defense League, is the notorious Robert Minor, who has been cartoonist of Alexander Berkman's "Blast" and is alleged to have close Russian connections. Minor has been prominently connected with the Hindu plotters and their international miscreants who are among the International Defense proteges.

There is also corollary evidence that the League is in receipt of funds from the Martens Bureau in New York. In one of Edward J. Nolan's recent speeches in San Francisco he stated that the Bolsheviks would see the Defense League "through thick and thin". It is reported that when the Russian ship "Shilo" arrived in Seattle shortly after the revolution of October, 1917, the crew sent for a representative of the League and Nolan sent Selig Schulberg to Seattle. Schulberg returned apparently with a large sum of money, for one week after he returned to San Francisco about fifteen able speakers were engaged at \$50.00 per week and expenses, and \$5,000.00 was spent in producing a moving picture of the Mooney case. Two days before Schulberg left for Seattle it is reported Nolan did not have enough money to pay his office help.

Another anarchist activity of importance in America is the publication of the Anarchist Soviet Bulletin by a group which calls

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itself the American Anarchist Federated Commune Soviets. This paper is issued irregularly. Its last number contained the following passage in its leading editorial:

"By our united strength we, the workers of all colors and creeds, shall start the real worthwhile war for the overthrow of the entire capitalist system and the taking over of all the industries, farms and warehouses of the country."

Leaflets in large numbers have also been clandestinely distributed in New York by this organization, and a number of arrests have been made of persons found distributing these pamphlets. This organization also attempts, through the marine transport workers, to prevent wherever possible the shipment of arms to the counter revolutionary Russian Government. In this case it is probably being used as a cat's paw of the regularly organized Bolshevik societies like the Union of Russian Workers.

The investigation by the Department of Justice now being conducted in connection with the anarchist soviet bulletin is expected to clear up a number of connections of this group with persons who have hitherto kept their activities from the public eye.

I. W. W. CASES:

Two important developments in trial cases concerning the I. W. W. and its organization occurred last week. The first was in Kansas where on September 22d thirty-six members of the I. W. W. were brought to trial in Wichita on a charge of conspiracy before the United States District Court. The case dates back to two years ago when these men were arrested in the Kansas oil fields on the suspicion that they were gathering there for the purpose of destroying oil properties and hindering prosecution of the war. The Government's case against the men appears to be that the I. W. W. sought by use of the strike and sabotage to tie up the essential industries and that the current instance represented a deliberate attempt to cripple the

- 3 -

The Emma Goldman Papers

Weekly Situation Report for week ending October 1, 1919 [Washington, D.C.? (excerpt)] / [Wrisley Brown, Chief, Military Intelligence 4, War Department].—
6 p.; 36 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 165.

Summary: Military Intelligence's weekly situation report describes the links between the International Workers' Defense League and dangerous anarchists such as Goldman. The report also discusses a meeting held to organize the American Freedom Convention and raise money for Goldman and Berkman's bail.

Notes: For excerpts of same report, see 820226001. For related document, see 810225002.

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and to his arrest on the public streets while making a socialist speech. Ruthenberg was also sentenced to serve a year in the Canton Workhouse for violating the Conscription Act shortly after war was declared in 1917. At that time he was convicted in the Federal Court for delivering an address inciting and procuring opposition to selective service. After being held in custody about ten months he was released because of good behavior.

Ruthenberg has made a thorough study of the Bolshevist Government of Russia and has traveled about America since his release from prison making speeches in support of the soviet form of government. It is noteworthy that his great rival for radical leadership in Cleveland, A. Wagenknecht, was appointed secretary of the Communist Labor Party at that party's Chicago convention in September. Wagenknecht would also leave Cleveland for Chicago if this party should decide to make its headquarters there. Meanwhile Ruthenberg's affiliation with the Communist Party has effectually alienated him from the Cleveland socialist movement, which is at least no more radical than the "left wing" socialists, and continues to maintain a strong organization of the orthodox Socialist Party.

A FREE SPEECH CONFERENCE:

A meeting is reported to have taken place in September at Highland, New York, attended by a number of the leading radicals of the country who are associated in the Fellowship of Reconciliation. This organization was composed originally of Quakers, but had large accessions to its ranks during the war. At that time it came into prominence and under suspicion in the United States and particularly in England owing to its wide distribution of pacifist and defeatist propaganda.

The sponsors for the Highland conference were Albert de Silver and Norman Thomas, two of the principal powers behind the

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The Emma Goldman Papers

Weekly Situation Report for week ending October 1, 1919 [Washington, D.C.? (excerpt)] / [Wrisley Brown, Chief, Military Intelligence 4, War Department].—
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National Civil Liberties League, while among the speakers were the notorious Elizabeth Gurley Flynn of the I. W. W. and L. S. Chumley, editor of the "Rebel Worker", the Eastern organ of the I. W. W. Most of those who attended the conference were persons of means who had contributed large sums of money to the radical movement; and plans were perfected to supply bail for Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, who were to be released from prison at the end of the month, as well as to assist similarly as many as possible of the convicted I. W. W.'s now serving time at Leavenworth who desire to carry their cases to appeal.

Among those present were Roger Baldwin, James Weldon Johnson, Helen Phelps Stokes, R. E. France and Judah L. Magnes of New York; Jane Addams, Noble S. Elderkin and others of Chicago; J. Henry Scattergood of Philadelphia; John Nevin Sayre of Ketonah, New York; H. W. L. Dana of Boston; and R. W. Hogue of Baltimore.

At this and other conferences of the associated societies extensive plans were laid for the American Freedom Convention, which was scheduled to be held in Chicago between September 25th and 28th. Among those prominently connected with this conference are J. Mahlon Barnes, ex-national secretary of the Socialist Party, Seymour Stedman, counsel for Debs, and Albert de Silver of the National Civil Liberties League. William E. Mason, Congressman-at-large from Illinois, is widely advertised as the principal speaker for the closing night.

Among those trade unions which promised to send delegates are the United Mine Workers, the Machinists, the Barbers, the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, the Fur Workers, the Commercial Telegraphers, and many others, including in all fifty-two international labor unions; while local labor bodies planning to be represented included those from Seattle, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Columbus, Ohio, Toledo and Tampa. The

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The Emma Goldman Papers

Weekly Situation Report for week ending October 1, 1919 [Washington, D.C.? (excerpt)] / [Wrisley Brown, Chief, Military Intelligence 4, War Department].--
6 p.; 36 x 22 cm.

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Tri-State Conference of the Committee of 48 also sent delegates, and some of the subjects to be discussed included Political Prisoners, America as a Political Asylum, Conscientious Objectors and Religious Freedom, Deportations and Passports, and the American Court Martial System.

ACTIVITIES OF ROBERT MINOR:

Robert Minor, well known writer and cartoonist, has been very active of late in preaching the doctrine of Bolshevism throughout this country. Minor is alleged to have belonged to a group of red agitators who were spreading Bolshevist propaganda among American and British troops in the occupied areas of Germany, their headquarters being at Düsseldorf. During the month of June Minor was arrested by the French at Paris upon the request of the British and turned over to the authorities of the American Third Army at Coblenz. He was charged with sedition in the writing and dissemination of literature intended to create discontent and unrest among the troops in the occupied areas. He was subsequently released on the ground that the evidence was not sufficient to sustain conviction, and he returned to this country on July 25th.

There has been no interference with Minor's freedom since his return home; this laxity, added to the anti-climax of his prosecution abroad, has obviously emboldened him to "speed up" his propaganda. Almost immediately after his arrival in New York he left for San Francisco, where for a long time he had been prominently connected with the semi-anarchist organizations known as the Workers' International Defense League. There he delivered a speech at the Dreamland Rink, on August 20th, which was preceded by personal interviews in the press and a wholesale campaign of advertising.

In this address and in the publicity matter put out through the League, Minor appealed particularly to non-partisan

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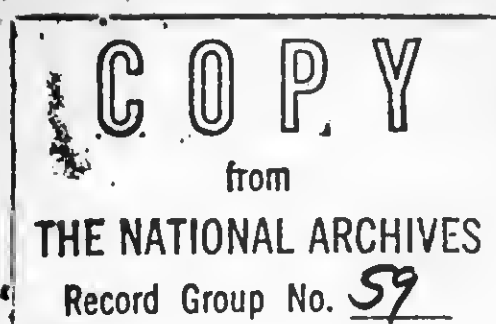
The Emma Goldman Papers

Weekly Situation Report for week ending October 1, 1919 [Washington, D.C.? (excerpt)] / Wrisley Brown, Chief, M[ilitary] I[n]telligence] 4, [War Department].— 4 p.; 36 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 59.

Summary: Military Intelligence's weekly situation report describes the links between the International Workers' Defense League and anarchists associated with Goldman.

Notes: For excerpts of same report, see 850205049. For related document, see 810225002.



General Records of the Dept. of State
Office of the Counselor/Under Secretary and
the Chief Special Agent
File No. 504-69

C O N F I D E N T I A L

WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1919.

Section M. I. 4.

RADICAL ACTIVITIES.

AMERICAN ANARCHIST CONNECTIONS:

The International Workers' Defense League, which has been very prominent lately in propagating a demand for the release of Thomas Mooney and other labor "martyrs", pretends to be an organization of indignant labor sympathizers spontaneously brought together, and mostly drawn from the general public. It has been evident for a long time that this is an excellent blind for the covert and permanent organization of seditious and genuinely revolutionary principles. Evidence which has been recently accumulated and digested goes a long way to prove this presumption to be true.

In fact, it is possible to identify prominent members and officers of the International Workers' Defense League with members of the most dangerous anarchist and disruptive groups in the United States. A former secretary of the League is Henry Haggglestein, a member of the Emma Goldman group in San Francisco, whose "wife" is Madeline Willand, also prominently identified with that group. The present secretary, Edward J. Nolan, is well known as a follower of Emma Goldman, and a contributor to the anarchist publication "The Blast". The first appointment he made after succeeding Haggglestein was that of Eleanor Fitzgerald (Alexander Berkman's sweetheart) as the agent of the League in New York City and with headquarters in Room 1015, 32 Union Square, New York. Miss Fitzgerald's assistant was Pauline Turkel, also an anarchist and one time private secretary to Emma Goldman. The public

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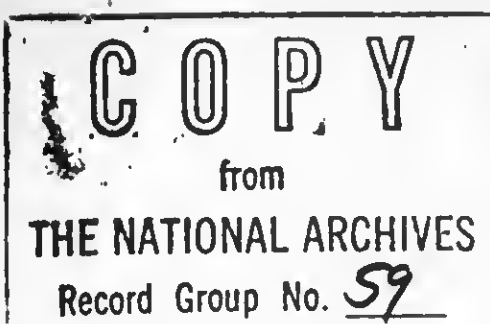
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File No. 504-69

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director of the League is Edward Gammons, a well known Sinn Feiner, who after landing in America in 1912 also joined the Goldman group. Gammons' assistant was Fred Esmond, an I. W. W. now serving ten years in Fort Leavenworth. The treasurer of the League was E. B. Martens, a pronounced anarchist, at one time Emma Goldman's sweetheart, who traveled with her to Paris as such several years ago. One of the League's principal speakers is Selig Schulberg, who came to San Francisco in 1911 as an I. W. W. organizer and later on joined the staff of Alexander Berkman's "Blast" as one of his principal writers. Finally, the official cartoonist in the Defense League, is the notorious Robert Minor, who has been cartoonist of Alexander Berkman's "Blast" and is alleged to have close Russian connections. Minor has been prominently connected with the Hindu plotters and their international miscreants who are among the International Defense proteges.

There is also corollary evidence that the League is in receipt of funds from the Martens Bureau in New York. In one of Edward J. Nolan's recent speeches in San Francisco he stated that the Bolsheviks would see the Defense League "through thick and thin". It is reported that when the Russian ship "Shilo" arrived in Seattle shortly after the revolution of October, 1917, the crew sent for a ~~representative of the League and Nolan sent Selig Schulberg to Seattle.~~ Schulberg returned apparently with a large sum of money, for one week after he returned to San Francisco about fifteen able speakers were engaged at \$50.00 per week and expenses, and \$5,000.00 was spent in producing a moving picture of the Mooney case. Two days before Schulberg left for Seattle it is reported Nolan did not have enough money to pay his office help.

Another anarchist activity of importance in America is the publication of the Anarchist Soviet Bulletin by a group which calls

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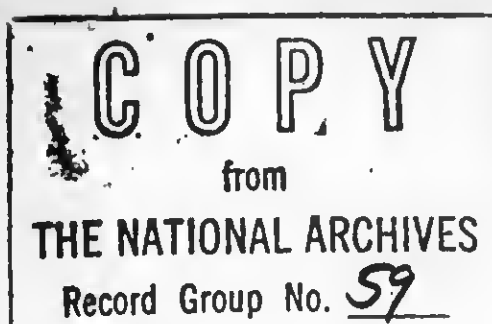
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General Records of the Dept. of State
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itself the American Anarchist Federated Commune Soviets. This paper is issued irregularly. Its last number contained the following passage in its leading editorial:

"By our united strength we, the workers of all colors and creeds, shall start the real worthwhile war for the overthrow of the entire capitalist system and the taking over of all the industries, farms and warehouses of the country."

Leaflets in large numbers have also been clandestinely distributed in New York by this organization, and a number of arrests have been made of persons found distributing these pamphlets. This organization also attempts, through the marine transport workers, to prevent wherever possible the shipment of arms to the counter revolutionary Russian Government. In this case it is probably being used as a cat's paw of the regularly organized Bolshevik societies like the Union of Russian Workers.

The investigation by the Department of Justice now being conducted in connection with the anarchist soviet bulletin is expected to clear up a number of connections of this group with persons who have hitherto kept their activities from the public eye.

I. W. W. CASES:

Two important developments in trial cases concerning the I. W. W. and its organization occurred last week. The first was in Kansas where on September 22d thirty-six members of the I. W. W. were brought to trial in Wichita on a charge of conspiracy before the United States District Court. The case dates back to two years ago when these men were arrested in the Kansas oil fields on the suspicion that they were gathering there for the purpose of destroying oil properties and hindering prosecution of the war. The Government's case against the men appears to be that the I. W. W. sought by use of the strike and sabotage to tie up the essential industries and that the current instance represented a deliberate attempt to cripple the

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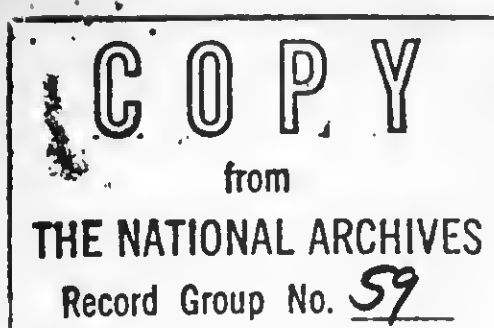
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Joseph King. The former delivered a violent revolutionary speech, which was well received; the latter, though urging more peaceful methods, such as daily correspondence with members of Parliament, frankly announced that he is an active member of the Russian Bureau. This Bureau, which "purveys news" favorable to the Soviet Government, seems to be rapidly increasing in importance.

Wrisley Brown,
Lieut. Colonel, U. S. Army,
Chief, Foreign Influence Section.

las.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Oct. 1, New York [to] Frank Burke, Assistant Director and Chief,
Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. / George F. Lamb,
Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice. —
1 p.; 24 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Lamb sends Burke records from Goldman's 1917 trial to use at her deportation hearing.

Notes: Broken type; light copy; barely legible. For enclosures, see 830214164, 830214166 through
830214170, and 830214180.

CHAS. DEWOODY
DIVISION SUPERINTENDENT

TELEPHONE BARCLAY 8181

United States Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
OFFICE OF DIVISION SUPERINTENDENT
14TH FLOOR, PARK ROW BLDG.
NEW YORK CITY

PERSONAL ATTENTION J. E. MOORE.

New York, N. Y.,
October 1st, 1919.

FRANK BURKE, ESQ.,

Assistant Director and Chief,

Bureau of Investigation,

Department of Justice,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Re : Emma Goldman.

Enclosed herewith is submitted the following documents, in triplicate, in the case of Emma Goldman:

Affidavit of Edward J. Caddell, re Speech of Emma Goldman on May 18th, 1917, at Harlem River Casino, New York; with copy of transcript of Caddell's shorthand notes of said speech attached.

Affidavit of Wm. H. Randolph, re Speech of Emma Goldman on May 18th, 1917, at Harlem River Casino, New York; with copy of transcript of Randolph's shorthand notes of said speech attached.

Certified copy of minutes of pedigree of Emma Goldman, taken in the United States Court, Southern District of New York, on July 9, 1917, together with certified copy of minutes of proceeding in Court on July 9th.

This pursuant to your telephone instructions to Special Agent Faulhaber of this office last evening.

Respectfully,

George F. Lamb
Division Superintendent.

CJSB/TG

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The Emma Goldman Papers

United States v. Goldman & Berkman: [Certificate of Accuracy] 1919 Oct. 1 [of trial transcript excerpt] / William J. Finerty, Stenographer, United States District Court, Southern District of New York. — 1 p. ; 27 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: The court stenographer certifies the accuracy of his transcript of a portion of Goldman and Berkman's 1917 trial for use at Goldman's deportation hearing.

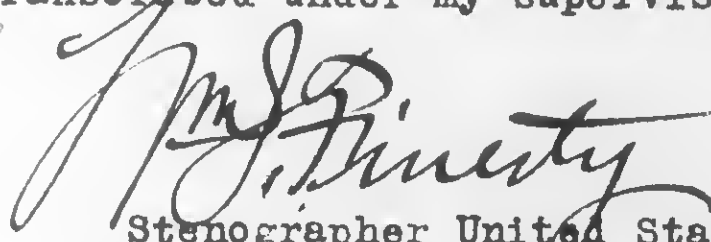
Notes: Enclosed with 880606105. Submitted as Exhibit 2 at Goldman's deportation hearing, attached to 830214167 and 830214168.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

(Criminal Branch)

----- X	:	
UNITED STATES	:	BEFORE:
	:	
vs.	:	HON. JULIUS M. MAYER, J.,
	:	
EMMA GOLDMAN and ALEXANDER:	:	and a Jury.
BERKMAN.	:	
----- X	:	

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing is a correct and accurate transcript of that part or portion of the minutes of the proceedings which took place at the trial of the above entitled case, and as appears at pages 812 and 813 of the official copy of the stenographic record containing the entire proceedings of the trial of the above entitled case, as reported and transcribed under my supervision.



Stenographer United States District Court for the Southern District of New York.

Dated, New York, October 1st, 1919.

The Emma Goldman Papers

830214167

United States v. Goldman & Berkman: Stenographer's Minutes [1919 Oct. 1 (cover page)] / William J. Finerty, Stenographer, United States District Court, Southern District of New York]. — 1 p. ; 30 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: The Bureau of Immigration submits a portion of Goldman's 1917 trial transcript at her deportation hearing to prove her nationality.

Notes: Enclosed with 880606105. Submitted as Exhibit 2 at deportation hearing, attached to 830214166, 830214168, 830214169, and 830214170. For hearing transcript, see 830214027.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.
(Criminal Branch).

UNITED STATES

VS.

EMMA GOLDMAN and ALEXANDER
BERKMAN.

BEFORE

HON. JULIUS M. MAYER, J.,
and a Jury.

NEW YORK, July 9, 1917.

STENOGRAPHER'S MINUTES

INDEX

TESTIMONY OF	DIRECT	CROSS	RE-DIRECT	RE-CROSS
(Pedigree of defendant Emma Goldman, appearing at pages 812 and 813 of the official stenographic record of the trial.)				

NOTARY PUBLIC { NEW YORK COUNTY
KINGS COUNTY
BRONX COUNTY

TELEPHONE, 1412 CORTLANDT

WM. J. FINE
STENOGRAPHER

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The Emma Goldman Papers

United States v. Goldman & Berkman: [Summary of Sentencing, 1919 Oct. 1?] / [United States District Court, Southern District of New York]. — 1 p. ; 29 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: The Department of Justice summarizes Goldman and Berkman's sentencing at their anti-conscription trial, July 9, 1917. The summary gives the context of Goldman's citizenship and nationality testimony.

Notes: Submitted as Exhibit 2 at Goldman's deportation hearing, attached to 830214167 through 830214170. Enclosed with 880606105.

Monday, July 9, 1917.

Present: Hon. Julius M. Mayer, J.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

vs.

9-474.

EMMA GOLDMAN and ALEX BERKMAN.

Alex Berkman sums up.

Emma Goldman sums up.

Mr. H. A. Content sums up.

Charge officer sworn- Jury retire and upon their return say they find the defendants guilty as charged.

On motion of U. S. Attorney Ordered sentence,

Deft. Emma Goldman arraigned states to the court that she was born in Russia, Town of Kova about 1869. Not married. Mother living in Rochester, N. Y.

Not a citizen of the United States by her own application.

Deft. Alexander Berkman arraigned and states to the Court that he was born in Russia about 48 years ago, in St. Petersburg, single- parents dead and that he is not a citizen of the U. S.

Emma Goldman sentenced to be imprisoned for two years and to pay a fine of \$10,000. and to stand committed until fine be paid or she is otherwise discharged according to law.

Sentenced to be executed in the Jefferson City Penitentiary, Jefferson City, Mo.

Alexander Berkman sentenced to be imprisoned for two years and to pay a fine of \$10,000. and to stand committed until fine be paid or he is otherwise discharged according to law. Sentenced to be executed in the U. S. Pen. Atlanta, Ga.

The Emma Goldman Papers

830214168

United States v. Goldman & Berkman: [Stenographer's Minutes, 1919 Oct. 1? (excerpt)] / [William? J.? Finerty? Stenographer? United States District Court? Southern District of New York?]. - 2 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: The Department of Justice submits a portion of the transcript of Goldman and Berkman's 1917 anti-conscription trial at Goldman's deportation hearing to show her citizenship status.

Notes: Enclosed with 880606105. Submitted as Exhibit 2 at Goldman's deportation hearing, attached to 830214166, 830214167, 830214169, and 830214170.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.
(Criminal Branch)

----- X
UNITED STATES :
vs. : BEFORE:
EMMA GOLDMAN and ALEXANDER : Hon. JULIUS M. MAYER, J.,
BERKMAN. : and a Jury.
----- X

New York, July 9, 1917, 6 p.m.

X X X X X X X X

THE CLERK: Miss Emma Goldman to the bar. Where
were you born?

MISS GOLDMAN: Russia.

THE CLERK: When?

MISS GOLDMAN: 1869.

THE CLERK: Where, in Russia?

MISS GOLDMAN: Town of Kovno.

THE CLERK: Are you married or single?

MISS GOLDMAN: Single.

THE CLERK: Parents living?

MISS GOLDMAN: Mother living.

THE CLERK: Where, may I ask?

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The Emma Goldman Papers

830214168

United States v. Goldman & Berkman: [Stenographer's Minutes, 1919 Oct. 1? (excerpt)] / [William? J.? Finerty? Stenographer? United States District Court? Southern District of New York?]. — 2 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.

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2

MISS GOLDMAN: Rochester, New York.

THE CLERK: Are you a citizen of the United States?

MISS GOLDMAN: Not by my own application; from my
father.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[United States v. Goldman & Berkman: Certificate of Accuracy] 19[19 Oct.] 1 [of trial transcript] / Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Clerk, United States District Court, Southern District of New York. — 1 p. ; 30 × 22 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: The court clerk certifies a copy of a portion of Goldman and Berkman's 1917 trial transcript for use at Goldman's deportation hearing.

Notes: Enclosed with 880606105. Submitted as Exhibit 2 at Goldman's deportation hearing, attached to 830214166 through 830214168.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, } ss.:

I, ALEXANDER GILCHRIST, Jr., Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, do hereby Certify that the Writings annexed to this Certificate viz. *Minutes of Proceedings in Court on July 9, 1917 in the case of United States of America vs Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman* have been compared by me with their ^{minutes} originals ~~on file and~~ remaining of record in my office; that they are correct transcripts therefrom and of the whole of the said originals.

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the said Court at the City of New York, in the Southern District of New York, this *1st* day of *August* in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and *1917*, and of the Independence of the said United States the one hundred and forty-

Clerk.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Affidavit] 1919 Oct. 1 [describing transcript of speech at Harlem River Casino, May 18, 1917] / William H. Randolph, New York Police Department. — 1 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Randolph certifies the accuracy of the stenographic notes he made of Goldman's speech on May 18, 1917. The Bureau of Immigration submits his affidavit at Goldman's deportation hearing.

Notes: Enclosed with 880606105. For attached transcript, see 830214164. Submitted as part of Exhibit 17 at deportation hearing, see 830214027.

REPORT FORM NO. 2

STATE OF NEW YORK }
COUNTY OF NEW YORK } SS.

WILLIAM H. RANDOLPH, being duly sworn, states as follows:

I was appointed as a Patrolman to the New York Police Department on November 7th, 1911, and am still connected with that Department in the office of Chief Inspector John. Daly, at Police Headquarters, in the City of New York.

Prior to my appointment to the New York Police Department I had been a stenographer and typist for a number of years in commercial life and government service, and between 1911 and 1917 had occasion from time to time to use shorthand and typewriting.

On May 18th, 1917, I was officially connected with the New York Police Department Bull Squad under the direction of Inspector Thos. J. Tannoy and the latter assigned me to take shorthand notes of the speech to be delivered by Emma Goldman in the Harlem River Casino, at 127th Street and 2nd Avenue, New York City, on May 18th, 1917. I attended said meeting and reported in full in my notebook the speech made by Emma Goldman on that occasion.

I further state that the nine typewritten sheets which are annexed hereto and made a part hereof and each of which has been initialed by me contain a full, true and accurate transcript of the speech made by Emma Goldman as shown by my notebook.

William H. Randolph
Patrolman, N.Y.P.D. #5916
New York Police Department.

455
SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS 1st

DAY OF OCTOBER, 1919

Graham Price
Notary Public.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

880606106

[Letter] 1919 Oct. 1, Buffalo, N.Y. [to] Frank Burke, Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. / M.F. Blackmon, Special Agent in Charge, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice. - 1 p.; 24 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: - Blackmon sends Burke copies of Jacob Kersner's denaturalization papers to submit at Goldman's deportation hearing.

Notes: Broken type; light copy. For the documents mentioned, see 830214173, 830214174, and 871104003. For related document, see 880606117.



Department of Justice.
Bureau of Investigation.

ATTENTION : MR. HOOVER

404 Federal Building,
Buffalo, New York,
October 1st, 1919.

NOTED
J.E.H.

Frank Burke, Esquire,
Assistant Director and Chief,
Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:-

This office is in receipt of the following
telegram from Division Superintendent Lamb of New York
City. -

On August 10, 1909 Judge John R. Hazel rendered
decision in United States Court at Buffalo
that Emma Goldman notorious anarchist is not
a citizen and that naturalization papers of
Jacob A Kersner her husband having been fraud-
ulently secured during 1884 were thereby re-
voked and she is subject of Russia. Secure
and forward to Washington attention Hoover
certified copy of record of above"

I have complied with the request contained in
the above quoted telegram and am enclosing certified
copy of the Decree cancelling the certificate of natural-
ization of Jacob A. Kersner, husband of Emma Goldman,
and also findings of Judge John R. Hazel, of the Western
District of New York, in this case.

Very truly yours,

M.F. Blackmon

Special Agent in Charge.

MFB:R

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414

The Emma Goldman Papers

[United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: Decree Cancelling Certificate of Naturalization]
1919 Oct. 1 [certificate of accuracy] / Harris S. Williams, Chief Deputy Clerk, United
States District Court, Western District of New York. — 1 p.; 23 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: The chief deputy clerk certifies a copy of Jacob Kersner's denaturalization decree for submission at Goldman's deportation hearing.

Notes: Enclosed with 880606106. For attached decree, see 830214174. Submitted as Exhibit 5 at deportation hearing, see 830214027.



United States of America, } ss.
Western District of New York }

HARRIS S. WILLIAMS, Chief Deputy

I, SIDNEY W. PETRIE, Clerk of the District Court of the United States

for the Western District of New York, do hereby certify that I have compared the annexed copy of *Decree Cancelling Certificate of Naturalization* with the *Original* entered and on file in this office, and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of said *Original*.

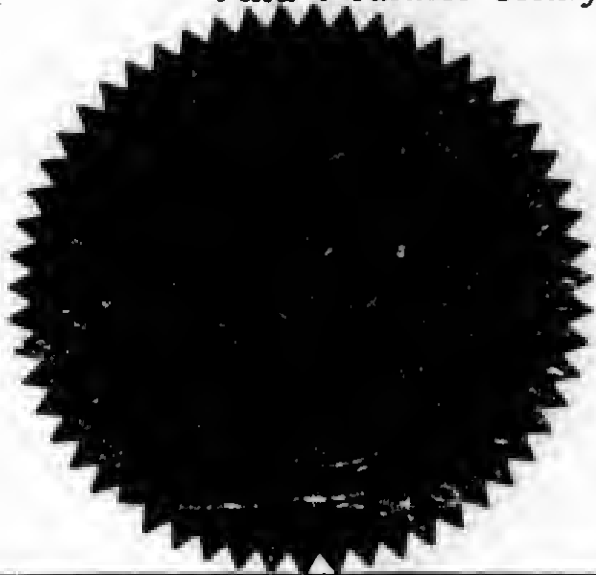
And I further certify that I am the officer in whose custody it is required by law to be.

In Testimony Whereof, I have caused the seal of the said

Court to be affixed at the City of Buffalo, in said District,

this 1st day of October, A. D., 1919.

Harris S. Williams
Clerk



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415

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Oct. 1, Chicago [to] Frank Burke, Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. / Edward J. Brennan, Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice. — 1 p. ; 24 × 19 cm.
 Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Brennan sends Burke thirteen of Goldman's pamphlets to use at her deportation.
 Notes: For reply, see 880606172. Follow-up to 880606084.

Department of Justice.

Bureau of Investigation.

P.O. BOX 455,

Chicago, Illinois.



Oct. 1, 1919.

FRANK BURKE, Esq.,
 Assistant Director & Chief,
 Bureau of Investigation
 Department of Justice,
 Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing thirteen pamphlets edited and issued by the above mentioned subject, Emma Goldman as follows:

1. Preparedness, the Road to Universal Slaughter
2. Syndicalism - the Modern Menace to Capitalism
3. The White Slave Traffic
4. Patriotism: A Menace to Liberty
5. Trial & Speeches of Alexander Berkman
6. Anarchy On Trial
7. Psychology of Political Violence
8. What I Believe
9. Anarchism
10. Marriage & Love
11. Mother Earth
12. No Conscription
13. No Conscription League

These were secured from the files in Room 859 Federal Bldg. here which were with a number of other pieces of literature taken in the I.W.O. raids in Sept. 1917. These are impounded by the Court and are loaned to this bureau.

Please return same as soon as possible after they have served their purpose.

Very truly yours,

Edward J. Brennan
 Division Superintendent.

EJB/DD

CC to Mr. Howe

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416

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Telegram] 1919 Oct. 1, Chicago [to Frank] Burke [Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation] Department [of] Justice, Washington [D.C.] / [Edward J.] Brennan [Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p. ; 24 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Brennan reports that he could find no court records of Goldman's indictment in Chicago.

Notes: Dark copy; barely legible. Reply to 880606099.

15446

CHICAGO 30 OCT

1919 Oct. 1 PM 8.00

CHICAGO, ILL. 5437 1

Re: Emma Goldman

Department Justice, Washington

Searched original court and federal

court records from eighteen ninety nine to date but find no

record of indictment or conviction.

Brennan

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417

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Telegram] 1919 Oct. 1, San Francisco [to Frank] Burke [Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation] Department [of] Justice, Washington [D.C.] / [E.M.] Blanford [Division Superintendent? Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p. ; 24 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Blanford summarizes Goldman's San Francisco arrest record.

Notes: Dark copy; barely legible. Reply to 880606098.

13012A

SI OCT

FIVE

1/71

1919 Oct. 1 PM 10 30

San Francisco, Calif. 1

Burke,

Department Justice, Washington

Chicago September thirtieth re Emma Goldman. Came here January

fourth nineteen hundred nine purpose inciting radicals to join

rioters first San Diego free speech fight by holding street

meetings arrested same day seven charges conspiracy to riot

again arrested January nineteenth same year charged with causing

unlawful assemblage all above charges were misdemeanor California

law that the all charges dismissed Justice Court same day

Indictment conspiracy to commit murder against Alexander Berkman

Preparation Parade still effective

BLANFORD

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418

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Oct. 2, Ellis Island, N.Y. [to] Harry Weinberger, New York / Byrne H. Uhl, Assistant Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration] Department of Labor. — 1 p.; 28 × 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: Uhl notifies Weinberger that the Department of Labor is postponing Goldman's deportation hearing.

Notes: Broken type.

ADDRESS ANSWER TO
"COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION"
AND REFER TO NUMBER

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF
COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
ELLIS ISLAND, NEW YORK HARBOR, N. Y.

98713/52

October 2, 1919.

Harry Weinberger, Esq.,

261 Broadway, New York City.

Sir:

I am requested by the Acting Secretary of Labor to advise you that the hearing in the Goldman case has been deferred to a date to be determined upon later.

Respectfully,

U/O


Assistant Commissioner.

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419

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Oct. 2, New York [to] Frank Burke, Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. / G[eorge] F. Lamb, Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice. — 1 p. ; 24 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Lamb explains that his department has gathered much information on Goldman's connection with the McKinley assassination and the McNamara bombing. He urges Burke to send J. Edgar Hoover to pick up the material, to protect confidential information.

Notes: Broken type; light copy; barely legible. For copy, see 900t31001.

WM. MAXLEY
SNAS, DEWOODY
TENNISON, SUPERINTENDENT

TELEPHONE BARCLAY 8100

United States Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

OFFICE OF DIVISION SUPERINTENDENT
14TH FLOOR, PARK ROW BLDG.
NEW YORK CITY



FILES
J.E.H.

1. Subject - [redacted]
 2. Source - [redacted]
 3. Information - [redacted]
 4. Comments - [redacted]

[illegible]

With reference to your instruction to Agent Lawlender to secure information regarding Anna Goldmann connection with Knobloch, I have been advised by Agent Lawlender that he has located a collection record of such connection, from news agency publications and newspaper men present the day of the assassination. Further connection has also been established between Anna Collins and Joe David Golan, the latter connected with the so-called McManis Gang who admitted the Los Angeles River children, and after discussion with Agent Lawlender we have decided that it would be most advisable for Mr. Hoover to come to New York to look over certain records giving the details of this episode.

It appears that the record in this matter could constitute a rather voluminous report, and by Mr. Hoover's personal presence photostating and photographing could be authorized, which would not only prevent the necessity of re-writing all newspaper articles, etc., but would also permit Mr. Hoover to see certain reports submitted by a man whose identity must be kept strictly confidential. It is practically impossible for this office, without violating promises made, to submit written report on this man's information. Men personally are acquainted with the reports of the Burns Agency, who are the source of this information. Mr. Hoover's presence is therefore deemed imperative, and if business permits he believes it to be to the best interests of the investigation in question, that of Max Goldman.

Very truly yours,

Director, Copyrights.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

900131001

[Letter] 1919 Oct. 2 [New York to] Frank Burke, Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. / [George F. Lamb] Division Superintendent [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].— 1 p. ; 24 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Notes: Copy of 810930187.

PC-JUD.

October 2, 1919.

Frank Burke, Esq.,
Assistant Director and Chief,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Mr. J. E. Hoover.

Dear Sir:

With reference to your instructions to Agent Paulhaber to secure information regarding Emma Goldman's connection with Csolgoos, I have been advised by Agent Paulhaber that he has secured a voluminous record of such connection, from newspaper publication and newspaper men present the day of the assassination. Prior connection has also been established between Emma Goldman and one David Caplan, the latter connected with the so-called Hamara Gang who dynamited the Los Angeles Times Building. After discussion with Agent Paulhaber we have decided that it would be most advisable for Mr. Hoover to come to New York to look over certain records giving the details of this evidence.

It appears that the record in this matter would constitute rather voluminous report, and by Mr. Hoover's personal presence photostating and photographing could be authorized, which would not only prevent the necessity of re-writing all newspaper articles, etc., but would also permit Mr. Hoover to see certain reports submitted by a man whose identity must be kept strictly confidential. It is practically impossible for this office without violating promises made, to submit written report on his man's information. You personally are acquainted with the ports of the Burns Agency, who are the source of this information. Mr. Hoover's presence is therefore deemed imperative, and if business permits we believe it to be to the best interests of the investigation in question, that of Emma Goldman.

Very truly yours,

Division Superintendent.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Oct. 2 [Washington, D.C. to] W.H. Moran, Chief, Secret Service [Treasury Department], Washington, D.C. / [Frank Burke] Assistant Director and Chief [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p. ; 26 × 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Burke asks Moran to help J. Edgar Hoover collect information on Goldman and Berkman to use at their deportation.

Notes: Broken type; dark copy; barely legible.

FILE BUREAU FILE

15446

October 2, 1919.

Mr. W. H. Moran,
Chief, Secret Service,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Chief:

This will introduce Mr. J. E. Hoover, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, who is in charge of the collecting of evidence in connection with the investigation of the radical activities in this office. Mr. Hoover is particularly anxious to obtain information concerning the activities of EMMA GOLDMAN and ALEXANDER BERKMAN, the notorious anarchists who are at present being held by the immigration authorities for the purpose of obtaining their deportation.

I would appreciate any courtesy which you may be able to extend to Mr. Hoover.

Very truly yours,

Assistant Director and Chief.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman and Ben R. Reitman—Revolutionary Activities, Seattle, Wash., 1919 Oct. 2 / Cha[rle]s Petrovitsky [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 3 p. ; 26 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Agent Petrovitsky describes his search for information on Goldman and Reitman's 1908 arrest in Bellingham, Washington, to use at Goldman's deportation.

Notes: Dark copy.

REPORT MADE BY Agent Chas. Petrovitsky,	PLACE WHERE MADE Seattle, Wash.	DATE WHEN MADE October 22, 1919	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE Oct. 1, 1919.
TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGED OR MATTER OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION In re Emma Goldman and Ben R. Reitman Revolutionary Activities.			
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC. <p>At Bellingham, Washington.</p> <p>Agent left Seattle via Great Northern at 8 a.m. for Bellingham to make inquiry regarding the activities of <u>Emma Goldman</u>, and her alleged arrest in Bellingham some years ago. The records of the Bellingham police show that Emma Goldman and Ben R. Reitman were arrested December 14, 1908, by officers Callahan and Crosslin on a warrant charging them with disorderly conduct. <u>Reitman</u> is described as an American 31 years of age, height 5 ft. 10 in., complexion medium and as having on his person \$5.00. <u>Emma Goldman</u> is described as 39 years of age, born in Russia, height 4 ft. 11 in., blue eyes, light complexion, and as having \$27.00 on her person. The record shows a notation "Released to Leave the City"; bond \$5000.00.</p> <p>There is no record on the subject in the Superior Court. Agent called on Judge E. M. Day, with offices at 404 Sunset Building, Bellingham. Day stated that he was a Justice of the Peace in 1908, and that J.P. Delattos was Mayor of Bellingham. That Reitman appeared at Belling sometime previous to December 14, 1908 and rented the Beck Theatre, which is now called the American Theatre, which was then the largest hall in the City of Bellingham. He advertised a meeting for Emma Goldman to be held on December 15th. Mayor <u>Mattoe</u> having notified Day that from the appearance of the handbills distributed and the general comment on the street that Emma Goldman intended to hold anarchistic meetings, Judge Day then consulted with H. Kade then Chief of Police and persuaded him to swear to a complaint charging the subjects herein with threatening to hold an unlawful assembly which complaint was duly drafted and sworn to by the Chief of Police and a warrant placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff, A. B. Callahan, for service. It was arranged that the police and the deputy sheriffs should board the train at South Bellingham and arrest subjects on their way to Bellingham.</p>			
COPY OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO U.S. Atty-			1-27 p.2

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423

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman and Ben R. Reitman—Revolutionary Activities, Seattle, Wash., 1919 Oct. 2 / Cha[rle]s Petrovitsky [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 3 p. ; 26 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Agent Petrovitsky describes his search for information on Goldman and Reitman's 1908 arrest in Bellingham, Washington, to use at Goldman's deportation.

Notes: Dark copy.

Report Form No. 2

ORIGINAL

Agent Chas. Petrovitsky,

For Wednesday, October 1, 1919.

In re Emma Goldman and Ben R. Reitman,
Revolutionary Activities.

before the speech on the 15th. The subjects, however, arrived in Bellingham on the evening of the 14th and registered at the Byron Hotel. This being called to the attention of the police, subjects were arrested at the Byron Hotel on the evening of the 14th on the said warrant and placed in the City Jail. On the following day, the 15th, subjects demanded to be released on bail and Judge Day fixed the bail at \$5,000 in each instance. Emma Goldman stated that she did not desire an attorney but Reitman tried to call J.B. Abrams, an attorney at Bellingham, who is now deceased, but Abrams being out of the office he could not reach him and it was agreed that the Chief of Police might take the subjects out to visit some of their friends and attempted to secure bail, which was done. Later in the day Judge Day stated that the Chief of Police telephoned him that the subjects desired a bath, and he permitted them to have a bath; later the Chief of Police telephoned that they desired to take dinner which was permitted, and again the Chief of Police stated that they were harassing him and demanding to be released, notwithstanding bond, and he was getting tired of leading them around looking for bondsmen, whereupon Judge Day stated that if perchance, they were in the vicinity of the Depot and a train was leaving the City, that the Chief of Police might permit them to leave. The subjects embarked on a train promising not to return to Bellingham, and left for British Columbia, where they were detained on the British Columbia line for about a day and missed their lecture date in Vancouver, B.C. The record of the detention on the British Columbia side is said to be in Ottawa. A few days later arrangements were made and subjects were permitted to hold a lecture in Vancouver. They did not, however, return by the way of Bellingham and the United States, but went from Vancouver to Seattle by boat and the case against them in the Bellingham police court still stands unfinished. Judge Day stated that the subjects bragged that they would return to Bellingham but that they had never been seen there since; but a few days later he read an account stating that the subjects were arrested in either Oakland or San Francisco, California, and held on a bail bond of

p. 3

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman and Ben R. Reitman—Revolutionary Activities, Seattle, Wash., 1919 Oct. 2 / Cha[rle]s Petrovitsky [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 3 p. ; 26 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Agent Petrovitsky describes his search for information on Goldman and Reitman's 1908 arrest in Bellingham, Washington, to use at Goldman's deportation.

Notes: Dark copy.

Agent Chas. Petrovitsky,

For Wednesday, October 1, 1919.

In re Emma Goldman and Ben R. Reitman,
Revolutionary Activities.

Four Thousand (\$4000.00) Dollars. Deputy Sheriff A.B. Callahan, who served a warrant of arrest in this matter was interviewed, and corroborated the statement made by Judge Day, as did the present Sheriff W.D. Wallace and other citizens of Bellingham. Agent therefore, sent the following wire to the Chief:-

Bellingham, Wash. Oct. 1, 1919.

Burke,

Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

Emma Goldman and Ben R. Reitman arrested here December 14th Nineteen Hundred Eight before scheduled speech on charge of attempt to hold unlawful assembly. Held City Jail one night and permitted to leave while in custody of police hunting for bondsmen in sum five thousand each. Left for Canada without public appearance here. Later held at Frisco or Oakland. "

The matter at Bellingham is considered closed.

p.4

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425

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman (Strike of October 8th), New York, [19]19
Oct. 2 / Edward Anderson [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. —
1 p.; 26 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Agent Anderson finds no truth in the rumor of a general strike first reported in an intercepted letter to Goldman.

Notes: Broken type; light copy; barely legible. Reply to 880606077 and 880606078. For follow-up report, see 880606112.

Report Form No. 1

REPORT MADE BY Edward Anderson	PLACE HERE NAME New York City	DATE WHEN MADE Oct. 2-19	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE Sept. 17
TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGES OR NATURE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION In RE EMMA GOLDMAN (Strike of October 8th.)			
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC. 15446 After an investigation of the alleged remark made in the letter sent to EMMA GOLDMAN about a general strike on October 8th, I find there is no definite foundation for the remark made. J.E.H.			
COPY OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: -2-			

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman—Deportation Matter, New York [19]19 Oct.
2 / Edward Anderson [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. —
1 p.; 28 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Agent Anderson cannot discover which member of the Y.M.C.A. is a follower of Goldman.

Notes: Broken type; light copy; barely legible. Reply to 880606077 and 880606078. Follow-up to 880606111.

REPORT MADE BY Edward Anderson	PORT WHERE MADE New York City	15446	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE Sept. 17
TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGES OR NATURE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION I. RE EMMA GOLDMAN Deportation Matter.		DATE WHEN MADE Oct. 2-19	
CONTENTS OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, RESULTS AND APPRAISAL OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.			
<p>Continuing on this matter, I visited Mr. McTyer the Business Manager of the Y.M.C.A. who in turn sent me to Dr. FOSTER, Manager of the Industrial Department, who showed me one of the letters with the word service written in the upper left hand corner. He said that about 70 employees had access to the envelopes but they were all trusted employees, having all been investigated before given a position with the Y.M.C.A. Mr. Foster said that the envelopes are printed by a firm called Dancy-Davis, 229 West 38th Street, New York City. I called on Mr. Dancy of that firm and he said that about 75 employees, both men and women, had access to the envelopes. Mr. Dancy gave me the copies of the handwriting of each employee, both men and women, none of which correspond with either the handwriting on the envelope addressed to EMMA GOLDMAN, or its contents.</p>			
<p>FILE J.E.H.</p>			
COPY OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:			

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman—Deportation Matter, New York [19]19 Oct. 2 / Edward Anderson [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p. ; 27 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Agent Anderson tries to get Goldman and Berkman's deportation files from Ellis Island.

Notes: Broken type; light copy; barely legible.

REPORT FORM NO. 1

REPORT MADE BY Edward Anderson	WHERE MADE New York City	DATE WHEN MADE Oct. 2-19	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE Sept. 18
TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGED OR NATURE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION IN RE EMMA GOLDMAN AND ALEXANDER BERKMAN Deportation matter.			
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC. 15446 Pursuant to instructions received from Agent Scully, I went to Ellis Island to get the papers in the case from Superintendent Baker. Mr. Baker sent me to Mr. Hayes of the Law Department, who said that I could not take the files off the Island, but that I could take copies from the file if I wanted to. I telephoned Mr. Scully and Agent Scully who in turn talked to Mr. Hayes. Proceeded back to my office without the files.			
COPY OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:			

FILE
J. E. H.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman—Anarchist Literature, New York [19]19 Oct. 3 / Edward Anderson [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p.; 28 × 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Agent Anderson looks unsuccessfully for copies of Goldman's published writings.

Notes: Broken type; light copy; barely legible.

Report Form No. 1

REPORT MADE BY: EDWARD ANDERSON	PLACE WHERE MADE: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: Oct. 3-19	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Oct. 30
TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE OR NAME OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION: Anarchist Literature.			
CONTENTS OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.: Said A. A. received instructions from Agent Scully to go to the book store of Mr. Lancel, 424 Grand Street, and try to procure books written by Emma Goldman, some of which, however, could be secured. I then returned to the office.			
FILE J. E. S.			
COPY OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: -2-			

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429

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman—Deportation Matter, New York [19]19 Oct. 3 / C.J. Scully [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 2 p.; 27 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Following J.E. Hoover's instructions, Agent Scully arranges to find out the date of a celebration in Berkman and Goldman's honor and to send agents to cover it.

Notes: Broken type; light copy.

REPORT MADE BY: C. J. Scully	PLACE WHERE MADE: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: Oct. 3-19	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Oct. 1
TITLE OF CASE: IN RE EMMA GOLDMAN AND ALEXANDER BERKMAN Deportation Matter.			
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.			
<p>This day Mr. J. E. HOOVER of Washington telephoned this office advising that up to the present time he had not received the information concerning the decision handed down by U. S. Judge HAZEL in the Courts at Buffalo, concerning the citizen ship status of the alleged husband of this woman.</p> <p>As directed by Mr. HOOVER I communicated with the Buffalo office by telephone, being advised by Agent in Charge Blackmon that the information requested had been secured and had been forwarded to Washington.</p> <p>Mr. HOOVER also stated that he had received information to the effect that a celebration was to be held in honor of the release of both <u>BERKMAN</u> and <u>GOLDMAN</u>, said celebration scheduled to be held in New York on or about October 8th. In this connection I have requested the informants, as well as the agents of this Bureau, to secure all possible information regarding the proposed affair, and immediately upon receipt of any information of value the Washington Office of Bureau will be notified. If such a celebration is held in this city it is my intention to have it covered both by agents as well as by an expert stenographer.</p> <p>It may be quite possible that it was intended to have both of the subjects speak at a meeting scheduled to be held in this city on October 8th under the auspices of the <u>Central Federated Union</u>, the purpose of which meeting is to demand the release of political and industrial prisoners. This Central Federated Union made efforts to secure Madison Square Garden for October 8th but the American Legion secured the hall for that date in spite of protests by the officers of the aforementioned radical</p>			
COPY OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:			

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430

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman—Deportation Matter, New York [19]19 Oct. 3 / C.J. Scully [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 2 p.; 27 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Following J.E. Hoover's instructions, Agent Scully arranges to find out the date of a celebration in Berkman and Goldman's honor and to send agents to cover it.

Notes: Broken type; light copy.

C. J. Scully for October 1, 1919 BERKMAN AND GOLDMAN.

organization. The "MORNING CALL" sets forth that this meeting will probably be held at the Central Opera House, this city on October 8th, and that a number of well known radicals will make addresses. The fact that it sets forth in the article that the "AMNESTY LEAGUE", of which ELLINOR KUTNER is the moving spirit, is one of the organizations cooperating in this mass meeting, leads to the opinion that ELLINOR KUTNER will make every effort possible to have BERKMAN and GOLDMAN present that night.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman—Anarchist, Buffalo, N.Y. [19]19 Oct. 3 / M.F. Blackmon [Agent in Charge, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p.; 27 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Blackmon reports that he sent copies of Jacob Kersner's denaturalization papers to use at Goldman's deportation hearing.

Notes: Broken type. For original letter, see 880606106.

REPORT FORM NO. 1

Page 5.

REPORT MADE BY: M. P. Blackmon	PLACE WHERE MADE: Buffalo, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Oct. 3, 1919	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Oct. 1, 1919
TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGES OR NATURE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION: In Re - Emma Goldman & Anarchist.			
SYNOPSIS OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.: At Buffalo, N.Y. 15446			
<p>Following is the copy of a telegram received at this office today, in code, relative to the above named : -----</p> <p>"On August 10 1909 Judge John R. Hazel rendered decision in US Court at Buffalo that Emma Goldman notorious anarchist is not a citizen and that naturalization papers of Jacob A. Kersner her husband having been fraudulently secured during 1884 were thereby revoked and she is subject of Russia Secure and forward to Washington attention Hoover certified copy of record of above decision"</p> <p>In compliance with the above request, certified copies of the Findings of Judge John R. Hazel, of the Western District of New York, in this case and the Decree cancelling the certificate of naturalization of Jacob A. Kersner, husband of Emma Goldman, were secured from the office of the Clerk of the District Clerk, and same were this day forwarded by Special Delivery mail to the office of the Chief of the Bureau, marked for the attention of Mr. Hoover.</p> <p>-----</p>			
COPY OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Buffalo, N.Y. and New York City			

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The Emma Goldman Papers

Report of Radical Section for week ending October 3, 1919 [Washington, D.C.] / J. E[dgar] Hoover [Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice].— 13 p. ; 26 × 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hoover's weekly status report describes the status of Goldman and Berkman's deportation cases. Hoover notes that he sent Confidential Informant 836 to New York to investigate Goldman.

Notes: Broken type; barely legible.

file 66 374217 .

JEM-GPO

CONFIDENTIAL

October 8, 1919.

REPORT OF RADICAL SECTION

for week ending October 3, 1919.

Senator Kenyon who is conducting the investigation of the steel strike at Pittsburgh and other points called at the Department and requested to be supplied with information concerning the activities of WM. E. FOSTER, secretary and treasurer of the steel workers union. I immediately prepared a full and detailed memorandum upon the past and present activities of Foster, taking particular caution to point out the similarity of his present activities with those indulged in by him when he admittedly was a member of the I. W. W. I attach hereto as exhibit "A" the memorandum prepared upon Foster.

On Saturday, September 27th, confidential informant No. 836 of the Pittsburgh office reported to this office for a long conference concerning the steel strike. I examined the confidential informant at great length and have had him remain over so as to be able to confer with him relative to any additional information desired concerning the steel strike and Wm. E. Foster.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

Report of Radical Section for week ending October 3, 1919 [Washington, D.C.] / J. Edgar Hoover [Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice].— 13 p. ; 26 x 20 cm.

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Notes: Broken type; barely legible.

Confidential Report of Radical Section, -E- JEM-340 10/3/19

In regard to the confidential report submitted by the Pittsburgh office upon Foster, I ascertained the fact that CARL ACKERMAN, correspondent for the Philadelphia Ledger, was shown a copy of this report while in Pittsburgh. Immediately upon ascertaining this fact I communicated with the Pittsburgh office by long distance and ascertained that a copy of the report had been furnished to the United States Attorney at Pittsburgh and that the steel companies had either seen or know of the existence of such a report. By process of elimination, however, it was concluded that Mr. Ackerman was shown the report by the United States Attorney. On Monday, September 29th, Mr. Ackerman called at the Bureau office in this department and requested permission to be able to disclose the contents of the confidential report with which he seemed to be fully conversant. This request was not granted and Mr. Ackerman was questioned as to how he secured this information which he refused to state.

A telegram was received under date of September 29th from the Chicago, Illinois, office, advising this office of the fact of the proposed strike among the railroad shopmen which vote was taken on September 27, 1919. It was decided by the strike vote that the strike was to take effect on November 1, 1919, unless the original terms of the strikers are accepted by the railroad administration before that time.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

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Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

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Notes: Broken type; barely legible.

Confidential Report of Radical Section, -3- JHE-JFO 10/19

A report was received in this office from the New York office to the effect that the "ORLIO AMERICAN" in its issue of September 20, 1919, carried an editorial under the caption "England's Ruthless War on Ireland" in which editorial the forthcoming visit of the Prince of Wales was touched upon as follows:

"The proposed reception of the son of King George -- the butcher and jailer of Ireland must be stopped in our cities like New York where Irish citizens have the power to do it."

A copy of this report was immediately forwarded to the proper authorities of the Department of State.

Dr. Craig, the negro informant, reported to this office on Monday of this week, in connection with his work in New York. After a careful perusal of his reports, it was deemed advisable to continue him no longer in the employ of the bureau and consequently he was dropped from the rolls on September 30th.

A delegation, headed by Mr. Wallace of the United Mine Workers of America, called at this office on September 30th relative to the situation at Brackenridge, Pa. It appears that on July 1, 1919, a strike was called of the United Mine Workers of America at Brackenridge and that on August 26, 1919, a Mrs. Sellings and a Mr. Strasecki were killed at Brackenridge, Pa. by deputy sheriffs. A great number of telegrams and petitions have been received from the White House.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

Report of Radical Section for week ending October 3, 1919 [Washington, D.C.] / J. E[dgar] Hoover [Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice]. — 13 p. ; 26 × 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

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Confidential Report of Radical Section, -4- JMR-GPO 10/3/19

Senators and Congressmen requesting an investigation of this matter and the delegation which visited this office on September 30th called to inquire as to the result of the investigation, stating that the local authorities apparently were not going to take any action towards bringing to justice the perpetrators of the deed and that they desired if possible to obtain a statement from this office giving the actual facts in the case and showing that the killing of the two persons mentioned was nothing but cold-blooded murder as they termed it. I found from the files that the Pittsburgh office was instructed to make an investigation in this matter and from looking over the records in the case it appears that there is no federal question involved as it is purely a matter for the local authorities. I arranged for the delegation to see Mr. Flynn who advised them to the same effect. It was suggested that they bring the matter to the attention of Senator Kenyon and that the Senator, if he saw fit, could request this department for facts which it might have in its possession concerning the Breckenridge trouble. I phoned the Pittsburgh office requesting them to expedite the matter in order that we may be supplied with the facts should a request be made by the Senator for the same.

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Notes: Broken type; barely legible.

Confidential Report of Radical Section, -8- JEM-JPO 10/3/19

On Wednesday, October 1st, at the request of Mr. Caminetti, I called at his office for conference relative to the cases of ALEXANDER BERKMAN and EMMA GOLDMAN. I attach hereto as Exhibit "A" a detailed report of the conference held that morning.

Advice was received from the Scranton, Pa. office to the effect that the local agent at Scranton had been unofficially and confidentially advised that the Lackawanna County Grand Jury ignored the bill of indictment against NICHOLAS MOHRNICH. The agent stated that his informant, the secretary to the County District Attorney, stated that "they (the Grand Jury) threw everything out up here".

Information was received from Portland, Maine, to the effect that the British Office of the Consul was in receipt of a confidential letter from the British Consulate-General at Boston advising him to the effect that raids are to be made by the Irish on all British Consulates throughout the United States. No definite information of the time or the date of such raids was given but it is stated that the information is said to be most reliable. At the same time, a communication was received from the Department of State to the same effect, transmitting information furnished them by the British Embassy. This information was conveyed to Major Pullman and to General Churchill and the agents in various of the country have been advised of the substance of the same.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

Report of Radical Section for week ending October 3, 1919 [Washington, D.C.] / J. Edgar Hoover [Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice].— 13 p. ; 26 × 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hoover's weekly status report describes the status of Goldman and Berkman's deportation cases. Hoover notes that he sent Confidential Informant 836 to New York to investigate Goldman.

Notes: Broken type; barely legible.

Confidential Report of Radical Section, -4- JMH-CFO 10/3/19

In regard to the information obtained by Mr. Carl Askerman from Pittsburgh concerning the activities of W. Z. FOSTER, the special agent in charge at Pittsburgh, under date of September 30th, rendered a full and detailed report upon the same, the substance of which is as follows:

"It appears that Askerman had been covering the strike situation in Pittsburgh and that he had obtained a copy of a letter from Vincent St. John to Jake Margolis, relative to William Z. Foster and their advice regarding the steel strike. An effort was made by the Pittsburgh office to ascertain from Mr. Askerman the source of his information. At first it was thought that he had obtained the same from the Bureau of Information of the Carnegie Steel Company who were aware of the existence of such a letter, but after a thorough inquiry by the Pittsburgh office, it was ascertained that the Carnegie Steel Company had not given the information out."

Mr. Askerman in fact stated that he had not obtained the information from the Carnegie Steel Company but he refused to divulge the source of the information. Mr. Askerman later appeared at the office of the special agent in charge and stated that he had been subpoenaed by the Senate Sub-Committee and mentioned the fact that the United States Supreme Court had decided that a correspondent was not held to give the source of his information, even though he was testifying under subpoena. The only other person in the Pittsburgh district who had a copy of the confidential report of No. 836 was the United States Attorney.

In view of the activities of ALEXANDER BALLAN who is at

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The Emma Goldman Papers

Report of Radical Section for week ending October 3, 1919 [Washington, D.C.] / J. Edgar Hoover [Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice].— 13 p. ; 26 × 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hoover's weekly status report describes the status of Goldman and Berkman's deportation cases. Hoover notes that he sent Confidential Informant 836 to New York to investigate Goldman.

Notes: Broken type; barely legible.

Confidential Report of Radical Section, -7- J/H-340 10/3/19

present engaged upon a speaking tour throughout the middle west, speaking in the Russian language. It was deemed advisable to direct special agent Rodan to proceed to St. Louis where he might cover the meetings at which Ballou was scheduled to speak. Ballou was a delegate to the Communist Labor Convention at Chicago and recently was elected a member of the national executive committee.

On Thursday, October 2nd, at the request of Mr. Caminetti, Mr. Oughton and myself accompanied Mr. Caminetti and Mr. Peters to the hearing of the Senate Committee on Immigration. It was understood that the alien enemy deportation bill would be considered at that time and Mr. Caminetti seemed to feel that a word from representatives of the Department of Justice might materially aid in the early passage of this bill. However, the bill was not taken up for actual consideration at the hearing, as the same was postponed until October 8th. Informally discussions were had with several of the Senators relative to general matters dealing with the deportation of aliens.

The case of MOLLIE SHIMMER received the attention of this office during the past week. It appears that on August 23, 1918, she was arrested with six other persons for distributing a pamphlet entitled "THE HYPOCRISY OF THE UNITED STATES AND HER ALLIES" and that she was released by the federal au-

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The Emma Goldman Papers

Report of Radical Section for week ending October 3, 1919 [Washington, D.C.] / J. Edgar Hoover [Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice].— 13 p. ; 26 × 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hoover's weekly status report describes the status of Goldman and Berkman's deportation cases. Hoover notes that he sent Confidential Informant 836 to New York to investigate Goldman.

Notes: Broken type; barely legible.

Confidential Report of Radical Section, -8- JAH-110 10/3/19

theritice on \$10,000 bond pending the determination of the case. She was subsequently taken into custody in the early part of 1919 by the immigration authorities with a view of obtaining her deportation. The final hearing in that case has never been held and she was paroled into the custody of JAMES MILLER, her attorney, no bond being required. In view of the fact that she was already at large upon a \$10,000 bond demanded by the federal authorities for the distribution of the pamphlet on August 23, 1918, on September 10, 1919, Nellie Stiner was arrested in New York for the distribution of a copy of the "AMERICAN ANARCHIST COMRADE 'SOVIET'" circular and stated that she had distributed the same, was responsible for the same, and stood by every word in the same". This circular breathed in every sentence with open avocation of violence and anarchy. I immediately took the matter up with the immigration authorities in this city and was able to convince them that in view of the fact that she had removed her activities and had circulated such a vicious pamphlet that she had broken her parole and for that reason should only be at large upon a large bond, which amount I named as \$15,000. The immigration authorities concurred in my recommendation and on Thursday, October 2nd, issued instructions to the immigration officers at Ellis Island to take into custody

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The Emma Goldman Papers

Report of Radical Section for week ending October 3, 1919 [Washington, D.C.] / J. Edgar Hoover [Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice].— 13 p. ; 26 × 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hoover's weekly status report describes the status of Goldman and Berkman's deportation cases. Hoover notes that he sent Confidential Informant 836 to New York to investigate Goldman.

Notes: Broken type; barely legible.

Confidential Report Radical Section, -9- JAH-3FO 10/3/19

Mollie Stimer and to release her only upon \$15,000 bond. This organization has already furnished \$15,000 for ALEXANDER BERKMAN, \$15,000 for EMMA GOLDMAN and will no doubt furnish \$15,000 for MOLLY STIMER.

Confidential Informant No. 836 of Pittsburgh advised me of the fact that he had a certain entree with the Goldman-Berkman group in New York and in view of the coming Goldman hearing at Ellis Island the return to New York of Goldman and Berkman I deemed it advisable that 836 proceed from Washington to New York and establish connections in that city so as to enable him to keep this office informed as to proposed activities on the part of the Goldman-Berkman group. Consequently, 836 left Washington on October 2nd for this week.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

Report of Radical Section for week ending October 3, 1919 [Washington, D.C.] / J. Edgar Hoover [Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice].— 13 p. ; 26 x 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hoover's weekly status report describes the status of Goldman and Berkman's deportation cases. Hoover notes that he sent Confidential Informant 836 to New York to investigate Goldman.

Notes: Broken type; barely legible.

Confidential Report of Radical Section, -10- JAH-070 10/3/19

On October 2, 1919, Harry Weinberger, attorney for Berkman, advised the immigration authorities that the hearing in the Alexander Berkman case could be closed. On that date the Commissioner-General of Immigration obtained actual possession of the \$15,000 bond deposited by Berkman. The Atlanta office was instructed to advise this office of the train upon which Berkman departed from Atlanta and the New York office will have Berkman shadowed during his stay in New York.

A report was received from the Omaha, Nebraska, office commenting upon the uprising that occurred in that city during the early part of the week. From the reports received, it appears that the disturbance was not due to the cause of any movement on the part of the I. W. O. or the radical elements, but was merely a purely legal matter involving a negro who assaulted a white girl. The public advocated the lynching of the negro and in endeavoring to obtain possession of the negro the courthouse was fired and destroyed and the Mayor narrowly escaped hanging, due to his effort to protect the negro and to restrain the mob. Federal troops were ordered to Omaha but it appears that as soon as the negro had been lynched the mob spirit subsided, showing that there was but one purpose in view -- namely, the lynching of the negro. The mob was comprised practically of citizens and residents and those citizens residing in the

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The Emma Goldman Papers

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Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

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Notes: Broken type; barely legible.

Confidential Report of Radical Section, -11- J.E.-gpo 10/3/19

part of the city where the girl was assaulted resided took the initiative. No property was destroyed other than the opening of hardware and pawn shops to procure fire-arms.

Upon receipt of a report that race feeling was running high in Helena, Arkansas, on October 2nd, the Memphis Tennessee office was instructed. to make immediate and thorough investigation and report upon the same as to whether or not the radical activities were involved. The newspapers gave space to the fact that race equality was one of the issues involved.

The activities of the WORKERS DEFENSE UNION of New York has been called particularly to the attention of this office, in view of the fact that it is this organization which has recently been raising money to obtain the release of various political prisoners and persons arrested under immigration warrants. This organization is located at No. 7 East 187th St., New York, and the following appear as its officers:

Klimbeth Gurley Flynn, Organizer,

Simon Schachter, Secretary,

Fred Kienkowsky, Treasurer.

At a meeting held on August 20, 1919, the organizer's report was to the effect that between August 4th and August 20th \$600 was received in contribution. On August 20, 1919, there was \$200 in the treasury. It is interesting to note that at

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The Emma Goldman Papers

Report of Radical Section for week ending October 3, 1919 [Washington, D.C.] / J. E[dgar] Hoover [Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice].— 13 p. ; 26 × 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

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Notes: Broken type; barely legible.

Confidential Report of Radical Section, -12- JEH-GPO 10/3/19

that meeting it was agreed that an effort should be made to see Mr. Harry Weinberger, the attorney for most of the anarchists, and to endeavor to get him to reduce his fee. At the meeting of the society for the WORKERS' DEFENSE UNION, September 15, 1919, it appeared that \$15,000 had been obtained in liberty bonds for the purpose of furnishing bail for war-classed prisoners. The contributors whose names could not be obtained are known to be persons of wealth and prominence. For the month of August, \$1500 was received in cash contributions and \$1200 expended in donations for class war prisoners defense funds, fees, etc.

On Friday, October 3rd, I attended the hearing of the Senate Labor Committee and listened to the testimony of Foster, the secretary of the steel workers union. Senators Kenyon, Borah, Sterling and Rhipps subjected Foster to a very thorough cross-examination and Foster admitted that he still adhered to many of the doctrines enunciated by him in his book entitled "SYNDICALISM". He endeavored, however, to avoid answering any question put to him and his answers were most evasive and created a very unfavorable impression of the witness. He also admitted that the demand of the strikers for the elimination of physical examination was one upon which he could cite no instance in which the physical examination had been used to discriminate against union men. Senator Sterling questioned him very thoroughly along this line and Foster admitted that

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Oct. 3 [Washington, D.C. to] Anthony Caminetti, Commissioner General [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor], Washington, D.C. / [Frank Burke] Assistant Director and Chief [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].

- 1 p. ; 24 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Burke learns that Harry Weinberger will fight Goldman's deportation strongly, but will not fight Berkman's.

Notes: Dark copy; barely legible. For reply, see 880606141.

JEM-470

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

October 3, 1919.

Honorable Anthony Caminetti,
Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I have to advise you that I have been confidentially and reliably informed that HARRY WEINBERGER, the attorney for ALEXANDER BERKMAN and EMMA GOLDMAN, does not intend to make any very strenuous contest relative to the deportation of Berkman, other than to take advantage of any technicalities which might arise in the case. It is stated, however, that Mr. Weinberger will strongly contest the deportation of Emma Goldman.

I submit the above information to you so that you may have the same in dealing with the two cases above referred to.

Very truly yours,

Assistant Director and Chief.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Oct. 4, Washington [D.C. to Robert P. Stewart, Assistant Attorney General] Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. / S.O. Bland [Representative]. — 1 p.; 36 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Summary: Representative Bland, on behalf of the American Legion, asks why Berkman and Goldman are allowed out of prison.

Notes: For reply, see 810113113.

COPY

from

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVE

Record Group No. 60

Records of the Department of Justice
Central File Number 186233-13 (Section 3)

S. O. BLAND, M. C.
1ST VIRGINIA DISTRICT

186233-13

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON

October 4, 1919.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

The Braxton-Perkins Post No. 25, American Legion, located at Newport News, have sent me a Resolution deploring the action of the Federal authorities in setting at liberty, if only temporarily, the two pro-German sympathizers, Emma Goldman and her partner in crime, Berkman.

It is said that this Legion stands for 100% Americanism. and that people of the stamp of the above outcasts of civilization should not be permitted to prey upon American people.

I shall be pleased to have definite information as to the circumstances of the liberation of these parties, even temporarily, and what further action, if any, will be taken to rid this country of such people.

Sincerely yours,

S. O. Bland

NOV 15 1919

186233-13-209

OCT 6 1919

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Oct. 4, Buffalo, N.Y. [to] George F. Lamb [Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice], New York / M.F. Blackmon, Agent in Charge, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice. - 2 p.; 27 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Agent Blackmon describes his efforts to get certified copies of Czolgosz's confession implicating Goldman to submit at her deportation hearing.

Notes: Broken type; light copy. Copy enclosed with 880606129.

Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation.



Buffalo, New York,
October 4, 1919

George F. Lamb, Esquire,
P.O. Box 241,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your telegram of October 2, 1919, in re confession of Leon Czolgosz who assassinated President McKinley, I beg to advise that I attempted to get into communication with Thomas Penney, former District Attorney of Erie County, but learned that he was out of the city, and would be for the next ten days or two weeks.

I did, however, get in touch with Mr. Moore, present District Attorney, but was unable to secure the original papers asked for as these papers, together with all exhibits and records of the case, are bound in one volume in that office. Mr. Moore declined to let this book go from his possession. It was necessary for me to have one of the stenographers from this office go to the office of the District Attorney of Erie County, and make and transcribe a true and correct copy from these records. I requested Mr. Moore to certify that this copy was a true and correct copy, taken from the records of his office, but he declined to do this, for the reason that he stated that as this matter occurred before he became District Attorney, he did not even know whether this confession was used, and that he did not consider it a part of the records, being merely a paper filed there.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Oct. 4, Buffalo, N.Y. [to] George F. Lamb [Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice], New York / M.F. Blackmon, Agent in Charge, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice. — 2 p.; 27 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Agent Blackmon describes his efforts to get certified copies of Czolgosz's confession implicating Goldman to submit at her deportation hearing.

Notes: Broken type; light copy. Copy enclosed with 880606129.

2 - George F. Lamb

I am enclosing copies of the statement made at Police Headquarters by Czolgosz in the presence of three witnesses - Frank Eaggerty, a former court stenographer, who is no longer living, John Martin, former chief of Police, this city, and J.C. Loughlin, a former officer connected with the District Attorney's office at that time. To this statement I have attached the affidavit from Mr. O'Loughlin, stating that this is the statement made by Czolgosz at that time in his presence; also an affidavit by Miss Clara M. Hagan, stating that this statement is a true and correct statement on file, and a part of the records of the District Attorney of Erie County. I find that the signature, wherever it appeared on this statement, had been clipped off, this evidently being the work of souvenir hunters, so that there is no signature of Czolgosz that appears on this statement.

There is also another statement made by Czolgosz to Mr. Penney, District Attorney at that time, to which an affidavit of Horace E. Story, the stenographer who took this statement is attached; also an affidavit of Miss Clara M. Hagan stating that she did make and transcribe a true and correct copy of the statement attached and referred to in the affidavit of Horace E. Story.

If this is not sufficient to meet your needs, possibly the original records might be obtained by a subpoena.

Yours very truly,

M.F. Blackmon
Agent in Charge

WFB/CLF

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman—Anarchist Matter, Chicago, 1919 Oct. 4 /
Peter P. Mindak [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].—
2 p. ; 31 × 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 165.

Summary: Mindak reports that he searched for any record of Goldman's indictment or conviction in Chicago, especially on a charge of conspiracy to kill, but found nothing.

Notes: For related documents, see 880606099 and 880606107.

REPORT FORM NO. 1

REPORT BY: Peter P. Mindak	CHICAGO 411.	DATE WHEN MADE: Oct 4th 1919	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Oct 1st 1919
TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGED OR NATURE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION:		OFFICE: CHICAGO	
In Re Emma Goldman Anarchist Matter		1921 10110-154 48 3	
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.:		WAR DEPARTMENT	
at Chicago 411.		S	
Referring to the following telegram of the Chief			
Sep. 30th 1919			
Make immediate search for charge against Autte Zwatep, Sep. 10th 1901, your city for Tambour to Argon wire result of tensor obtained forward certified copy by special delivery.			
Burke Chief			
Pursuant to instruction from Assistant Div. Sup't Rooney employee went to the office of the States Attorney of Cook County, situated in the Criminal Courts Bldg. and there with the assistance of one clerk's employee made a careful search of the records of indictments and the records of convictions, for the period from 1899 to date.			
The telegram referred to a charge of conspiracy to kill, but empb yee was unable to find any record of <u>Emma Goldman</u> ever having been indicted, arrested nor convicted on this charge nor any other charge. All the index books of indictments and convictions were examined several times, for the period mentioned above, but the name of Emma Goldman, does not appear therein.			
The states Attorneys office, file clerk stated that if Emma Goldman had at any time been arrested or indicted in this county their index would show a record of same.			
Employee also made an inquiry at the office of the U.S. Attorney in the Federal Bldg. At that office there is no record of Emma Goldman ever having been indicted on any charge.			
The file clerk in the U.S. Attorney's office gave employee a copy of a memorandum which their file contained on Emma Goldman. which was all the information that was therein contained. It reads as follows			
COPY OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:		7-877	
Washington 3 Chicago office (Loula) 1		2	

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman—Anarchist Matter, Chicago, 1919 Oct. 4 / Peter P. Mindak [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].— 2 p.; 31 × 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 165.

Summary: Mindak reports that he searched for any record of Goldman's indictment or conviction in Chicago, especially on a charge of conspiracy to kill, but found nothing.

Notes: For related documents, see 880606099 and 880606107.

REPORT FORM NO. 1 Re Emma Goldman

March 18 1908

" was to day informed from confidential source that the date of Emma Goldman's birth was on or about June 29th 1870; that she is not a resident of Chicago but that under the Alias of E.G. Smith she is now living with the man Berkman in a five room flat at no. 10 East Thirteenth Street, New York City. "

In answer to the chiefs Telegram the following reply was sent by telegram:

Sunned Re Cutte ZIVHTEP searched criminal court and Federal Court records from 1899 to date but find no record of indictment or conviction.

Brennan.

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman — Anarchist, San Francisco, 1919 Oct. 4 / F.W. Kelly [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p. ; 30 × 21 cm.
 Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 165.
 Summary: Kelly reports that Berkman was arrested in San Francisco in 1909 along with Goldman.

REPORT FORM NO. 1

-3-

REPORT MADE BY: F. W. KELLY	PLACE WHERE MADE: SAN FRANCISCO	DATE WHEN MADE: OCT. 4, 1919.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 10/1/19.
TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGED OR NATURE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION:			
In Re: EMMA GOLDMAN		Anarchist	
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.:			
<p><u>At San Francisco, California.</u></p> <p>The following self-explanatory telegrams were exchanged with Bureau Office, Washington:</p> <p>*****</p> <p>"WASHINGTON D C "SEPT 30 1919.</p> <p>"BLANFORD "MAKE IMMEDIATE SEARCH RECORDS YOUR CITY FOR CONSPIRACY CHARGE AND RIOT AGAINST EMMA GOLDMAN JANUARY FIFTEEN NINETEEN FIFTEEN WIRE FULL DETAILS OF CASE "BURKE CHIEF"</p> <p>*****</p> <p>"SAN FRANCISCO CALIF "OCTOBER 1st 1919.</p> <p>"BURKE "REPLYING TO YOUR TELEGRAM SEPTEMBER THIRTIETH IN RE EMMA GOLDMAN CAME HERE JANUARY FOURTH NINETEEN NAUGHT NINE PURPOSE INCITING RADICALS TO JOIN RIOTERS FIRST SAN DIEGO FREE SPEECH FIGHT BY HOLDING STREET MEETINGS ARRESTED SAME DAY ON SEVEN CHARGES CONSPIRACY TO RIOT AGAIN ARRESTED JANUARY NINETEENTH SAME YEAR CHARGED WITH CAUSING UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLAGE ALL ABOVE CHARGES WERE MISDEMEANOR CALIFORNIA LAW THAT TIME ALL CHARGES DISMISSED JUSTICE COURT SAME DAY STOP INDICTMENT CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT MURDER AGAINST ALEXANDER BERKMAN PREPAREDNESS PARADE STILL EFFECTIVE "BLANFORD"</p> <p>*****</p> <p>As more fully explaining the above telegram, it can be stated that one, <u>DECKMAN</u>, New York Anarchist, and who is alleged by the police to have been the "pimp" of <u>EMMA GOLDMAN</u> was at that time arrested with her and held on the same charges.</p>			
COPY OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:			

EMR

451

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman — Deportation Matter, New York [19]19 Oct. 4 / C.J. Scully [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p.; 27 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Agent Scully's informants expect a celebration for Goldman and Berkman soon, but do not know the date.

Notes: Broken type; light copy; barely legible.

Report Form No. 1

15446

REPORT MADE BY: C. J. Scully	PLACE WHERE MADE: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: Oct. 1-12	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Oct. 2
TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGED OR NATURE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION: IN RE ALEXANDER BERKMAN AND EMMA GOLDMAN Deportation Matter.			
<p style="text-align: right;">SEP 8 1919</p> <p>On yesterday Mr. Hoover of the Washington office telephoned this office requesting to be kept advised of all information secured concerning the proposed celebration in honor of BERKMAN and GOLDMAN. All of the confidential informants of this office have reported that while there are rumors being circulated to the effect that such a celebration will be held in the near future, no information has been received as to the time and place, although I have been informed today that at Astoria Hall on West 4th Street, they are preparing signs of welcome for both the ex-convicts.</p>			
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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman—Deportation Matter, New York [19]19 Oct. 6 / Edward Anderson [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p. ; 28 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Agent Anderson tries unsuccessfully to find out the date of Goldman and Berkman's celebration dinner.

Notes: Broken type; light copy; barely legible.

Form No. 1

REPORT MADE BY: Edward Anderson 15446

PLACE WHERE MADE: New York City

DATE WHEN MADE: Oct. 6-19

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Oct. 2

TITLE OF CASE AND OFFICE CHARGED OR NATURE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION: In re Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, Deportation Matter.

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.: NOTED
G.F.R.

Pursuant to instructions of Agent Scully to go to the
L. S. Hall and see what they are doing to do in the line of
having a celebration in honor of EMMA GOLDMAN, I asked one L. S.
Hall what they were doing on the above mentioned subject and
he said "nothing that he knew of". I stayed around the hall
until 8 P.M. when I returned to the Bureau Office, where I
turned over to Agent Scully three copies of the Negro literature
entitled "Justice for the Negroes" and three copies of "In Jail
two years for what".

J. E.

COPY OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: -5-

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman—Deportation Matter, New York [19]19 Oct. 6 / C.J. Scully [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p.; 27 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Through his confidential informants, Agent Scully finds out that Berkman went to M.E. Fitzgerald's home upon arriving in New York.

Notes: Broken type; light copy; barely legible.

Report Form No. 1

15446

REPORT MADE BY: J. J. Scully	PLACE WHERE MADE: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: Oct. 5-19	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Oct. 4
TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGED OR NATURE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION:			
IN RE ALEXANDER BERKMAN AND EMMA GOLDMAN Deportation Matter.			
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.			
<p>At 9:40 A. M. today the following telegram was turned over to me, same reading as follows:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">"Berkman accompanied by Harry Weinberg left Atlanta at one o'clock this morning on Southern train number thirty six railroad and Pullman tickets for New York train due New York seven tomorrow morning. Burke, Chief."</p> <p>Inasmuch as the train bearing both BERKMAN and WEINBERG had arrived, the various informants attached to this division were directed to make efforts to ascertain BERKMAN'S whereabouts. Later in the evening through a confidential source I was advised that BERKMAN after his arrival in this city went directly to the home of Miss M. E. FITZGERALD on Grove Street, this city.</p> <p>Up to a late hour no definite information was received at this office concerning the proposed celebration in honor of GOLDMAN AND BERKMAN, but nevertheless this matter will be closely watched and the Washington office notified if any information of value is received.</p>			
COPY OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:			

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman — Alleged Anarchist, Buffalo, N.Y., 1919 Oct.
 6 / W.L. Buchanan [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. —
 1 p.; 32 x 21 cm.
 Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 165.
 Summary: Agent Buchanan reports on Goldman's visit to Rochester en route to New York.
 Notes: Broken type.

Page 8

REPORT MADE BY: W.L. Buchanan	PLACE WHERE MADE: Buffalo, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Oct. 6, 1919	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Oct. 1, 19
TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGED OR NATURE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION: In re - Emma Goldman Alleged Anarchist			
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.: At Rochester, New York.			
<p>In re above subject: While at Rochester I learned that subject was expected in Rochester on September 30th, having been released from Jefferson City Prison, Missouri on Saturday last. Miss <u>Goldman's</u> mother, <u>Mrs. Theresa or Ethel Goldman</u>, and Miss Goldman's sister, <u>Mrs. J. H. Connolly</u>, reside at 475 Clinton Avenue, North. They were visited many times by reporters yesterday, seeking information in regard to subject. They claim they have received no word from subject since she was released, and for this reason don't believe that she would come to Rochester, as she was supposed to be in New York on October 3rd to appear in deportation proceedings. An informant told me they were reluctant to talk to anybody about subject. I learned later that Miss Goldman came to Rochester yesterday afternoon, and went quietly to the house, and left later for New York.</p>			
COPY OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Buffalo and New York			

1921 1011-158 0
45

WAR DEPARTMENT

-6-

7-577

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Oct. 6 [Washington, D.C. to] George F. Lamb [Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice], New York / [Frank Burke] Assistant Director and Chief [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. - 1 p.; 25 x 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Gathering evidence to use at Goldman's deportation, Burke asks for evidence that the recently convicted Abrams-Steiner group is associated with Berkman and Goldman.

Notes: Dark copy.

JKE-GPO

15446

October 6, 1919.

George F. Lamb, Esq.,
Box 241, City Hall Station,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Upon the report of special agent Davis for September 22, 1919, relative to ALEXANDER BERKMAN and EMMA GOLDMAN, I note that it is mentioned that the "ABRAMS-STEINER GROUP" convicted by Judge Clayton in New York are all admitted anarchists and acknowledged companions of Goldman and Berkman. I would appreciate it if you could obtain for me evidence which might be used in the Goldman hearing, showing that these persons are actually acknowledged anarchists and companions of Berkman and Goldman.

Very truly yours,

Assistant Director and Chief.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

S[enate] Res[olution] 206, 1919 Oct. 6 [regarding Goldman deportation hearing] / George A. Sanderson, Secretary, United States Senate. — 1 p. ; 26 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: The Senate resolves to ask the secretary of labor why and by whom Goldman's deportation hearing has been postponed.

Notes: For reply, see 830214039.

8. Res. 206.

In the Senate of the United States,

October 6, 1919.

Whereas the following Associated Press dispatch appeared in the Washington Post, of the issue of October 4, 1919, to wit:

GOLDMAN CASE POSTPONED.

NEW YORK, October 3.—Emma Goldman, anarchist writer and lecturer recently released from Missouri penitentiary, who was to have appeared to-day before United States immigration officials on Ellis Island to answer to the charge of being "an undesirable citizen" has had her case indefinitely postponed upon orders from Washington, it was stated here to-day at the offices of the commissioner of immigration.

Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Secretary of Labor be, and he is, requested, if not incompatible with the public good, to inform the Senate: (1) If it be true that, as reported, a case against Emma Goldman, as an undesirable citizen, has been indefinitely postponed upon orders from Washington; and, if so, (2) for what purpose and cause; and, (3) by whose orders.

Attest:

George A. Sanderson
Secretary.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Delay in Emma Goldman's Deportation: A Dangerous Policy — 21 cm. *In* Kansas City Star (Oct. 6, 1919)] / [author unknown].

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: The *Kansas City Star* editorializes against the postponement of Goldman's deportation hearing.

Notes: Light copy; barely legible.

Kansas City Star

Oct 6 - 1919

from the action of the Department of Justice in postponing proceedings against Emma Goldman that the government fails to recognize any real necessity for suppressing anathematizing teaching in the country. In view of the attitude of the War Department toward the various kinds of attacks generally grouped as conscientious objectors, this laxity in dealing with anathematizing enemies within our gates is easily understood.

When the country was at war and millions of homes were making every sacrifice asked by the government to insure the victory all Americans stood shoulder to shoulder. Emma Goldman and her kind were doing all in their power to undermine America's effort to fail. By propaganda and violence they sought to make real a threatened danger to our government and institutions greater and more to be feared than the enemy at the front. While America's young men were fighting and dying in France for a principle upon whose preservation the safety of civilization itself depended, these domestic allies of the enemy were directing a treacherous and treasonable attack in the rear.

There is no reason to suppose the ending of the war will end the seditious activities of these conspirators. They are still and will always remain America's enemies, dangerous in proportion as they are allowed opportunity to recruit and plot. The government recognized this when it rounded them up and confined them during the war. But now they are being released. Severely relaxed and the cases against them allowed to drift. There seems a tacit understanding that if they do not obtrude themselves too conspicuously upon the government's notice they will not be molested.

This is a dangerous policy. No reason can be found for it that does not reflect upon the courage or statesmanship of the public officials responsible for it. If these domestic enemies were dangerous at large last year they are dangerous now. They have not changed. The penalties against them should be exacted to the last letter of the law. If they are not, the country will have to take its choice of believing either that the government raised a false cry when it roused the patriotic feeling of Amer-

ica against them, or is now pandering to their kind on motives that will not bear examination. It is needless to say that in neither case can the Department of Justice, the War Department or the administration as a whole derive any credit from the record.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Oct. 7, Washington [D.C. to James D. Maher] Clerk [United States] Supreme Court, Washington, D.C. / Frank Burke, Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice. — 1 p. ; 22 x 17 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 267.

Summary: Burke asks for a copy of the transcript of Goldman and Berkman's 1917 trial to use at Goldman's deportation hearing.

Notes: For reply, see 810206077.

JEB-GPO

Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation,
Washington.

October 7, 1919.



Clerk, Supreme Court,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I would appreciate it if you would let me have a certified copy of the transcript of record in the case of EMMA GOLDMAN and ALEXANDER BERKMAN, plaintiffs in error, v. the United States, October Term 1917. I desire this copy for official use in the deportation proceedings which have been instituted against Emma Goldman.

Very truly yours,

Assistant Director and Chief.

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman - Anarchist, Buffalo, N.Y., 1919 Oct. 7 / W.S. Bachman [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. - 1 p. ; 30 x 21 cm.
 Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 165.
 Summary: Bachman describes his efforts to obtain affidavits from the witnesses who heard Leon Czolgosz implicate Goldman to use at Goldman's deportation hearing.

Page 2.

REPORT FORM NO. 1

REPORT MADE BY <u>Bachman</u>	AT <u>Buffalo, N.Y.</u>	DATE WHEN MADE <u>1919</u>	OFFICE CHIEF <u>W.S. Bachman</u>
TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGED OR NATURE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION: <u>In Re - Emma Goldman - Anarchist</u>		10110-157 51	
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.		WAR DEPARTMENT	
At Buffalo, N.Y.			
<p>Referring to Agent - in-Charge Blackmon's report under the above heading for this date, I was requested by Agent in Charge Blackmon to obtain an affidavit from one of the subscribing witnesses to the statement made by <u>Leon Czolgosz</u>, at the time he was arrested for the assassination of President McKinley.</p> <p>The witnesses to this statement were <u>M. J. O'Loughlin</u>, formerly connected with the District Attorneys office in this city, <u>Frank Haggerty</u>, a former Court stenographer, who has since died, and <u>John Martin</u>, formerly an officer of the local Police Department.</p> <p>I was able to locate only one of these witnesses, <u>M. J. O'Loughlin</u> during the day, and that only in the late afternoon. The affidavit to the effect that the statement contained in the transcript which had been secured from the office of the District Attorney in this city was correct was obtained from Mr. O'Loughlin who was in 1901 and is now a Sergeant of Detectives.</p> <p>-----</p>			
COPY OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: <u>Buffalo, N.Y. And New York City</u>		7-617-12-	

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Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Notes: Broken type; light copy; illegible. For more legible follow-up reports, see 880606126 and 880606143.

REPORT FORM NO. 1

REPORT MADE BY: J. E. H.	PLACE WHERE MADE: U.S. MARSHAL SERVICE	DATE WHEN MADE: OCT. 21, 1968	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Sept. 50
TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGED OR NATURE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION: RE ARRESTING A FUGITIVE			
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.: This case involved calling on Mrs. [redacted] at 501 [redacted] St. [redacted]. I called her at 10:15 AM where she brought the reception for FBI agents. She said she was [redacted] that she did not know. She said "he will ask for [redacted], that's all right, he will surely know." [redacted] did not get arrested on Oct. 1st.			
NOTED G.F.H.			
COPY OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:			

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Radical Agitators, New York [19]19 Oct. 7 / B. B. [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p. ; 28 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Agent B.B. continues to investigate the whereabouts of Goldman's welcome home dinner.

Notes: Broken type; light copy; portions illegible. For related reports, see 880606124 and 880606143.

Report Form No. 1

REPORT MADE BY: B. B.	PLACE HERE NAME: Mr. [illegible]	DATE WHEN MADE: Oct. 7-19	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Oct. 1
TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGES OR NATURE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION: IN RE RADICAL AGITATORS.			
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.: <p>This evening I had dinner with MISS [illegible] and MISS [illegible]. MISS [illegible] said she did not yet know when the reception for MISS GOLDMAN was to be. We all three decided we must find out where the affair is to be and attend. I did not call again at [illegible] home to rest. I had no suitable pretext. I am waiting for further action.</p>			
COPY OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: -2-			

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman—Anarchist, Buffalo, N.Y., 1919 Oct. 8 / M.F. Blackmon [Agent in Charge, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 3 p.; 27 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Blackmon reports on his efforts to get certified copies of Czolgosz's confession implicating Goldman.

Page 2.		15446	
REPORT MADE BY: M. P. Blackmon	PLACE WHERE MADE: Buffalo, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Oct. 8, 1919	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Oct. 4, 1919
TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE COVERED OR NATURE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION: In Re - <u>Emma Goldman</u> - <u>Anarchist</u> .			
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC. At Buffalo, New York.			
<p>The following is a copy of a telegram received at this office from Division Superintendent Lamb of New York City, on the 3rd instant :-----</p> <p>"On September 8 1901 District Attorney for Erie County Thomas Penney secured confession from Leon Czolgosz who assassinated McKinley involving Emma Goldman Secure and verify same as to authenticity and forward here immediately."</p> <p>Immediately upon receipt of the above quoted wire, I P.D. want to the office of the District Attorney for Erie County and while I found in the files of that office the confession referred to, I was unable to secure same for the reason that it is bound in a volume which contains all of the other records and the exhibits in this case. It was therefore necessary to have a copy made from this record. The present District Attorney however, declined to certify this copy, for the reason that he was not the District Attorney at the time this confession was taken and he does not know whether it was used or not. Thomas Penney, the District Attorney in 1901 is out of the city and will not return for at least a week. I therefore secured affidavits from the stenographer who copied this statement and also one from one of the witnesses present when the statement was made in 1901, and forwarded these together with the transcript to Division Superintendent Lamb at New York with the following letter of explanation, -----</p>			
COPY OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Buffalo, NY and New York City			

FILE
J.E.

Noted
P.D.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman—Anarchist, Buffalo, N.Y., 1919 Oct. 8 / M.F. Blackmon [Agent in Charge, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 3 p.; 27 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Blackmon reports on his efforts to get certified copies of Czolgosz's confession implicating Goldman.

In Re - Emma Goldman @ Anarchist

"George F. Lamb, Esquire,
P. O. Box 241,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your telegram of October 2, 1919 in re confession of Leon Czolgosz who assassinated President McKinley, I beg to advise that I attempted to get into communication with Thomas Penney, former District Attorney of Erie County, but learned that he was out of the city, and would be for the next ten days or two weeks.

I did, however, get in touch with Mr. Moore, present District Attorney, but was unable to secure the original papers asked for as these papers, together with all exhibits and records of the case, are bound in one volume in that office. Mr. Moore declined to let this book go from his possession. It was necessary for me to have one of the stenographers from this office go from his to the office of the District Attorney of Erie County, and make and transcribe a true and correct copy from these records. I requested Mr. Moore to certify that this copy was a true and correct copy, taken from the records of his office, but he declined to do this, for the reason that he stated that as this matter occurred before he became District Attorney, he did not even know whether this confession was used, and that he did not consider it a part of the records, being merely a paper filed there.

I am enclosing copies of the statement made at Police Headquarters by Czolgosz in the presence of three witnesses - Frank Haggerty, a former court stenographer, who is no longer living, John Martin, former Chief of Police, this city and M. O'Loughlin, a former officer connected with the District Attorney's office at that time. To this statement I have attached the affidavit from Mr. O'Loughlin, stating that this is the statement made by Czolgosz at that time in his presence; also an affidavit by Miss Clara M. Ragan, stating that this statement is a true and correct statement on file, and part of the records of the District Attorney of Erie County. I find that the signature, wherever it appeared on this statement, has been clipped off, this evidently being the work of souvenir hunters, so that there is no signature of Czolgosz that appears on this statement.

There is also another statement made by Czolgosz to Mr. Penney District Attorney at that time, to which an affidavit of Horace E. Story, the stenographer who took this statement is attached; also an affidavit of Miss Clara M. Ragan stating that she did make and transcribe a true and correct copy of the statement attached and referred to in the affidavit of Horace E. Story.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

880606129

[Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman - Anarchist, Buffalo, N.Y., 1919 Oct. 8 / M.F. Blackmon [Agent in Charge, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. - 3 p. ; 27 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Blackmon reports on his efforts to get certified copies of Czolgosz's confession implicating Goldman.

Page 4.

In Re - Emma Goldman - Anarchist

If this is not sufficient to meet your needs, possibly the original records might be obtained by a subpoena."

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Oct. 8, Washington, D.C. [to] Frank Burke, Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation [Department of Justice], Washington, D.C. / James D. Maher, Clerk, United States Supreme Court. — 1 p. ; 25 × 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Maher explains that he recently sent a copy of the Goldman transcript to the Department of Justice.

Notes: Reply to 810206076.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
Supreme Court of the United States
Washington, D. C.

October 8, 1919.

15446

Frank Burke, Esq.,
Assistant Director and Chief,
Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

FILE
J.E.H.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 7th instant, requesting a certified transcript of record in the case of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, Plaintiffs in Error, vs. The United States, No. 702 of October Term, 1917, duly received.

I have no copies of the printed record in this case. Not long ago your Department requested a certified copy of this record and furnished the printed copy for that purpose, so that the Department now has in its possession such a certified record.

Yours truly,

JAMES D. MAHER, Clerk.

By *J.D.M.* Ass't.

LM.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Memorandum] 1919 Oct. 8 [Washington, D.C. to R.P.] Stewart [Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.] / [J. Edgar Hoover] Special Assistant to the Attorney General [Department of Justice]. — 1 p. ; 24 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hoover asks for a legal opinion whether the government's failure to notify Goldman of her husband's denaturalization immunizes her from loss of citizenship.

Notes: Dark copy. For follow-up, see 880606142.

FILE BUREAU FILE

October 8, 1919.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. STEWART.

In the course of preparation of the evidence in this office for use in the deportation proceedings instituted against EMMA GOLDMAN, the question has arisen as to whether or not she will have a valid ground upon which to make a claim to American citizenship. It appears that Emma Goldman was married in New York, and subsequently separated from her husband. Her husband was denaturalized on the grounds that his original certificate of naturalization had been obtained through fraud, but in the denaturalization proceedings Emma Goldman was not joined as a party thereto. I understand that her attorney will endeavor to claim American citizenship for her by virtue of the fact that the government failed to join her in the denaturalization proceedings.

I would greatly appreciate it if you would furnish me with your opinion upon such a contention.

Respectfully,

Special Assistant to the Attorney General.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

Memorandum re Conference with Confidential Informant 836, 1919 Oct. 8 [Washington, D.C.] / [J. Edgar Hoover, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice].— 3 p. ; 26 × 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hoover reports that Confidential Informant 836 learned that Goldman and Berkman expect to be deported and are unhappy with their lawyer, Harry Weinberger.

Notes: Broken type; dark copy; barely legible. Exhibit A attached to 900530006.

900530007

October 8, 1919.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

MEMORANDUM RE CONFERENCE WITH Confidential Informant 836.

On Wednesday, October 8, 1919, confidential informant 836 reported to this office after having stayed several days in New York City gathering information desired by this office.

In view of the importance and urgency of the BERKMAN and GOLDMAN deportation cases, I deemed it advisable that 836 proceed to New York and endeavor to obtain any information relative to these two cases. He advises me that Alexander Berkman has apparently given up the hope of being able to remain in this country as he feels that the government has been able to definitely establish grounds for his deportation. Emma Goldman has likewise given up any considerable hope of being able to overcome the case of the government, but expects to be able to make a fight upon technicalities, particularly upon those involved in her citizenship status. It appears that Goldman and Berkman are very much dissatisfied with their attorney, Mr. Harry Weinberger, whom they think has taken all of their money and has not been able to produce any results.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

Memorandum re Conference with Confidential Informant 836, 1919 Oct. 8 [Washington, D.C.] / [J. Edgar Hoover, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice].— 3 p. ; 26 × 20 cm.
Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hoover reports that Confidential Informant 836 learned that Goldman and Berkman expect to be deported and are unhappy with their lawyer, Harry Weinberger.

Notes: Broken type; dark copy; barely legible. Exhibit A attached to 900530006.

Strictly Confidential Memo. re conference with 836 10/8/19

No. 836 further reports that most of the anarchists and "reds" in New York are dissatisfied with Weinberger and it is expected that Jacob Margolis, the notorious Pittsburgh attorney, will soon be employed as the legal representative of all of the radical elements in New York City.

While in New York, 836 had occasion to have several interviews with Margolis and the latter stated that he was willing and anxious to appear before the Senate Investigating Committee investigating the steel strike and tell all that he knows and stated that he would not protect Foster. It appears that he somewhat resented Foster's attitude in not openly admitting that he was intimate with Margolis.

836 stated that MRS. J. SARSKANT GRAM is giving a considerable amount of money to the radical elements in New York City.

He further stated that CARLO TRASCA, the subject when this office has been investigating, is in New York and on Sunday, October 5th he addressed an Italian meeting in 45th street. Trasca and GIOVANNETTI are actively engaged in propaganda work and have offices in a building opposite COOPER UNION, known as the Public Building. Their duties consist of furnishing foreign language speakers to the various organizations in New York. Trasca is stated to be the sweetheart of ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

Memorandum re Conference with Confidential Informant 836, 1919 Oct. 8
[Washington, D.C.] / [J. Edgar Hoover, Special Assistant to the Attorney General,
Department of Justice]. — 3 p. ; 26 x 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hoover reports that Confidential Informant 836 learned that Goldman and Berkman expect to be deported and are unhappy with their lawyer, Harry Weinberger.

Notes: Broken type; dark copy; barely legible. Exhibit A attached to 900530006.

Confidential Memo. re conference with 836. -J-

10/8/19

The New York I. W. P. headquarters are located at 118 East 10th St., Phone Orchard 5886.

During the visit to New York 836 came in contact with JACOB ISAACSON, one of the subjects upon whom a deportation abstract has been prepared. It appears that Isaacson is under indictment in the federal courts for having printed an article called "Freedom". It is authoritatively stated that Isaacson did not write the article referred to, but one ARTHUR TURNER, nicknamed "Jesus" is the author of the objectionable article. Isaacson is undecided whether or not he will divulge this fact at the trial and thereby embarrass the government at the prosecution. Irrespective, however, of whatever action he may take in the criminal proceedings, articles have appeared in "Freedom" signed by the Freedom group of which Isaacson is a member and which articles are sufficient to base deportation proceedings upon.

836 has an entree with MARTENS and HUCKEVA and in view of his close connection, I suggest that in three or four weeks he return to New York and establish close relations with the Martens group, in order to obtain definite information concerning their finances.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Oct. 9 [Washington, D.C. to George A. Sanderson, Secretary, United States Senate, Washington, D.C.] / [William B. Wilson] Secretary [of Labor, Department of Labor]. — 1 p. ; 28 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: The secretary of labor informs the Senate that Goldman's deportation hearing is rescheduled for October 16, 1919.

Notes: Bleedthrough. Reply to 830214040.

October 9, 1919.

54410/43.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, transmitting Senate Resolution 206, in relation to an Associated Press dispatch appearing in the Washington Post of October 4, 1919, on the subject of the alleged postponement of the Goldman case, and to state, for the information of the Senate, that the proceeding under the Immigration law against Emma Goldman has not been indefinitely postponed, but that it is now pending and hearing thereon has been fixed for the 16th instant, at the Immigration station, Ellis Island, New York Harbor.

118 The Department is unable to state how, or by whom, the information contained in the Associated Press telegram was furnished. In the regular order of business it was impracticable to have the hearing at an earlier date, and the instructions given by the Department to the immigration officials at Ellis Island were that the hearing be "deferred to a date to be determined upon later." As above indicated, it has now been fixed for the 16th instant.

Respectfully,
EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY W. B. W.
MAILED OCT 10 1919 BY

The President of the Senate.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Telegram] 1919 Oct. 9 [Washington, D.C. to] Connell [Agent in Charge? Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice], Los Angeles / [Frank] Burke [Assistant Director and] Chief [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p. ; 24 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Burke instructs Connell to try to get statements from Matthew Schmidt and David Caplin connecting themselves to Goldman.

Notes: Dark copy. For reply, see 880606133.

GFR:KED

15446

October 9, 1919.

Connell,
Federal Building,
Los Angeles, Cal.

Instruct agent to proceed immediately to San Quentin prison and interview M. A. Schmidt and D. Caplin relative to their relations with Emma Goldman. Endeavor to secure statements. If they will not talk ask them if inducements can be made, in which event advise me immediately. However, do not make any promises until I am informed on situation. Should you be successful in securing statements wire me fully nature of same.

BURKE,

Chief.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

Report of Radical Section for week ending October 10, 1919 [Washington, D.C.] / J. E[dgar] Hoover [Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice].— 8 p. ; 26 × 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hoover reports on the investigation of the June bomb plot, race riots in Arkansas, anarchists, communists, and Goldman's deportation.

Notes: Broken type; barely legible. For Exhibits A and B mentioned, see 900530007 and 900530008.

JAN-3PO

Confidential

October 10, 1919.

REPORT OF RADICAL SECTION

For week ending October 10, 1919.

Due to editorial controversy of the editors of the "REVOLUTIONARY AGE" published in New York City, the same was discontinued in August, prior to the holding of the radical convention in Chicago. On September 27, 1919, however, there appeared Vol. 1, No. 1 of a paper entitled "THE COMMUNIST" published in Chicago, Illinois, and which is the successor of the Revolutionary Age. The Communist is a national organ of the Communist Party with Louis C. FRAIER as editor and I. E. FERGUSON as associate editor. The editorial policy of this paper will be carefully watched.

A report was received Tuesday relative to the race riots at Helena, Arkansas. The substance of the report is that all of the participants had been taken into custody and that the trouble originated from a negro lodge alleged to have been incorporated under the Arkansas laws, with headquarters at WICHITA, Kansas, known as the "UNITED FARMERS AND HOUSEHOLD UNION". Indications are that the trouble was purely local. Troops were called out and immediately took control of the situation. The newspaper

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The Emma Goldman Papers

Report of Radical Section for week ending October 10, 1919 [Washington, D.C.] / J. E[dgar] Hoover [Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice].— 8 p. ; 26 × 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hoover reports on the investigation of the June bomb plot, race riots in Arkansas, anarchists, communists, and Goldman's deportation.

Notes: Broken type; barely legible. For Exhibits A and B mentioned, see 900530007 and 900530008.

Confidential Report of Radical Section, 10/10/19 JEH-GPO

reports are to the effect that rifles and ammunition have been found in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, proved to be untrue as those found there had been stored in the vault by order of the United States Government. The Memphis office has been instructed to thoroughly cover the situation and to render daily reports by wire.

There came to my attention last week the activities of a Mr. McCarthy, said to be operating under the direct supervision of the Secretary of Labor and who has been engaged in investigations in and around Boston in connection with the GALLIANI group. He has come in close contact with the Boston office and I understand has had previous access to the files and records in this office. In view of a request which I desire to make of the Commissioner-General of Immigration for the return of all papers in the GALLIANI case, I ascertained that the same had been taken by the said Mr. McCarthy and apparently could not be found. On Saturday Mr. McCarthy called at this office and after an extended interview with him, I reached the conclusion that he should obtain more definite information as to nature and scope of his investigations. To be true he had in his possession a letter signed by the Secretary of Labor, stating that he was a special investigator, but the same to my mind does not warrant the extending to him the privilege of having

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The Emma Goldman Papers

Report of Radical Section for week ending October 10, 1919 [Washington, D.C.] / J. E[dgar] Hoover [Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice].— 8 p. ; 26 × 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hoover reports on the investigation of the June bomb plot, race riots in Arkansas, anarchists, communists, and Goldman's deportation.

Notes: Broken type; barely legible. For Exhibits A and B mentioned, see 900530007 and 900530008.

Confidential report of Radical Section, -3- 10/10/19

access to the confidential files of this office and to have the cooperation of the under-cover men who are at present engaged in the bomb plot of June 2nd. I therefore transmitted a letter to the Commissioner-General of Immigration requesting the return of all papers in the Galliani case and have discussed informally with Mr. Caminetti the exact status of Mr. McCarthy's investigation. This matter will be further inquired into.

In compliance with the request of Mr. Jarman for the preparation of all the evidence in this office in connection with the negro activities and in particular the activities of the "NEGRO ENVOY", the branch of Mr. Keenan's office in New York City has been instructed to prepare a resume of the various forms of propaganda appearing in this publication. I have requested the New York office of the Bureau of Investigation to also prepare a resume of their files upon the negro Messenger and as soon as the same is received will prepare the necessary brief for the Attorney General to present to the State of New York.

The sixth number of the ANARCHIST SOVIET BULLETIN, published by the American Anarchist Commune Soviets, appeared during the past week. It again gives utterance to the typical anarchistic doctrine and appears to be more vicious

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The Emma Goldman Papers

Report of Radical Section for week ending October 10; 1919 [Washington, D.C.] / J. E[dgar] Hoover [Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice].— 8 p. ; 26 × 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hoover reports on the investigation of the June bomb plot, race riots in Arkansas, anarchists, communists, and Goldman's deportation.

Notes: Broken type; barely legible. For Exhibits A and B mentioned, see 900530007 and 900530008.

Confidential Report of Radical Section, -4- JEH-GPO 10/10/19

than the previous issues. In New York City the authorities have recently taken into custody persons distributing literature put out by the same organization and it is hoped through these arrests a clue may be able to be obtained as to the place of publication of the literature of the American Anarchist Commune Soviets.

The investigation of the bomb explosions of June 2nd is being carried forward at the present time. Special agents McDevitt and Franciose have been detailed to thoroughly investigate and follow out all leads which have appeared. The Galliani Group and the Pro Prensa Society seem to be the centers of suspicion and the investigation at the present time is being conducted to ascertain if there is not some inner group composed of members of each of these organizations which have directed the various bomb outrages. A full report upon the results of this investigation will be given at an early date.

On Wednesday, October 8th, confidential informant 836 reported to this office and attached as Exhibit "A" is a detailed account of the result of his investigations in New York City.

In compliance with the request of the New York Office, I visited New York on October 8-9th, for the purpose of going over certain phases of evidence to be used in the Goldman deportation proceedings. Attached as Exhibit "B" is a de-

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The Emma Goldman Papers

Report of Radical Section for week ending October 10, 1919 [Washington, D.C.] / J. Edgar Hoover [Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice]. — 8 p. ; 26 x 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hoover reports on the investigation of the June bomb plot, race riots in Arkansas, anarchists, communists, and Goldman's deportation.

Notes: Broken type; barely legible. For Exhibits A and B mentioned, see 900530007 and 900530008.

Confidential Report of Radical Section, -5- J.M-GRD 10/10/19

tailed report upon the New York trip.

An interesting report has been received in this office from the Newark office, showing that the confidential informant has at last been able to gain access to the inner anarchist group, with the result that he will be able to keep intimately in touch with the plans of the anarchists in that territory. It is well known that the most dangerous anarchists in the country have their headquarters in and around Patterson, N. J. and it is most fortunate that we have been able to obtain a confidential informant who has at last been taken into the confidence of these various groups.

On my return from New York I arranged for a conference with Mr. Winslow of the office of the under-secretary of State, for the purpose of obtaining if possible some information for use in the Goldman deportation proceedings. I have been advised by the New York office that a Mr. Patchin was in the employ of the State Department and that this person had been with President McKinley at the time of his assassination by GEORGE. I found, however, upon talking with Mr. Winslow that the Patchin at present employed in the State Department was not with President McKinley at that time but that there is a BERT PATCHIN, employed by "Grass & Co. New York City". The New York office has been instructed to interview Mr. Bert Patchin. While in conference with Mr. Winslow I took up with

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The Emma Goldman Papers

Report of Radical Section for week ending October 10, 1919 [Washington, D.C.] / J. E[dgar] Hoover [Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice].— 8 p. ; 26 x 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hoover reports on the investigation of the June bomb plot, race riots in Arkansas, anarchists, communists, and Goldman's deportation.

Notes: Broken type; barely legible. For Exhibits A and B mentioned, see 900530007 and 900530008.

Confidential Report of Radical Section -6- JEN-JFO 10/10/19

him the general radical situation and received assurances that he was willing to cooperate to the fullest extent with this office and that he is particularly interested in the MARTENS-KUORTIVA group. I told him this office was likewise interested in securing definite information concerning the financial affairs of the Martens group and would be willing to cooperate with the State Department.

On Friday, October 10th, Mr. Peters of the Bureau of Immigration called and inquired as to whether this office would have any objection to the postponement of the EMMA GOLDMAN deportation proceedings until Tuesday, October 21st, for the reason that Harry Weinberger, the attorney for Emma Goldman, had to appear before the Supreme Court of the United States on October 16th and 17th, the dates originally set for the hearing. I told him that I could not see how a few days would make any great difference and that this office would make no objection to the postponement of the deportation hearing.

While in New York I discussed with the New York office the situation in connection with the UNION OF RUSSIAN WORKERS and was informed that within the course of the next week the list of names of the delegates attending the convention of the Federation of the Union of Russian Workers last January would be forwarded to this office, together with the names of the

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The Emma Goldman Papers

Report of Radical Section for week ending October 10, 1919 [Washington, D.C.] / J. Edgar Hoover [Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice].— 8 p. ; 26 × 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hoover reports on the investigation of the June bomb plot, race riots in Arkansas, anarchists, communists, and Goldman's deportation.

Notes: Broken type; barely legible. For Exhibits A and B mentioned, see 900530007 and 900530008.

Confidential Report of Radical Section, -7- JKH-GPO 10/10/19

secretaries of the various locals located throughout the country. As soon as this information is received it will be transmitted with definite instructions to the respective field offices for the purpose of locating the secretaries, the delegates and the records of the individual locals, so that at the time set these persons and records may be taken into custody.

Desiring to obtain a complete weekly review of the radical situation as considered from an economic and industrial viewpoint, I decided to try out a plan whereby the leading bureau offices in the field would submit at the end of each week a report dealing with the general radical situation in the respective territories. The idea is that the report shall deal with the activities of the radical press, the various radical organizations, and the general movement in the individual territories. The report is not to deal with details but it is to be more the observations of whether the movement is on the decrease or increase. These reports when received will be collected and formed into one general report which I will render weekly. I have requested the Chicago, Pittsburgh and New York offices to submit reports and if the plan is feasible I will extend the same to Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Detroit, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Omaha and San Antonio.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

Report of Radical Section for week ending October 10, 1919 [Washington, D.C.] / J. Edgar Hoover [Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice].— 8 p. ; 26 × 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hoover reports on the investigation of the June bomb plot, race riots in Arkansas, anarchists, communists, and Goldman's deportation.

Notes: Broken type; barely legible. For Exhibits A and B mentioned, see 900530007 and 900530008.

Confidential Report of Radical Section. -4- JAH-JPO 10/10/19

A supplemental report received from Memphis, Tennessee, relative to the race riots at Helena, Arkansas, shows that one HILL and one POWELL, leaders in the negro lodge, represented that the government was backing that organization and that Powell further represented that he was in the service of the United States. Investigation also showed that the only evidence of murdering the whites is that the leader advised the members of the lodge to "keep your rock full and fight for your rights". The ammunition mentioned in the press as being locked up at Mine Bluff was government property. The rioters themselves had only a small amount of ammunition and no large quantities of ammunition were found in Helena.

Immediately following the report of the explosion at McKeesport, Pa., the Pittsburgh office was instructed to make a thorough investigation and the result of the same shows that only a small amount of damage resulted from the explosion and that it is thought that the person who was instrumental in causing the explosion was a discharged employee.

Report of work for week ending October 10, 1919:

Incoming letters,	132
" telegrams	18
" reports	747
" publications	76
Outgoing letters	80
" telegrams	80
" memorandums	39
Number editorial cards typed	3086

Respectfully,

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The Emma Goldman Papers

Report Upon New York Trip, October 8, 9, 1919 [Washington, D.C.] 1919 Oct. 10 / J. E[dgar] Hoover [Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice].— 4 p.; 26 × 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hoover describes his trip to New York to review evidence in Goldman's deportation case. He visited the Burns detective agency and searched Goldman's storage warehouse.

Notes: Broken type; dark copy; barely legible. Exhibit B attached to 900530006.

JEM-3PO

October 10, 1919.

REPORT UPON NEW YORK TRIP

October 8, 9, 1919.

In compliance with a request received from the New York office, I went to New York on Wednesday, October 8th for the purpose of looking over the various pieces of evidence that had been obtained by the New York office in connection with the deportation hearing of EMMA GOLDMAN.

Upon my arrival in New York on Wednesday evening, in company with several other agents of the New York office, I attended a meeting held at the Central Opera House at which there were approximately 3,000 persons present, mostly of foreign extraction. The speakers on this occasion were DUDLEY FIELD MALONE, ROBERT KINOR, ALGERNON LEE, SAMUEL LEVITT, MARY O'REILLY and a Hindu named RAI. The meeting had been called as a protest meeting against the imprisonment of TOM MOONEY, but it seems that on the afternoon of Wednesday there had been a clash between the police of New York and a parade of Russians at Washington Square which resulted disastrously for the Russians. The meeting, therefore, turned out to be more of a protest meeting against the action of the police. \$400 was collected; \$300 of which

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The Emma Goldman Papers

Report Upon New York Trip, October 8, 9, 1919 [Washington, D.C.] 1919 Oct. 10 / J. E[dgar] Hoover [Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice].— 4 p. ; 26 × 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hoover describes his trip to New York to review evidence in Goldman's deportation case. He visited the Burns detective agency and searched Goldman's storage warehouse.

Notes: Broken type; dark copy; barely legible. Exhibit B attached to 900530006.

JEX-370 Report of New York Trip, 10/8/19 -2-

was to go to the speaking tour of ROBERT MIZOR and \$200 for the burial of the babies who had been killed on the afternoon of the parade. As a matter of fact, however, no one had been killed, but the audience readily believed the violent statements which were made by the speakers. The meeting itself was typical of the radical meetings being held nightly in New York. None of the speakers over-stepped the line prescribed by law, though some of the persons in the audience who became over-enthusiastic did make remarks that were in violation of law. It is quite obvious that a law should be passed whereby the subjects advocating such methods as they did could be reached at the present time.

On Thursday morning, in company with special agent PAUL H. BIR, I called at the WM. J. BURNS DETECTIVE AGENCY and discussed with Mr. ALVIN MYER the manager of the Burns Detective Agency and Mr. Burns the various pieces of evidence desired in connection with the Emma Goldman case. They very courteously extended to me the freedom of looking at their reports and making notes from them. During my visit I discussed with Mr. Myer the general radical situation and he seems to be perfectly willing to cooperate to the fullest extent with the Department of Justice and to submit such information as may come to them.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

Report Upon New York Trip, October 8, 9, 1919 [Washington, D.C.] 1919 Oct. 10 / J. Edgar Hoover [Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice].— 4 p. ; 26 × 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hoover describes his trip to New York to review evidence in Goldman's deportation case. He visited the Burns detective agency and searched Goldman's storage warehouse.

Notes: Broken type; dark copy; barely legible. Exhibit B attached to 900530006.

J:EM-GPO Report of New York Trip, 10/8/19

-3-

from time to time. No promise of any reciprocal action was made on my part as I thought this would be a matter which Mr. Flynn would desire to handle.

Information had been obtained that in the Lee Brothers warehouse on 125th street there was a collection of material that had been stored there by ELEANOR FITZGERALD and BEN REITMAN. . Special Agent Faulhaber and myself proceeded to the warehouse and were able to induce the person in charge to permit us to go over this material. I found the same to be most valuable as it contained copies of all of the various publications of MOTHER EARTH and in addition I found the expense accounts of the Goldman-Berkman group for many years back, together with scrap books which had been kept by that group. Valuable information was secured by me from this collection and it is my intention next week when returning to New York to obtain additional information from this source.

While at the Burns Agency Mr. Myer advised me of the activities of two persons who he believed should be fully covered; namely, MAX BAGINSKY and MAX CHARNICK. The former was a close associate of KROPOTKIN and collaborated with him in some of his works. Baginsky has been in this country for some time and is said to be the master mind of the

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The Emma Goldman Papers

Report Upon New York Trip, October 8, 9, 1919 [Washington, D.C.] 1919 Oct. 10 / J. Edgar Hoover [Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice]. — 4 p. ; 26 x 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hoover describes his trip to New York to review evidence in Goldman's deportation case. He visited the Burns detective agency and searched Goldman's storage warehouse.

Notes: Broken type; dark copy; barely legible. Exhibit B attached to 900530006.

JMH-DPO Report of New York Trip, 10/8/19

-4-

Goldman and Berkman ^{group} Max Charnick is the possessor of the notorious black book which document the various investigating agencies of the government have been endeavoring to obtain for many years. Charnick and Baginsky are both reported to be in New York City and I requested our New York office to see that their activities were fully covered.

Agent Paulhauser will obtain for me photostat copies of various articles appearing in the New York Herald at the time of the McKinley's assassination up to the present and will forward ^{same} to me for use in the Goldman case. He will also forward to me copies of the Burns reports which I looked over while there.

Respectfully,

J. E. Hoover

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Telegram] 1919 Oct. 10 [Washington, D.C. to Edward J.] Brennan [Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice], Chicago / [Frank] Burke [Assistant Director and] Chief [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p.; 24 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Burke asks Brennan to look in *Free Society* for compromising articles by Goldman.

Notes: Broken type; dark copy. For reply, see 880606136.

12446

JHE-3PO

CODE

October 10, 1919.

Brennan,

Federal Bldg.,

Chicago, Illinois.

Make immediate search of files of papers published in Chicago by EMMA GOLDMAN at one time, entitled "Free Society" and published at five fifteen Carroll Street, Chicago, editor A. J. Essiak reported that assassin of McKinley read articles of Goldman in this paper.

BURKE, Chief.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Oct. 10, New York [to] Frank Burke, Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. / G[eorge] F. Lamb, Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice. — 1 p.; 24 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Lamb sends Burke copies of New York Herald articles on Goldman from 1893 and 1901.

Department of Justice.

FBI-JWD.

Bureau of Investigation.

New York City, October 10, 1919.

15446

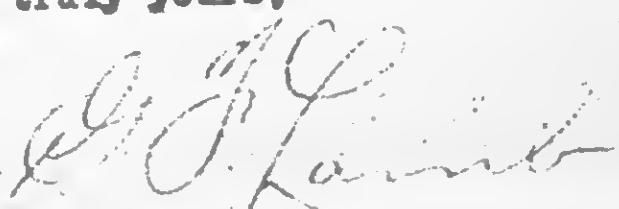
Frank Burke, Esq.,
Assistant Director and Chief,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL ATTENTION: MR. J. E. HOOVER.

Dear Sir:

Under separate wrapper I am mailing you today by registered Special Delivery, photographic copies of articles appearing in the New York Herald under date of October 6th and 7th, 1893, September 8th and 11th, 1901, in the matter of Emma Goldman. These photographs were secured without charge, by courtesy of the New York Herald, and it is understood that same are to be treated with absolute confidence.

Very truly yours,



Division Superintendent.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Telegram] 1919 Oct. 11, San Francisco [to Frank] Burke [Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation] Department [of] Justice, Washington [D.C.] / [E.M.] Blanford [Division Superintendent? Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p. ; 25 × 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Blanford reports that neither Schmidt nor Caplan can or will implicate Goldman.

Notes: Dark copy; barely legible. Reply to 880606130. For coded version, see 880606134.

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 10m 75 gwt

San Francisco, Calif., October 11, 1919.

Burke,

Department Justice,

Washington.

Replying to your telegram Schmidt, Caplan. Schmidt admits close acquaintance with Emma Goldman since 1905 but positively denies knowing anything of value to government deportation or prosecution. Refuses statement. Would not consider inducement by reason claims no knowledge of value but very anxious for deportation himself. Caplan denies any information re activities Emma Goldman. Report follows, today. Do not believe Caplan knows or that Schmidt will admit anything detrimental to Emma Goldman.

BLANFORD.

2 47 P.M.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Telegram] 1919 Oct. 11, San Francisco [to Frank] Burke [Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation] Department [of] Justice, Washington [D.C.] / [E.M.] Blanford [Division Superintendent? Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p. ; 24 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.
Notes: Dark copy; barely legible. Coded version of 880606133.

1800 76 gov't

San Francisco, Calif. October 11, 1919

Burke,

Department Justice,

Washington.

Liturgie ninth filmy hegvy filmy admits close acquaintance with
cutte sivfey since nineteen three but positively denies knowing
anything of value to government deportation or prosecution refuses
statement would not consider progression by reason claims no
knowledge of value but very anxious for deportation himself hegvy
denies any information re activities cutte sivfey report follows
today do not believe hegvy knows or that filmy will admit anything
detrimental to cutte sivfey.

Blanford

2 47 P.M.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Oct. 11 [Washington, D.C. to] George F. Lamb [Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice], New York / [Frank Burke] Assistant Director and Chief [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p. ; 24 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Seeking information to implicate Goldman, Burke asks Lamb to look for Mr. Patchim, who was with McKinley at the time of the shooting.

Notes: Dark copy. For reply, see 880606158.

JHE-GPO

October 11, 1919.

George F. Lamb, Esq.,
Box 241, City Hall Station,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Hoover was advised by special agent PAULHABER that a Mr. PATCHIM who was said to have been a newspaper man and to have been with President McKinley when he was assassinated by CZOLGOSZ was employed in the State Department and if interviewed would be able to give some information that might be of value in the GOLDMAN deportation proceedings. Mr. Winslow of the State Department was interviewed and it appears that the only Mr. PATCHIM employed in that department is at present in Russia and that this person was not old enough to have been with McKinley at the time of the assassination. However, it is stated that a brother of Mr. Patchim by the name of BERT PATCHIM, employed by Grace & Co. of New York City, is probably the person referred to by Special Agent Paulhaber. I would suggest, therefore, that an effort be made to reach Mr. Patchim at Grace & Co. and endeavor to ascertain whether or not he is able to give any information relative to Emma Goldman as being connected with the formation of Czolgosz.

Very truly yours,

Assistant Director and Chief.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Telegram] 1919 Oct. 11 [Washington, D.C. to Edward J.] Brennan [Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice], Chicago / [Frank] Burke [Assistant Director and] Chief [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p.; 26 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Burke asks for proof that Shannon was Goldman's associate.

Notes: Broken type; dark copy.

JME-010

CODE

October 11, 1919.

Brennan,

Federal Building,

Chicago, Illinois.

15446
Refer report agent Spelansky August fifth, nineteen nineteen
page thirteen. Forward substantiating evidence to show
that SHANNON was associate of Emma Goldman. Five, stop.
BURKE, Chief.

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490

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Oct. 11, Chicago [to] Frank Burke [Assistant Director and] Chief,
Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. / Edward J. Brennan,
Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice. —
2 p.; 24 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Brennan describes the publication history of *Free Society* and explains that he could not obtain copies.

Notes: Broken type; light copy; portions illegible. Reply to 880606131. For related document, see 880606154.

Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation.

Chicago, Ill.
Oct. 11, 1919

Noted
F.D.B.

Frank Burke Esq.
Chief, Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

In re: Samuel Collins

Dear Sir:

Referring to your telegram of October 10, 1919,
with reference to Samuel Collins, in which you request
this office to make a search of the files of a paper
called "Free Society". I beg to state that this pub-
lication was first printed in April 1901. It was
suspended at the time of the assassination of Pres-
ident McKinley.

In October, 1901, the editor of that paper, one
Abraham Isaak, made a second application for second
class privileges which was granted. After this sec-
ond permit, the paper was published for a period of
about three or four months, and suspended. Since then
no issues of this paper have been printed or mailed.

A search was made of the files of the public
library, and anarchist bureau of the Chicago Police
Department for the period mentioned, but no copies
of this paper could be found. Mr. E. O'Halle, sup-
erintendent of the second class division, Chicago
Post Office, suggests that inquiry be made at the

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491

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Oct. 11, Chicago [to] Frank Burke [Assistant Director and] Chief,
Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. / Edward J. Brennan,
Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice. —
2 p.; 24 x 19 cm.

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Notes: Broken type; light copy; portions illegible. Reply to 880606131. For related document, see 880606154.

Edward J. Brennan

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Telegram] 1919 Oct. 11, Chicago [to Frank] Burke [Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation] Department [of] Justice, Washington [D.C.] / [Edward J.] Brennan [Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p.; 24 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Brennan explains that the Chicago Police, while investigating the McKinley assassination, did not put their questioning of Goldman in writing.

Notes: Dark copy; barely legible. For related document, see 880606135. For coded version, see 880606140.

15-446

24 24 gvt

Chicago Ill. October 11, 1919

Bureau

Department Justice,

Washington.

Receiving your telegram October tenth re Emma Goldman et al.
Testimony taken by Chief of Police O'Neill not put in writing.

12 26 P.M.

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493

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Telegram] 1919 Oct. 11, Chicago [to Frank] Bur[ke, Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation] Department [of] Justice, Washington [D.C.] / [Edward J.] Brennan [Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p. ; 24 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.
Notes: Dark copy; barely legible. Coded version of 880606139.

See 240576

Chicago Ills. October 11, 1919

Mr.

Department Justice,

Washington

Littered October tenth re Outies aivntepes et al testimony
taken by chief of police enoill not put in writing

Brennan

12 34 P.M.

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494

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman, et al., Anarchist Matter, Chicago, 1919 Oct. 11 / F.M. Sturgis [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 3 p.; 27 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Sturgis describes his unsuccessful search for a record of Goldman's testimony before the Chicago chief of police in connection with the McKinley assassination.

Notes: For telegram mentioned, see 880606139.

REPORT FORM NO. 1

REPORT MADE BY: F. M. STURGIS	PLACE WHERE MADE: CHICAGO, ILL.	DATE WHEN MADE: OCT. 11, 1919.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: OCT. 10, 1919.
TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE OR CHARACTER OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION: In re: Emma Goldman, et al., anarchist matter.			
SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC. AT CHICAGO The following telegram, in code, was received from the Chief of Bureau: "Make immediate search for testimony taken by Chief of Police O'Neill on September eighth nineteen one from <u>Abraham Isaak</u> <u>Marie Isaak</u> <u>Morris Fox</u> <u>Henry Trabaglio</u> and <u>Emma Goldman</u> wire immediately result of search and if testimony can be obtained forward certified or sworn copy." Agent interviewed the Superintendent of Police, Garrity and on examination of his files no testimony was found taken by the former Chief of Police, O'Neill, on or about September 8, 1901, in re Emma Goldman et al. Agent interviewed Detective Sergeant Mills, who stated that the late Chief of Police Schnettler, then Captain of Police, and Captain Hertz and himself arrested Emma Goldman on September 8, 1901, the arrest being made on account of alleged connections between Emma Goldman and Leon Czolgosz, who assassinated former President McKinley. Mr. Mills stated that Emma Goldman and the other anarchists arrested at that time were thoroughly interviewed by the former Chief of Police O'Neill and former Mayor Harrison, in his presence, but that their testimony was not put in the form of writing. He stated that they were turned over to former State's Attorney Densen and afterwards were dismissed by Judge Prendiville for not being indicted. Agent reviewed the files of newspaper clippings in the Police Department records. The "Chicago Chronicle," under date of September 7, 1901, gives a statement purported to have been			
COPY OF THIS REPORT IS BEING SENT TO: WASHINGTON 3 CHICAGO 1		PAGE 4	

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495

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman, et al., Anarchist Matter, Chicago, 1919 Oct. 11 / F.M. Sturgis [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 3 p.; 27 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Sturgis describes his unsuccessful search for a record of Goldman's testimony before the Chicago chief of police in connection with the McKinley assassination.

Notes: For telegram mentioned, see 880606139.

10-10-19

In re: Emma Goldman, et al.,
Anarchist Matter.

made by Czolgosz. In this article Czolgosz is quoted as stating, "I am an anarchist. I am a disciple of Emma Goldman." He further stated that he was started on his craze to kill on account of a lecture he heard delivered by Emma Goldman on May 6, 1901, at Cleveland, Ohio.

Henry Trabaglio, Abraham Isaak, Jr. and Jr., and Marie Isaak, Jr. and Jr., were arrested at 515 Carroll Ave., which was the office of the "Free Society," a Socialist paper of which Abraham Isaak was editor. Morris Cox was arrested at 100 Newberry Ave. along with other anarchists.

The "Chicago Tribune," in an article under date of September 11, 1901, gives a statement purported to have been made by Emma Goldman, to the effect that she left Chicago at 8:30 P.M. July 12, 1901, for Buffalo, arriving there July 13th; left Buffalo to visit her sister in Rochester July 15th, remaining there until August 15th; left Rochester for Buffalo August 15th; left Buffalo for Pittsburgh August 19th; left Pittsburgh for Cincinnati August 24th; left Cincinnati for St. Louis, Mo., September 1st; left St. Louis, Mo., for Chicago, September 7th, arriving at Chicago September 8th and registering at a hotel under an assumed name. She then went to the home of Chas. G. Morris, 303 Sheffield Ave., September 9th, where she was arrested. In this article it further stated that the question was asked her, "Did you meet Leon Czolgosz in Chicago September 12th?" to which she replied, "I did; I saw him for the space of probably thirty-five minutes. I have not seen him since that time."

Agent referred to the Criminal Court records, and ascertained that no indictment was rendered against her at that

PAGE 5 KC

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496

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman, et al., Anarchist Matter, Chicago, 1919 Oct. 11 / F.M. Sturgis [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 3 p.; 27 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Sturgis describes his unsuccessful search for a record of Goldman's testimony before the Chicago chief of police in connection with the McKinley assassination.

Notes: For telegram mentioned, see 880606139.

Report Form No. 2

10-10-19

In re: Emma Goldman, et al.,
Anarchist Matter.

time.

Agent interviewed State's Attorney Hoyne, and he stated that in 1901 Mr. Deneen was State's Attorney and that when he left office he disposed of most of the records of testimony not needed very thoroughly. Therefore, Mr. Hoyne states, he does not think that there will be any written testimony in his vaults taken from Emma Goldman at that time, but that he will make diligent search and if same exists he will call Division Superintendent Brennan on the 'phone.

Telegram was sent to the Chief of Bureau stating that no written testimony was taken by Chief of Police O'Neill.

PAGE 6

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Oct. 13 [Washington, D.C. to] S.O. Bland [Representative], Washington, D.C. / R[obert] P. Stewart, Assistant Attorney General [Department of Justice]. — 1 p.; 34 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Summary: Stewart informs Bland that Goldman and Berkman are out on bail pending a final deportation decision.

Notes: Dark copy. Reply to 810113114.

COPY

from

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Record Group No. 60

Records of the Department of Justice
Central File Number 186233-13 (Section 3)

JEE-GPO

October 13, 1919.

186233-13-209

Honorable S. O. Bland,

House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.

My dear Congressman:

This department has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 4th instant inquiring as to the release of EMMA GOLDMAN and ALEXANDER BERKMAN.

You are advised that these persons were sentenced on July 10, 1917 to serve two years each and to pay a fine of \$10,000 for violation of Sections 1 and 2 of the Espionage Act. Upon the completion of their sentences, they were released from the federal penitentiary and immediately taken into custody by the immigration authorities upon a warrant of arrest, issued with a view of obtaining their deportation. Bond for the release of each was placed at \$15,000 and the subjects furnished the same, upon which they were released pending final decision of the immigration authorities, Department of Labor, upon the deportation cases.

Respectfully,

For the Attorney General,

(Signed) R. P. Stewart

Assistant Attorney General.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Oct. 13, Washington [D.C. to] Frank Burke, Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, [Washington, D.C.] / Alfred Hampton, Assistant Commissioner General, Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor. — 1 p.; 24 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hampton thanks Burke for telling him of Harry Weinberger's probable strategy and advises him that Goldman's deportation hearing is postponed.

Notes: Broken type; light copy; barely legible. Reply to 880606114.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION WASHINGTON

ADDRESS REPLY TO
COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION,
AND REFER TO

No.

8410/43

October 13, 1919.

15446

FILE
J.B.H.

CONFIDENTIAL

Frank Burke, Esq.,
Assistant Director and Chief,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice.

Dear Sir:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, marked "personal and confidential," in which you state that you have been confidentially and reliably informed that the attorney for Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman does not intend to seriously contest the efforts of the Department to deport Berkman, although he will strongly contest the deportation of Goldman.

I beg to thank you for your thoughtfulness and courtesy in furnishing the Bureau with this information.

As Mr. Hoover, of your Department, has been advised over the telephone, the hearing in the Emma Goldman case has been deferred until the 11th instant, and that it will be begun on that date at Ellis Island. This postponement was necessitated by reason of the fact that Attorney Weinberger has a case before the Supreme Court which will necessitate his presence in Washington from the 10th to the 17th instant; hence his inability to be in New York on the 10th instant -- the date originally suggested for the hearing.

Very truly yours,

Alfred Hampton
Assistant Commissioner General.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Memorandum] 1919 Oct. 13 [Washington, D.C. to John T.] Creighton [Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.] / [J. Edgar Hoover, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice]. - 1 p. ; 24 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hoover asks Creighton to prod R.P. Stewart to finish his memo on Goldman's citizenship status quickly.

Notes: Dark copy; barely legible. Follow-up to 880606128.

JER-GPO

FILE BUREAU FILE

October 13, 1919.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CREIGHTON.

This is just a reminder to call to your attention the fact that the memorandum which Mr. Stewart was requested to prepare concerning Emma Goldman's citizenship has not yet been received. In view of the urgency of this matter, I would suggest that an early inquiry be made of Mr. Stewart regarding the same. Mr. Ciminetti is to have a conference this week with immigration authorities at Ellis Island and myself relative to evidence, etc., and I believe it would be advisable to have ready the memorandum upon the citizenship, in order that the immigration authorities may have the benefit of the same.

Respectfully,

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Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Notes: Light copy; portions illegible. For related documents, see 811222063 and 870722000 through 870722002.

37467-129

LOUIS LOEBL
In re ABRAHAM SCHNEIDER

St. Louis, Mo.

What is your name? A. Abraham Schneider.
Where do you live? A. 4017 Page Boulevard.
When were you born? A. February 10, 1888.
Where? A. Russia.
What town? A. Ierutisci.
What province? A. Polistky.
Are you married or single? A. Single.
When did you arrive in the United States? A. 1907.
Where did you sail from? A. Trieste.
Where did you land? A. New York.
What steamship did you come on? A. St. Martin's.
Did you pass inspection? A. Yes.
How long did you stay in New York? A. One day.
Where did you go after that? A. To St. Louis.
When did you get there? A. One week.
Where did you stay there? A. Until 1916.
Where did you go then? A. To Ohio.
Where did you stay in Ohio? A. Until 1917.
Where did you go from there? A. To St. Louis.
Do you have relatives in this country? A. Have a brother in St. Louis; he lives at 1831 Baird Ave.
Are you a Socialist? A. No.
Are you an I. W. O.? A. No.
Do you belong to the Communist Labor Party? A. No.
Do you belong to the Union of Russian Workers? A. No.
The Bolsheviks? A. No.
Are you in labor? A. No.
Do you believe in Syndicalism? A. No.
Did you register in St. Louis? A. Yes.
Where? A. On Page and Cook Streets.
Class? A. Class 5.
Occupation on account of your...
On account of...
Question direct? A. Yes.
Answer on account of being born...
Liberty Bonds. A. Yes.

Mr. Henderson, Immigration Office.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Abraham Schneider—I.W.W., St. Louis, Mo. [19]19 Oct. 14 /
Louis Loebl [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].—
5 p.; 21 × 14 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Loebl summarizes the investigation of Abraham Schneider, a St. Louis anarchist who is held for deportation. Schneider provided liberty bonds for Goldman and Berkman's bail at different times.

Notes: Light copy; portions illegible. For related documents, see 811222063 and 870722000 through 870722002.

- Q. Now meet A. \$350.00 worth.
A. Yes, well, yes--all of them, or any of them? A. No.
Q. What did you do with them? A. Sent them to New York
to get bail for Emma Goldman.
Q. She is a relative of yours, is she? A. No.
Q. Where did you meet her? A. In St. Louis.
Q. When? A. In 1913.
Q. At what place in St. Louis did you meet her? A. At
the Central Labor Headquarters.
Q. Are you a member of the Society of Technical Aid
for Soviet Russia? A. No.
Q. Isn't it true that you are related to Emma Goldman?
A. No.
Q. Why did you put up \$350.00 as bail for her? A.
I felt it was my duty to let her have this money.
I did it as a sympathetic act, and for no other
reason.
Q. You were in sympathy with her aims? A. I don't know
that I was altogether in sympathy with her aims.
Q. Are you in communication with Emma Goldman all the
time? A. No.
Q. Do you receive any letters from her? A. No.
Q. Do you ever receive any letters from Berkman? A. Yes.
Q. Do you ever receive any letters from Fitts, Gould? A. Yes.
Q. When Emma Goldman came through St. Louis on her way
to New York, did you meet her at the station? A. Yes.
Q. Did you offer to assist her in any way at that time?
A. No.
Q. Did you give her any money? A. No.
Q. Do you believe Emma Goldman's activities in this
country are justified? A. I don't understand her
well enough to say.
Q. When were you first arrested? A. In June 1917.
Q. Where? A. Akron, Ohio.
Q. What for? A. For failure to register.
Q. Were you released? A. Yes.
Q. How did you get released? A. I prayed to them that
I was under age at the time of the registration.
Q. When were you next arrested? A. Last night.
Q. Never arrested except these two times. A. No.
Q. Did you ever use any other name except this name?
A. No.
Q. Did you ever declare your intention to become a
citizen of the United States? Yes.
Q. Where? A. In St. Louis.
Q. Are you opposed to all forms of government? A. No.
Q. Are you in favor of our present form of government
in the United States? A. Yes.
Q. Do you advocate the overthrow of this government or
any other government, by force? A. No.
Q. Do you believe in the "One Big Union"? A. I don't
know enough about it.
Q. Do you believe in sabotage? A. No.
Q. What radical papers do you read? A. "The Nation,"
"The New Republic," "The Liberator."
Q. What Russian papers do you read? A. None at all.

On account of subject's associations with a well

group of persons who are known to be in sympathy with Emma Goldman

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Abraham Schneider—I.W.W., St. Louis, Mo. [19]19 Oct. 14 / Louis Loeb [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].— 5 p.; 21 × 14 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Loeb summarizes the investigation of Abraham Schneider, a St. Louis anarchist who is held for deportation. Schneider provided liberty bonds for Goldman and Berkman's bail at different times.

Notes: Light copy; portions illegible. For related documents, see 811222063 and 870722000 through 870722002.

and Alexander Berkman, subject was closely questioned with reference to his views on anarchism. He claimed that he is absolutely opposed to anarchistic principles but is an admirer of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, and that he considers himself a "free thinker." He was a subscriber for "The Mother Earth" and read several books on modern anarchism. He does not believe in force or violence, nor in Soviet form of Government, but claims that the salvation of mankind must come in some other way. (He declined to explain in what way it would come.) Subject stated that he had nothing to do with the I. W. W. meeting on October 10th at the Jewish Labor Bureau, and that he had just gone in the meeting room to see his friend, Alex Baolin.

A trunk full of books, magazines and papers were seized by the Police, and brought to Headquarters for examination. Upon inspection I found as follows: Great volume of papers and booklets pertaining to the Kansas Life Insurance Company, for which subject obviously is a solicitor. Numerous copies of "The Liberator", "The Nation", "Soviet Russia", "Melting Pot", etc. Copies of "Modern School", published by the "Ferrer Modern School, New York." "Proposed Roads to Freedom" - Socialism, Anarchism, and Syndicalism, by Bertrand Russell. Letter from W. S. Fitzgerald, 857 Broadway, New York, about condition of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman. Letter from Harry Weinberger, 261 Broadway, New York, dated September 26th, acknowledging receipt of five Liberty Bonds amounting to \$350., to be used towards bail of Alexander Berkman. Letter from Stella Ballantine (Emma Goldman's niece), saying that she is very busy in getting enormous bail for Emma Goldman and Baolin, and that she will pass through St. Louis in September 24th, on her way to Jefferson City; also asking if any of the comrades have Liberty Bonds, to send them to Harry Weinberger. Letter from Stella Ballantine, Rochester, Sept. 21st.

O.G. 374672

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503

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Abraham Schneider—I.W.W., St. Louis, Mo. [19]19 Oct. 14 / Louis Loebl [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].— 5 p.; 21 × 14 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Loebl summarizes the investigation of Abraham Schneider, a St. Louis anarchist who is held for deportation. Schneider provided liberty bonds for Goldman and Berkman's bail at different times.

Notes: Light copy; portions illegible. For related documents, see 811222063 and 870722000 through 870722002.

notifying subject that writer will be in St. Louis on September 24th, and asking to notify Hands ears and other friends.

Subject was a frequent visitor at all of the radical meetings and picnics held in this city for the past two years. On such occasions he was always in company of J. Levil, A. Bluestone, W. Eckhart, H. Bever, and J. Hande ear, who are known to be supporters of the Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman type of individuals. While close tabs are being kept upon this group, no material evidence was secured as yet to establish their anarchistic activities.

Confidential Informant #66, who was placed in the hold-over together with the group arrested in the raid, advised me that Schneider told him that he had some kind of trouble in Akron in 1917 in connection with certain I. W. W. activities.

The following telegram was subsequently sent to the Cleveland and Akron offices:

"St. Louis, Mo., 10/11/19

Morton,
Federal Bldg.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Abraham Schneider arrested in I. W. W. raid by Police. According information in trouble nineteen seventeen and eighteen year city for anarchistic activities. Please forward when as possible all information and whether wanted also if deserter or delinquent.

McLaughlin.

Kare,
Ohio Building,
Akron, Ohio.

Abraham Schneider arrested in I. W. W. raid by Police. According information in trouble nineteen seventeen and eighteen year city for anarchistic activities. Please forward as soon as possible all information and whether wanted also if deserter or delinquent.

McLaughlin.

In reply the following telegram was received:

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504

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Abraham Schneider—I.W.W., St. Louis, Mo. [19]19 Oct. 14 / Louis Loeb [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].— 5 p.; 21 × 14 cm.

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Notes: Light copy; portions illegible. For related documents, see 811222063 and 870722000 through 870722002.

Cleveland, O. Oct. 11, 1919.

J. J. McLaughlin,
Dept. of Customs, St. Louis, Mo.

Re Abraham Schneider arrested for failure to register and I. W. W. activities at Akron, Ohio in June nineteen seventeen case noted by District Attorney report follows.

Ylgo,
Acting

Upon receipt of this wire, the same was brought to the attention of U. S. Immigration Inspector Esch.

At the time of writing this report, the following letter was received:

Cleveland, Ohio,
October 12, 1919.

J. J. McLaughlin, Esq.,
Special Agent in Charge,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
St. Louis, Mo.

In re: ABRAHAM SCHNEIDER

Dear Sirs:—

On June 20th, 1917, the subject was arrested in Akron, Ohio, for failure to register under the Selective Service Act. Correspondence at this office shows that he was within the draft age but failed to comply with the draft law. He was very active against conscription before the draft law went into effect and held numerous conferences with Socialist and Anarchist leaders. He admitted being an Anarchist and spread his propaganda throughout the Community. He threatened the life of any officer who might try to arrest him and organized a "running crowd" to beat up any officer who might attempt to place him under arrest and those who were working against him and the Socialist Party.

His arrest, however, was in connection with the draft law. On July 17th, the case was noted through the District Attorney's office.

Very truly yours,

(signed) Elias Horton
Special Agent in Charge.

CHD

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505

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman—Deportation Matter, New York [19]19 Oct. 14 / B. B. [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p.; 27 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Undercover agent B.B. describes her efforts to find out the details of Goldman's schedule in New York.

REPORT MADE BY: B. B.	PLACE WHERE MADE: New York City	DATE MADE: Oct. 14-19	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Oct. 3
TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGES OR OTHER SUBJECT MATTER OF INVESTIGATION: IN RE EMMA GOLDMAN Deportation Matter			
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, DATES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.: <p>I visited Miss Sofman today at 301 West 49th Street. I also talked with Mr. Thal, her employer, who is a revolutionist. Neither Miss Sofman nor Mr. Thal knew nor could find out where the Emma Goldman reception was to be held. Mr. Thal said that although the anarchists and the people of the Socialist Labor Party were all revolutionists they each had their own coterie or clique for work and each clique was busy in their own way and they did not always have time to keep informed of each other's activities although they are always in sympathy with each other. Mr. Thal and Miss Sofman said they would find out from friends when Miss Goldman was expected to arrive in New York, where she would speak, etc. as they wished to hear her again.</p> <p>This evening I called at 43 West 29th Street and purchased "The Voice of Labor". I was told that Mr. Reed was out of the city for a few days. also that there is to be a meeting of the Communist Labor Party there on the 13th inst. and another more important meeting on the 18th inst, when Mr. Reed, Mr. Gitlow and several women members were expected to speak. The Communist Labor Party has a kitchenette on the 3d floor of 43 West 29th St. Several young men were preparing food there this evening. There is a pool table on the 2nd floor. This evening young men were shooting pool there. There were young men and women going in and out of the place.</p>			
COPY OF THIS REPORT RECORDED IN: -2-			

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman—Deportation Matter, New York [19]19 Oct. 14 / B. B. [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p. ; 27 × 19 cm.
 Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.
 Summary: Agent B.B. has nothing to report.

REPORT MADE BY: B. B.	PLACE WHERE MADE: New York City	DATE MADE: Oct. 14-19	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Oct. 4
TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGES OR MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION: IN RE EMMA GOLDMAN Deportation Matter.			
CONTENTS OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.: <p>I stayed home until 1 P. M. today as I expected a telephone communication in regard to the reception for Emma Goldman. I received no information. This afternoon at 4 P. M. I called at 45 Rose Street.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">J. E. B.</p>			
<div style="text-align: center;">-E-</div>			

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman—Deportation Matter, New York [19]19 Oct. 14 / B. B. [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p. ; 27 × 19 cm.
 Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.
 Summary: Undercover agent B.B. reports that Ben Reitman is now conservative.

REPORT MADE BY B. B.	PLACE WHERE MADE New York City	DATE WHEN MADE Oct. 14-19	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE Oct. 5
TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGED OR NATURE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION IN RE EMMA GOLDMAN Deportation Matter.			
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE OBTAINED, RESULTS AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC. <p>Miss Sofman told me today that Dr. Ben Reitman with whom Emma Goldman had a liaison some time ago, is married and lives in Chicago with his wife and child. I heard somebody else say : "Dr. Reitman has reformed, he is very conservative now".</p>			
<div style="text-align: right;">FILE J.E.B.</div>			
<div style="text-align: center;">-2-</div>			

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman—Deportation Matter, New York [19]19 Oct. 14 / B. B. [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 2 p. ; 27 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Undercover agent B.B. visits I.W.W. headquarters and reports on her conversations there. She is asked to investigate conditions at Ellis Island.

REPORT MADE BY: B. B.	PLACE WHERE MADE: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: Oct. 14-19	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Oct. 6
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TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGED OR BASIS OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION:
IN RE EMMA GOLDMAN
Deportation Matter.

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.:

Today I spent all afternoon in the headquarters of the I. W. W. I was told that Emma Goldman was living on Grove Street. One young man said that he tried to call on her, but when he arrived she was just leaving the house to take a ride on the 5th Avenue bus. He said that he thought she was losing enthusiasm for the cause of labor. On solicitation by another young man I gave \$2.00 for the fund of the Defense Committee, for which I obtained a receipt which is attached to this report. I purchased pamphlets which I am mailing under separate cover. I talked for some time with a middle aged man who said he had just been released from Ellis Island. He said he had been arrested for trying to organize a union in Washington, was held in prison in Tacoma and Ellis Island for 14 months, without trial. He said he was born in Holland. He requested me to visit the I.W. W. prisoners on Ellis Island and investigate and I would find that they were arrested and held in prison in direct violation of the constitution of the United States. He wrote name of Mr. Uhl, the Assistant Commissioner at Ellis Island and told me to apply to him for a permit to visit the prisoners. I enclose slip of paper on which he wrote. Mr. McClellan, who is an employee of the I.W.W. at 115 E. 10th Street, told me that he receives \$28.00 per week. I met a "Lord" Chumley, who is an editor of a radical magazine. Another man whom I met said he was a cartoonist. Also I met a young girl. Several of the people I met asked me to have meetings at my home and try to interest my acquaintances in the interests of the I.W.W. They said that they would let me select a speaker whom I thought would appeal to the particular

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman—Deportation Matter, New York [19]19 Oct. 14 / B. B. [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 2 p. ; 27 × 19 cm. Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Undercover agent B.B. visits I.W.W. headquarters and reports on her conversations there. She is asked to investigate conditions at Ellis Island.

B. B. for October 6, 1919. Emma Goldman.

audience. A young man who gave me the name of Mort. E. Warshawsky, 8 James Street, New York, walked out of 115 with me. He invited me to go to his rooms and have something to eat. He said that he shared his rooms with another comrade. He said he was not working and had no money but that they had some rice and other things and suggested that we make a dinner of them. I told him that I had an engagement for dinner and promised to mail him a card making an appointment for another day. In my opinion this man is not very tenacious of his I.W.W. ideas and if he has any knowledge that is helpful to the government could be induced to give it. Mr. McClellan asked me to try to collect money for the defense fund. He told me to investigate the way I. W. W. people were arrested throughout the West and held in prison for months without trial. I told him people that I had ^{no} money to make trips through the West to investigate the conditions.

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman—Deportation Matter, New York [19]19 Oct. 14 / [B. B., Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p.; 27 × 19 cm.
 Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.
 Summary: Agent B.B. continues her investigation into Goldman's plans.

15446

PLACE WHERE MADE New York City	DATE Oct. 14-19	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE Oct. 7
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AND OFFENSE CHARGED ON BASIS OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION

IN RE EMMA GOLDMAN
Deportation Matter.

SYNOPSIS OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.

I visited with Miss Soffman today and arranged to meet her and another woman tomorrow at 6 P. M., and go to dinner and the Central Opera House.

I chanced to meet a woman on the street today to whom I talked last week at the propaganda meeting of the Communist Labor Party. She told me that the German paper, the "Volkszeitung" published notice of the C. L. P.'s meetings.

FILE
J.E.H.

COPY OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:

-2-

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman - Alexander Berkman, Defense and Deportation Proceedings, Pittsburgh, Pa. [19]19 Oct. 14 / [Agent] 836 [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. - 2 p. ; 27 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: At a private gathering for Goldman and Berkman, agent 836 learns that Berkman will not fight his deportation, but Goldman will. Goldman and Berkman mistrust Harry Weinberger, but hope his influence in Washington will help them.

Page 1		15441
REPORT MADE BY #836	PLACE WHERE MADE Pittsburgh, Pa.	DATE WHEN MADE 10/14/19
TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGED OR NAME OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION In re: Emma Goldman - Alexander Berkman (Sascha)		PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/26; 10/10 1919
SUBJECT OF OPERATIONS EVIDENCE COLLECTED NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC. At New York, N. Y.		
<p>There was a gathering which might be termed a home coming gathering, given to Goldman and Berkman at the home of Stella Comyn Balentine #36 Grove Street, on Saturday, October 4th, and Sunday, October 5th.</p> <p>At this gathering Bob Minor gave his views on the Russian situation, and stated that the Bolshevik Government was much more oppressive than any capitalist Government that was ever known. It appears from his statements that he ran afoul of the Bolshevik authorities while in Russia, because he had taken part in the counter-revolutionary movement in Petrograd.</p> <p>The question of the deportation of Goldman and Berkman was discussed quite freely and Berkman stated that he would make no further fight against deportation, unless there should be some technical question arise by which he could accomplish an evasion. He, however, feared the authorities of California would arrest him and take him back there to face a charge of complicity in the bomb explosion for which Tom Mooney is now serving a life term. He feels that he surely would be found guilty should he be taken to California, and he would rather take his chances of being deported to Russia than remaining here.</p> <p>Goldman stated that she had no hopes of evading deportation but that she was going to fight to the last ditch, basing her fight on the citizenship of her father and citizenship of her husband. She only hopes in this way to ward off deportation until the revolution comes, which - as usual - is just around the corner.</p>		
COPY OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Chicago		

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman - Alexander Berkman, Defense and Deportation Proceedings, Pittsburgh, Pa. [19]19 Oct. 14 / [Agent] 836 [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. - 2 p. ; 27 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

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Page 2

9/26:10/10

In re: Emma Goldman - Alexander (Sasha) Berkman
Defense and Deportation Proceedings

The ability of their attorney Weinberger was discussed very thoroughly, and all of those present were under the impression that he was mercenary and materialistic in his interest in their behalf, and that he could do nothing for them. They, however, felt that inasmuch as he had some influence with someone in the Labor Department at Washington, he might be able to accomplish something which is at present unforeseen.

Weinberger is more or less in bed with the ~~people~~ in New York, particularly the Russians, and they have decided to no longer use him in their cases, but have employed Jacob Margolis of Pittsburgh to represent them in the future.

As a conclusion, will state that although Goldman may make somewhat of a fight on technical grounds, both she and Berkman have given up their case as hopeless, and expect to eventually be deported.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

Goldman Case Not Postponed — 21 cm. In [(Rochester) Democrat and Chronicle (Oct. 15, 1919)] / [author unknown].

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* approves of the Justice Department's decision to proceed with Goldman's deportation hearing.

Rochester, Democrat + Chronicle

Oct. 15-1919

GOLDMAN CASE NOT POSTPONED.

A few days ago it was reported, on what was claimed to be good authority, that the hearing of Emma Goldman, in the matter of her deportation as an undesirable resident of the United States, had been indefinitely postponed by orders from Washington, and the impression was permitted that the matter had been allowed to drop. Now it is officially stated by representatives of the Federal Department of Justice that there was no delay for the report, and that proceedings will begin immediately.

It is only fair to all concerned that the case of this woman should not be allowed to go by default. Of the revolutionary nature of both her public utterances and her overt acts there is no question. Her glorification, and two years' imprisonment at Leavenworth has not had a perceptibly retarding effect. If her case had been shelved, as at first reported, she has made it plain that she would continue her espousal of anarchistic doctrines and practices. There is, though, a question regarding her status as a citizen which will have a bearing in the matter of deportation. This question should be definitely settled before other steps are taken for her banishment.

If it shall ultimately prove that her claim to genuine citizenship is valid, she should be held to account for her acts by the courts in this country. If, on the other hand, it is found that this claim is unwarranted, the matter of deportation to her native land, together with that of her colleague Berkman, becomes a matter of mere form.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Oct. 15, Mexico City [to] Alexander Berkman, New York / Linn A.E. Gale. — 2 p. ; 28 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Gale invites Berkman to come to Mexico to work for the revolution rather than await deportation to Russia.

Notes: Barely legible. Enclosed with 830214055. For transcription, see 820924000.

DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Linn A. E. Gale.

MEXICO CITY, D. F., MEXICO.
Oct. 15, 1919

Mr. Alexander Berkman,
c/o Mr. Frank Lippert,
29 Waverly Pl., New York City.

Dear Comrade:

I do not have your address since you have been released from prison so am writing in care of Mr. Lippert. I am sure, I am sure, know where you are. I know you are very busy and I know also that you may be deported from the "land of the free" at any moment, so it is rather presumptuous for me to ask favors of you. However, if you could find time to write just a few lines especially for GALT, making it a message to the Mexican comrades and referring to intervention, I would not only please me greatly but would also please thousands of sturdy radicals here in this country.

The Radical movement in Mexico is of far more consequence than is generally known. The long degradation and enslavement of the Mexican people has aroused in their hearts a fierce hatred for all forms of capitalism that causes them to turn naturally to Communism or even Anarchism. The Communist Party which was recently organized here has the enthusiastic backing of a large band of genuine radicals in this country. Since the revolution is hostile to foreign capitalists, the foreign ones are the only capitalists in the country, we have no difficulty in carrying out propaganda.

In this connection and after reading newspaper reports that you would fight deportation to the last minute, I am wondering why it would not be better for you to come to Mexico than to go back to Russia. The revolution is over, over there in the constructive work is all well under way, but here the revolution is just beginning in reality and all that the Mexican workers are waiting for is a big war outbreak in the U.S. or England to enable them to imitate the example of Soviet Russia. The masses of Mexico are ready for Soviets in the sense that most of them are predisposed in favor of Bolshevism. In fact there are numerous Anarchist groups in the country, a particularly strong one being in Aguascalientes. The only thing lacking is sufficient leadership, for their centuries of slavery have sapped them of most of their energy. This means that in any big undertaking, strong discipline and a compact organization are needed to keep them from weakening. This compact organization

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515

The Emma Goldman Papers

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Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Gale invites Berkman to come to Mexico to work for the revolution rather than await deportation to Russia.

Notes: Barely legible. Enclosed with 830214055. For transcription, see 820924000.

A Your coming here will be a simple matter. I will not go into details in this letter but assure you that you will have little difficulty in crossing the border, if you decide to do so. Of course, it would never do to ask to be deported here. The American government is too much afraid of the bright little flame of Bolshevism that is burning down here to ever let either you or Comrade Goldman come here intentionally. So you would have to leave quietly and slip across the border. If you are really interested, I will give you what information is at my disposal on hearing from you.

You may know that I originally published my magazine in Binghamton, N.Y., and left in April, 1918 to avoid military service. I felt it was useless to either resist or compromise with the American kaiser and did not attempt to. A few weeks later, my wife and I rode the Rio Grande near Brownsville and entered Mexico. We re-established the magazine here and it has been published regularly for over a year in this city as a heavy-duty Communist Journal. It now reaches almost every country. Facilities for mailing to foreign countries are in many respects better than in the U.S.

Again accept my apologies for imposing upon your time so extensively but be sure that it will be a greatly appreciated favor if you can send a little message to the Mexican workers thru me. And if you should think seriously of my suggestion, I will certainly do everything in my power to aid you.

My wife joins in felicitating you on your return to freedom and in hoping that you may not again have to go behind the iron bars.

With kindest regards and wishing you many years of revolutionary activity, believe me, always.

Yours for the Red Dawn.

LG/MS

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Oct. 15, Mexico City [to] Alexander Berkman, New York [government transcript] / Linn A.E. Gale. — 2 p. ; 28 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 165.

Notes: Transcription of 830214033.

(COPY OF PHOTOSTAT OF LETTER.)

\$2.00 a year.
\$1.00 6 months
20¢ a copy
American money or its
equivalent.

GALE'S
Journal of Revolutionary Communism.
Linn A. E. Gale.
Editor and Publisher.
P.O. Box 518.
Mexico City, D.F. Mexico.

originally published
in New York.
Removed to Mexico in 1918
Circulation worldwide.

PT 34040

October 15th, 1919.

Mr. Alexander Berkman,
C/o Mr. Frank Harris,
29 Waverly Pl., New York City.

Dear Comrade:-

I do not know your address since you have been released from prison so am writing in care of Mr. Harris who will, I am sure, know where you are. I know you are very busy and I know also that you may be deported from the "land of the free" at any moment, so it is rather presumptuous for me to ask favors of you. However, if you could find time to write just a few lines especially for GALE'S, making it a message to the Mexican Comrades and referring to intervention, you would not only please me greatly but would also please thousands of sturdy Radicals here in this country.

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In this connection and after reading newspaper reports that you would fight deportation to the last minute, I am wondering why it would not be better for you to come to Mexico than to go back to Russia. The Revolution is over, over there and the construction work is all well under way, but here the Revolution is just beginning in reality and all that the Mexican workers are waiting for is a big enuf outbreak in the U.S. or England to enable them to imitate the example of Soviet Russia. The masses of Mexico are ready for Soviets in the sense that most of them are predisposed in favor of Bolshevism. In fact there are numerous Anarchist groups in the country, a particularly strong one being in Aguascalientes. The only thing lacking is sufficient leadership, for their centuries of slavery have sapped them of most of their energy. This means that in any big undertaking, strong discipline and a compact organization are needed to keep them from weakening. This compact organization is just what we are trying to build up in the Communist Party. It is a splendid opportunity we have but I wish there were a few seasoned fighters like yourself to help. Your coming here would be a simple matter. I will not go into details in this letter but assure you that you would have little difficulty in crossing the border, if you decide to do so. Of course, it would never do to ask to be deported here. The American government is too much afraid of the bright little flame of Bolshevism that is burning down here to ever let either you or Comrade Goldman come here intentionally. So you would have to leave quietly and slip across the border. If you are really interested, I will give you what information is at my disposal on hearing from you.

(over)

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Oct. 15, Mexico City [to] Alexander Berkman, New York [government transcript] / Linn A.E. Gale. — 2 p. ; 28 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 165.
Notes: Transcription of 830214033.

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Page -2-

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Again accept my apologies for imposing upon your time so extensively but be sure that it will be a greatly appreciated favor if you can send a little message to the Mexican workers thru me. And if you should think seriously of my suggestion, I will certainly do everything in my power to aid you.

My wife joins in felicitating you on your return to freedom and in hoping that you may not again have to go behind the iron bars.

With kindest regards and wishing you many years of revolutionary activity, believe me, always,

Yours for the Red Dawn,

LG/MG

(Signed) Linn A.E. Gale.

RECORD SECTION

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Telegram] 1919 Oct. 15 [Washington, D.C. to Edward J.] Brennan [Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice], Chicago / [Frank] Burke [Assistant Director and] Chief [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p.; 24 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Burke instructs Brennan to get affidavits from agents who reported on Goldman's January 1918 speeches.

Notes: Dark copy. For reply, see 880606161. For follow-up, see 880606155 and 880606176. For reports mentioned, see 880606035 and 850205083.

JEB-RMR

October 15, 1919.

GCM

Brennan,

Federal Building,

Chicago, Ill.

Refer report Benberger January 6, 1918, relative speech EMMA GOLDMAN at Douglas Park Auditorium January 6th. Obtain affidavits of remarks made by GOLDMAN at this place. Refer report American Protective League #82, January 25, 1918 relative speech EMMA GOLDMAN, January 11th at Douglas Park Auditorium. Obtain affidavits of remarks made by subject together with statement of sale of I.W.O. literature and the purpose of collection. Refer report American Protective League, January 11, 1918 relative speech EMMA GOLDMAN, N. W. Labor School, January 11th and obtain affidavits of subject's statement relative to conviction by Supreme Court. Give immediate attention to above and wire at once results. Forward affidavits by special delivery. Five, stop.

BURKE, Chief.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Telegram] 1919 Oct. 15 [Washington, D.C. to M.F.] Blackmon [Agent in Charge, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice], Buffalo, N.Y. / [Frank] Burke [Assistant Director and] Chief [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p. ; 24 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Burke orders a copy of Goldman's father's citizenship papers.

Notes: Dark copy. For document mentioned, see 810113067.

JKL-SPD

15446

October 15, 1919.

Blackmon,

Federal Building,

Buffalo, New York.

Forward immediately certified copy naturalization certificate of Abraham Goldman, said to have been naturalized in Monroe County Court, Rochester, New York, October thirteenth, eighteen ninety-four. Wire result. Five, stop.

BURKE, Chief.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Telegram] 1919 Oct. 15 [Washington, D.C. to M.F.] Blackmon [Agent in Charge, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice], Buffalo, N.Y. / [Frank] Burke [Assistant Director and] Chief [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. - 1 p.; 24 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Burke sends Blackmon a list of people who can help him get proof of Goldman's date of birth.
Notes: Dark copy; barely legible. For reply, see 8806061257, 880606162, 880606163, and 880606164. For follow-up, see 880606168.

JMK -670

Code

October 15, 1919.

Blackmon,

Federal Building,

Buffalo, New York.

endeavor to ascertain by discreet inquiry exact date of
EMMA GOLDMAN'S birth. The following persons will probably
be cognizant of this fact: Mrs. Michael Feinberg, Mrs.
M. KURLANSKY, Mrs. Samuel Feinberg, Mrs. Jacob Hochstein,
Miss Sarah Kurlansky and Mr. M. Kurlansky. Use utmost
discretion in this matter and if possible obtain af-
fidavits of persons if same can be done without arousing
suspicion. Wire result. Five, stop.

BURKE, Chief.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

880606153

[Letter] 1919 Oct. 15, New York [to] Frank Burke, Assistant Director and Chief,
Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. / G[eorge] F. Lamb,
Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice. —
1 p.; 24 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Lamb sends in numerous papers from Goldman's 1917 anti-conscription trial for possible use at
her deportation hearings.

Notes: For plaintiffs' brief, see 871211000. For stenographer's minutes, see 850812038.

Department of Justice.

CJS-JWD.

Bureau of Investigation.

New York City, October 15, 1919.

Frank Burke, Esq.,
Assistant Director and Chief,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Attention Mr. Hoover.

Dear Sir:

IN RE ALEXANDER BERKMAN AND EMMA GOLDMAN.

This office is forwarding today under separate cover,
Government Exhibits No. 7A, 31, 33 and 62, said exhibits having
been used in the case of the United States versus Alexander
Berkman and Emma Goldman. We are also forwarding a copy of
the brief on behalf of the plaintiffs, a copy of the
stenographer's minutes, and the correspondence of the United
States Attorney for this district in this case, for a period
covering from June 13, 1917 to October 10, 1917.

It is respectfully requested that when these papers
have served their purpose, that they be immediately returned
to this office so that we might again place them in the files
of the United States Attorney for this district.

Very truly yours,

G. F. Lamb

Division Superintendent.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Telegram] 1919 Oct. 15 [Washington, D.C. to William P.] Hazen [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice], Hartford, Conn. / [Frank] Burke [Assistant Director and] Chief [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p. ; 28 × 21 cm.
Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Burke asks Hazen for affidavits from the reporter who interviewed Reitman in 1909 regarding anarchists and violence.

Notes: Light copy; barely legible. For related reports, see 811222048 through 811222052 and 900206001.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of May 15, 1909, and am sorry to hear that you are unable to obtain the affidavits from the reporter who interviewed Reitman in 1909 regarding anarchists and violence.

Very truly yours,

Frank Burke

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Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hazen assigns an agent to obtain an affidavit from persons who heard Reitman say, in 1909, that anarchists tolerate violence.

Notes: Light copy; barely legible. For related documents, see 811222047, 811222050 through 811222052, 900206001, and 830214175.

ORDER TO ISSUED BY THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY
 OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
 BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
 AND THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
 IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman—Anarchist Matter, Chicago, 1919 Oct. 16 / Peter P. Mindak [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 2 p.; 27 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Mindak describes his unsuccessful search for copies of Abraham Isaak's anarchist paper, *Free Society*.

Notes: Broken type. For documents mentioned, see 880606131 and 880606136.

REPORT FORM NO. 1

15448

REPORT MADE BY: Peter P. Mindak	PLACE WHERE MADE: Chicago Ill.	DATE WHEN MADE: Oct 16th 1919	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Oct 11th 19
TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGES OR NATURE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION In Re Emma Goldman anarchist matter			
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC. at Chicago Ill. referring to the following telegram of the Chief of the Bureau. Washington D.C. Oct 10th 19 Brennan Chicago Ill Make immediate search of files of paper published in Chicago by Emma Goldman at one time entitled <i>Free Society</i> and published at five fifteen Carroll St. Chicago. Editor A. J. Jerziak (or A. Jerziak) reported that assassin of Mr. Kinley read articles of Goldman in this paper. Surke Chief., which telegram was assigned to employee for investigation. Employee first called at the Second Class Division of the Chicago Post Office, and interviewed Mr. Omalley the Sup't of that Department. Mr. Omalley looked up the old files on that paper and stated that the Editor of the aforementioned paper first made application for second class privilege, in Feb first 1901. The Editor at that time was one Abraham Isaak , address 515 Carroll Ave Chicago Ill. The paper was published weekly. Mr. Omalley stated that at the time of the assassination of President Mr. Kinley that publication was suspended for some time. About October 3rd 1901 the Editor Mr. Abraham Isaak again made application for second privilege, which was granted, and that after that the same paper was published for about six months or so and finally suspended. Since then that paper has not been sent through the mails and no copies of same have been seen. Mr. Omalley stated further that he remembers that there was some controversy at that time as to the justification for suspending this publication as he stated he remembers having read many of the issues of the paper and that he had not seen anything articles therein that would justify the Post Office authorities in withdrawing the second privilege of the second class mails.			
COPY OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington & Chicago Ill. (Lgals) 1			

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman—Anarchist Matter, Chicago, 1919 Oct. 16 / Peter P. Mindak [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 2 p.; 27 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Mindak describes his unsuccessful search for copies of Abraham Isaak's anarchist paper, *Free Society*.

Notes: Broken type. For documents mentioned, see 880606131 and 880606136.

IN Re Emma Goldman

Mr. Malley stated further that he could not find any copies of that paper in his office and suggested that perhaps a copy might be found in the files at Washington in the office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, file # C.D. 45892.

at
Employee then called at the office of the Chicago Police Anarchist division and inquired whether they had any copies of the paper in question. At that office however they informed employee that they have no copies of the paper in question.

Employee then called at the Chicago Public Library and interviewed Mr. R. Arents in charge of the reference room and reading room. He was asked whether or not that institution had any old copies of the paper in question. He stated that the Chicago Public Library, does not keep any old papers that the papers are destroyed every two weeks. He also stated that they never subscribed to or received any anarchistic papers, as he believed the trustees of the institution would not permit the same to be displayed in the reading room.

In view of the fact that the circulation of the paper in question was very small, and in further view of the fact that it had but a short existence it will be difficult to find any copies at this late date, the last issue having appeared about May 1902.

The above facts were sent to the chief of the Bureau in letter of this date (Oct 11th 1919).

It may be possible that a copy of that paper might be on file in the office of the Anarchist monthly called "Freedom" published at 155 E. 15th St New York City.

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Telegram] 1919 Oct. 16 [Washington, D.C. to Edward J.] Brennan [Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice], Chicago / [Frank] Burke [Assistant Director and] Chief [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p. ; 24 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Burke asks for an immediate report on Brennan's search for Goldman's speeches.

Notes: Dark copy. Follow-up to 880606149.

15446

JEE-GPO

October 16, 1919.

0001

Brennan,

Federal Building,

Chicago, Ill.

Refer wire October fifteenth relative Emma Goldman's speeches.
Wire immediately results of investigation. Stop. Five.

BURKE, Chief.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Telegram] 1919 Oct. 16 [Washington, D.C. to M.F.] Blackmon [Agent in Charge, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice], Buffalo, N.Y. / [Frank] Burke [Assistant Director and] Chief [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p. ; 24 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Burke urges Blackmon to speed up the investigation of Goldman's birthdate.

Notes: Dark copy. For reply, see 880606166. Follow-up to 880606151.

JAB-GPO

October 16, 1919.

Code

15446

Blackmon,

Federal Bldg., Buffalo,

New York.

Refer wire October fifteenth relative Emma Goldman's birth.

Wire immediately result of investigation. Stop. Five.

BURKE, Chief.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

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The Emma Goldman Papers

Certificate of Citizenship, 1894 Oct. 13 [of Abraham Goldman (copy certified on Oct. 16, 1919)] / James L. Hotchkiss, Clerk, Monroe County Court. — 1 p. ; 35 × 21 cm.
 Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.
 Summary: The Bureau of Immigration submits a certified copy of Abraham Goldman's citizenship certificate at Goldman's deportation hearing.
 Notes: Exhibit 3 at deportation hearing, see 830214027.

COPY

from
 THE NATIONAL ARCHIVE
 Record Group No. 60

Records of the Department of Justice
 Central File Number 186233-13 (Section 3)

Ex. 3

FILED

Certificate of Citizenship,

United States of America.



State of New York, } ss.
 Monroe County.

Be it Remembered, That on the 13th day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand ~~five~~ ^{eight} hundred Ninety four (1894) Abraham Goldman late of Russia at that time of Rochester in the State of New York aforesaid, appeared in the County Court (the said Court being a Court of Record, having common law jurisdiction, and a Clerk and a Seal), and applied to the said Court to be admitted to become a Citizen of the United States of America, pursuant to the directions and requisitions of the several Acts of Congress in relation thereto; and the said Abraham Goldman having hereunto produced to the Court such evidence, made such declaration and renunciation, and taken such oaths as are by the said Acts required; thereupon, it was Ordered by the said Court that he be admitted, and he was accordingly admitted to become a Citizen of the United States of America.

In Witness Whereof, The Seal of the said Court is hereunto affixed, this 10th day of October in the year one thousand nine hundred Nineteen.

By the Court,

James L. Hotchkiss
 Clerk.

The Emma Goldman Papers

Certificate of Citizenship, 1894 Oct. 13 [of Abraham Goldman (copy certified on Oct. 16, 1919)] / James L. Hotchkiss, Clerk, Monroe County Court]. — 1 p. ; 23 × 20 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Notes: Copy of 810113067.

Certificate of Citizenship,

United States of America.



State of New York, ss.
Monroe County.

Be it Remembered, That on the

day of *October* in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred
late of

at that time of in the

State of New York aforesaid, appeared in the County Court (the said Court being a Court of Record, having common law jurisdiction, and a Clerk and a Seal), and applied to the said Court to be admitted to become a Citizen of the United States of America, pursuant to the directions and requisitions of the several Acts of Congress in relation thereto; and the said

having hereunto produced to the Court such evidence, made such declaration and renunciation, and taken such oaths as are by the said Acts required; thereupon, it was Ordered by the said Court that he be admitted, and he was accordingly admitted to become a Citizen of the United States of America.

In Witness Whereof, The Seal of the said Court is hereunto affixed, this

day of *October* in the year one thousand
nine hundred

By the Court.



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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Will of Abraham Goldman: Petition for Probate and Waiver of Citation] 1919 Oct.
17 [certified copies] / Andrew Ludolph, Clerk, Monroe County Surrogate's Court.—
1 p.; 30 × 22 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Ludolph certifies copies of the petition for probate of Abraham Goldman's will, for use at Goldman's deportation hearing.

Notes: Submitted as Exhibit 4 at Goldman's deportation hearing, enclosed with 830214162 and 830214181.
For hearing transcript, see 830214027.

State of New York, Monroe County, } ss.
Surrogate's Court

I, ANDREW LUDOLPH, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court, of the said County of Monroe, being a Court of Record and having a Clerk and Seal, do hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing papers, viz:

A copy of the Petition and Waiver of Citation in the matter of the
estate of Abraham Goldman, late of the City of Rochester, County of
Monroe and State of New York, Deceased,

with the original record and filings thereof, now remaining in the Surrogate's Office of said County of Monroe, and in my care and custody as the Clerk of said Surrogate's Court, and that I have found the same to be a full, exact and correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of such original record and filings.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of
said Court at the City of Rochester, New York, this 17th day
of October in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred
and nineteen.

Andrew Ludolph
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

State of New York, Monroe County, } ss.
Surrogate's Court

I, SELDEN S. BROWN, Surrogate of said County of Monroe, and sole Judge and Presiding Magistrate of the said Surrogate's Court, do hereby certify that ANDREW LUDOLPH, the person attesting the above certificate, is the Clerk of said Surrogate's Court; that his signature to said attestation is genuine, that he is the legal custodian of the records and files of said Court, and that said certificate and attestation are in due form.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said
Court, at the City of Rochester, this 17th day of October
in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

Selden S. Brown
Surrogate.

454 State of New York, Monroe County, } ss.
Surrogate's Court

I, ANDREW LUDOLPH, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court of the County of Monroe, New York, do hereby certify that the Honorable SELDEN S. BROWN, is the Surrogate of said County of Monroe, duly commissioned and qualified, and the sole Judge and Presiding Magistrate of the said Surrogate's Court, and that his signature to the foregoing certificate is genuine.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said
Court, at the City of Rochester, New York, this 17th day of October
in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

Andrew Ludolph
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Telegram] 1919 Oct. 17, Rochester, N.Y. [to Frank] Burke [Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation] Department [of] Justice, Washington, D.C. / [Vincent P.] Creighton [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 2 p. ; 25 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Agent Creighton wires the results of his efforts to determine Goldman's exact age.

Notes: Dark copy; barely legible. Reply to 880606151. For full report, see 880606162 through 880606164.

Rochester, New York., October 17, 1919.

Burke,

Department Justice,

Washington, D. C.

Five step. Mrs. ACHAE FINEPDS in interview states E. A. GOLDMAN over fifty years old. Born eighteen sixth eight or nine, close to Jewish Easter time at SLOBOCIAN, RUSSIA near KNOVO. About fifteen or sixteen years at time entry this country. Cannot obtain interview H. KURMAN who is recovering from period of periaid. Mrs. JACOB HOOKSTEIN is in melancholia condition due to loss of son unable to get sworn statement expect interview. Herman GOLDMAN brother E. A., gave interview reporter Kansas City Star June twenty nine, nineteen naught eight which was copied by Syracuse paper in which she stated was born June twenty seven, eighteen seventy at Knave, Russia. Her people told reporter HENOCRAH Chronicle, Rochester, E. A. born Knave, Russia thirty two years ago. This interview given nineteen hundred one. In endeavoring to get violin record between she and KURMAN also marriage record so KURMAN might be located. Also minutes grand jury. Relatives testified at time of McKIMLEN death. Have just received petition of will of ABRAHAM GOLDMAN showing ages of entire family, which

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Telegram] 1919 Oct. 17, Rochester, N.Y. [to Frank] Burke [Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation] Department [of] Justice, Washington, D.C. / [Vincent P.] Creighton [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. - 2 p. ; 25 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Agent Creighton wires the results of his efforts to determine Goldman's exact age.

Notes: Dark copy; barely legible. Reply to 880606151. For full report, see 880606162 through 880606164.

-2-

telegram from Creighton

10/17/19.

will be certified and sent direct you. Petition reads her
regret thirty nine time petition nineteen naught nine.

CREIGHTON.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Oct. 17 [Washington, D.C. to] George F. Lamb [Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice], New York / [Frank Burke] Assistant Director and Chief [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p. ; 24 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Burke instructs Lamb to obtain a stenographer's affidavit for Goldman's June 14, 1917 speech.

Notes: Dark copy. For reply, see 880606180.

JME-SPD

15446

October 17, 1919.

George F. Lamb, Esq.,

Box 241, City Hall Station,

New York City.

Dear Sir:

I am returning herewith the stenographer's transcript of the speeches made by ALEXANDER BERSHMAN and EMMA GOLDMAN in Forward Hall, 173-175 East Broadway, Manhattan, June 14, 1917. In order that the transcript of this speech may be introduced in the deportation hearing of Emma Goldman, I desire that you have the stenographer who took the speech make affidavit to the effect that the statements set forth were actually made by Emma Goldman.

Will you kindly expedite this and hold the affidavits in your office until the arrival of Mr. Hoover, in order that he may obtain the same for use on Tuesday at the hearing at Ellis Island?

Very truly yours,

Assistant Director and Chief.

Encl. 15415

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Oct. 17 [Washington, D.C. to] E[dward] J. Brennan [Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice], Chicago / [Frank Burke] Assistant Director and Chief [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p. ; 25 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Burke returns the Chicago file on Goldman and Berkman.

Notes: Reply to 880606084.

JEX-310

15446

October 17, 1919.

E. J. Brennan, Esq.,

Box 455,

Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your communication of the 16th ultime inclosing the Chicago file upon Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman. I am returning to you herewith the file forwarded for my consideration.

Very truly yours,

Assistant Director and Chief.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Telegram] 1919 Oct. 17, Chicago [to Frank] Burke [Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation] Department [of] Justice, Washington [D.C.] / [Edward J.] Brennan [Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p. ; 25 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: In a coded telegram, Brennan explains why he cannot find copies of Goldman's speeches.

Notes: Dark copy. Reply to 880606149. For decoded version, see 880606176.

See 40 gov't

Chicago, Ills. October 17, 1919

Burke,

Department Justice,

Washington.

Five stop Littered in re outtes sivrtps we have no A. P. L.
file number eighty two as indicated in your telegram all office
files pertaining to outtes sivrtps were forwarded to your office
under date of September eighteenth nineteen eighteen as a result
of which it is not possible to comply with your request.

Brennan

12 52 P.M.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman—Deportation Matter, New York, 1919 Oct. 17 / Edward Anderson [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p. ; 27 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Anderson interviews Mr. Patchim, who knows nothing to connect Goldman with Czolgosz.

Notes: Broken type. Reply to 880606137. For follow-up, see 880606170.

REPORT MADE BY: Edward Anderson	PLACE WHERE MADE: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: Oct. 17-19
TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGED OR NATURE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION: IN RE EMMA GOLDMAN AND ALEXANDER BERKMAN Deportation Matter.		
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.: Oct 22 1919		
<p>Received letter from Agent Scully from Chief, dated October 11th, initialed JEH, in which it was stated that one Bert Patchim, employed by Grace & Co. was probably the man mentioned in Agent Faulhaber's report and could give some information relative to Emma Goldman as being connected with the confession of Czolgosz.</p> <p>I proceeded to Grace & Co., and interviewed Mr. Patchim, who said that he was not the man mentioned. Mr. Patchim said his correct name is "Patchin"; that he worked as a newspaper reporter at the time in question and was in Washington, D. C. at the time of the confession. Mr. Patchin said that he believed there was a reporter on a Buffalo paper at that time that covered the story by the name of Patchim, and attended the trial and confession of Czolgosz, but could not say where Patchim could be located at this time, but thought he was working for the newspaper in Buffalo.</p>		
<p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: BUFFALO OFFICE. -2-</p>		

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report In] re: Ben Reitman—Anarchist, Hartford, Conn., 1919 Oct. 17 / W[illia]m P. Hazen [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].— 1 p.; 29 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hazen reports on Agent Chamberlain's efforts to find the reporter who interviewed Reitman in New Haven in 1909.

Notes: Light copy; barely legible. For related reports, see 811222047 through 811222052 and 900206001.

Hazen,

Hartford, Conn. Oct. 17th, 1919. Oct. 16th

RE: BEN REITMAN,
Anarchist.

Hartford, Conn.

Today, Agent Chamberlain telephoned
New Haven, that the Palladium Newspaper had gone out
this morning and the first effects had been purchased by
a man called Riddle, who had retired from newspaper work and
was found at his club tonight. I instructed Agent
Chamberlain to continue and see this man, and get the
information he could, or request it in the telegram to
a Assistant Chief.

Case continued.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

850712306

[Letter] 1919 Oct. 17 [New York to Anthony Caminetti] Commissioner General
[Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor], Washington, D.C. / [Harry Weinberger].
- 1 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional
Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: Weinberger warns Caminetti that he may have to postpone Goldman's deportation hearing because he has to appear before the Supreme Court.

Notes: Broken type; light copy; barely legible. For follow-up, see 850712307.

October 17th, 1919.

Commissioner General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

In the case of Miss Emma Goldman, whose hearing is set for October 21st, 1919 at Ellis Island, I beg to state that the United States Solicitor General informs me that the case of Abrams against the United States will be reached for argument on Monday October 20th, in which event I will be able to attend Miss Goldman's hearing. At the present time the calendar looks as if this case No. 516 may be not reached before Tuesday, in which event the hearing would have to be delayed. My reason for writing this letter is that I understand that an inspector will come up for the hearing from Washington, and I would not want him unreasonably delayed. I will call at your office on Monday morning in reference to this case and other matters pending in your office.

Respectfully yours,

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The Emma Goldman Papers

Memorandum Upon Work of Radical Division, Aug. 1, 1919 to Oct. 15, 1919
[Washington, D.C.] 1919 Oct. 18 / J. E[dgar] Hoover [Special Assistant to the Attorney
General, Department of Justice]. — 35 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hoover explains how he has reorganized the Radical Division in order to concentrate on deportations. He summarizes the status of several cases, including that of Goldman and Berkman.

Notes: Broken type; portions illegible.

file OG 374217

file

Memorandum Upon Work

of

RADICAL DIVISION

August 1, 1919, to October 15, 1919.

Prepared by -

J. E. Hoover

October 18, 1919.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

Memorandum Upon Work of Radical Division, Aug. 1, 1919 to Oct. 15, 1919
[Washington, D.C.] 1919 Oct. 18 / J. E[dgar] Hoover [Special Assistant to the Attorney
General, Department of Justice]. — 35 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hoover explains how he has reorganized the Radical Division in order to concentrate on deportations. He summarizes the status of several cases, including that of Goldman and Berkman.

Notes: Broken type; portions illegible.

RECEIVED

1919 OCT 18

August 1, 1919 to October 15, 1919.

As soon as the necessary appropriation was provided for by Congress, a radical division was organized as a part of the Bureau of Investigation to handle the investigations connected with the radical activities in the United States. It was deemed advisable in view of the legislation available at that time to specialize almost entirely upon the activities of aliens connected with the radical movement. The Act of Congress approved October 18, 1918, amending the immigration laws, extended considerably the power of the immigration authorities in the matter of deportation. The statutes existing on August 1, 1919, when the Radical Division was formed, were not considered sufficient to enable a successful prosecution under the criminal laws of American citizens actively connected with the radical movement, while the Espionage Law was still in force and effect, yet the policy of the Department was such that prosecutions under the same were not urged.

However, in the latter part of July, 1919, a particularly flagrant case was called to the attention of this office in connection with the activities of the "AL ARABIAN SOCIETY", an anarchistic organization operating in Buffalo, New York. Manifestoes written in a foreign language were mailed by three members of this society and the United States Attorney called the same to the attention of the Department. The question then arose as to the advisability of instituting a prosecution under section 8 of the Criminal

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The Emma Goldman Papers

Memorandum Upon Work of Radical Division, Aug. 1, 1919 to Oct. 15, 1919 [Washington, D.C.] 1919 Oct. 18 / J. E[dgar] Hoover [Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice]. — 35 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hoover explains how he has reorganized the Radical Division in order to concentrate on deportations. He summarizes the status of several cases, including that of Goldman and Berkman.

Notes: Broken type; portions illegible.

-2-

... and suggested that it would at least be advisable to attempt the same in order to ascertain the attitude of the courts at the present time. Consequently, prosecution was instituted and the case was heard before Judge Hazel, in the United States Court for the Eastern District of New York. Incidentally, Judge Hazel is considered to be an extremely able judge.

EL ABIZTE

case

sec.6,C.C.

The ruling of the court on the motion to dismiss the indictment in this case is particularly illuminating upon the attitude toward section 6 of the Criminal Code. The manifesto to use the language of the court, contains the following:

"... a dissertation on historical wrongs asserted to have been committed by kings, monarchs and other potentates against the working man, first, in the pagan period, and later under the guise of Christianity, and seems to dwell upon revolutions in the field of labor brought about by inventions in the arts and sciences; in sarcastic terms and unscrupulous allusions belittles our democracy and form of government; claims that capital in this country oppresses labor; is abusive of the officials of the government; advocates a soviet government - that is, a government by class, especially known as the workers or proletariat of the country as distinguished from the middle or property owning class, and at the end of the document, and other places, it advocates anarchy, and advocates the destruction of the institutions of society, but there is nothing contained in it that advocates the destruction of society by the use of violence, and it is open to the construction that it was designed to be sent out for the purpose of bringing about a change in the government by propaganda, - by written documents."

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542

The Emma Goldman Papers

Memorandum Upon Work of Radical Division, Aug. 1, 1919 to Oct. 15, 1919
[Washington, D.C.] 1919 Oct. 18 / J. E[dgar] Hoover [Special Assistant to the Attorney
General, Department of Justice]. — 35 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hoover explains how he has reorganized the Radical Division in order to concentrate on deportations. He summarizes the status of several cases, including that of Goldman and Berkman.

Notes: Broken type; portions illegible.

- 3 -

The court pointed out in its ruling that section c of the Criminal Code was enacted in 1861, when this country was in strife with the Southern States and when it was sought to put down conspiracies in various states of the Union to overthrow the government and to put it down by force. The court stated that Congress, in passing this provision of the Criminal Code, did not have in mind the overthrow of the government, putting it down or destroying by force by the use of propaganda such as was contained in the Manifesto. The court further stated that so far as it knew there was no statute in existence that made it a crime for any person to conspire for the circulation of literature of the character of the Manifesto. I am attaching hereto as "EXHIBIT A" the ruling of the court, together with the indictment in which is contained pertinent quotations from the Manifesto.

It is quite evident from the above that section c can not be invoked with success in cases of the nature of the "EL ARINEB SOCIETY" Manifesto. While the subjects tried in connection with the circulation of this Manifesto were not American citizens, yet the same ruling would have been made as the question of citizenship of course was not pertinent.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

Memorandum Upon Work of Radical Division, Aug. 1, 1919 to Oct. 15, 1919
[Washington, D.C.] 1919 Oct. 18 / J. E[dgar] Hoover [Special Assistant to the Attorney
General, Department of Justice]. — 35 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hoover explains how he has reorganized the Radical Division in order to concentrate on deportations. He summarizes the status of several cases, including that of Goldman and Berkman.

Notes: Broken type; portions illegible.

- 4 -

LETTER OF AUGUST 12, 1919.

When the Radical Division was formed the files of the Bureau of Investigation were found to be in such shape as to be of practically little or no use in the preparation of cases for deportation, due first to the lack of organization of the bureau file rooms and second to the character of the reports rendered by the special agents. In order to remedy the latter condition, a letter was drafted and issued, under date of August 12, 1919, to all special agents and employees, setting forth in detail the various phases of the immigration law relating to deportation, together with rulings which have been made by the Commissioner-General of Immigration and outlining the character of proof that was necessary. A copy of this letter is attached and marked "EXHIBIT B". Prior to the issuance of this letter, the special agents in the field had been in the habit of submitting to the local immigration authorities such facts as came to their attention connected with the activities of the aliens and many of the special agents had little or no knowledge of the requirements of the immigration law, as is evident from the reports submitted to this office prior to the issuance of the letter of August 12th. In order that there might be an effective enforcement of the deportation statutes, conferences were immediately held with the Commissioner-General of Immigration and amicable relations established and in drafting the letter to the special agents referred to the Commissioner-General cooperated with this department. It was deemed advisable

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The Emma Goldman Papers

Memorandum Upon Work of Radical Division, Aug. 1, 1919 to Oct. 15, 1919
[Washington, D.C.] 1919 Oct. 18 / J. E[dgar] Hoover [Special Assistant to the Attorney
General, Department of Justice]. — 35 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hoover explains how he has reorganized the Radical Division in order to concentrate on deportations. He summarizes the status of several cases, including that of Goldman and Berkman.

Notes: Broken type; portions illegible.

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This office has been instructed to make connected with the investigation of alien radicals, together with such evidence as they might be able to obtain and that the same would then be submitted by this office to the Commissioner-General of Immigration for his consideration. The letter of August 12, 1919, clearly stated this arrangement, and since the issuance of this letter there has been a marked improvement in the character of the agents reports, eliminating much irrelevant matter connected with the investigations.

One of the first difficulties experienced in the preparation of the deportation cases was the absolute lack of admissible evidence against the particular subject. General statements were made concerning activities of subjects, but in most cases there were no affidavits supporting these statements and a marked absence of the transcript of speeches delivered by certain aliens. In the letter of August 12th the special agents were instructed to make a particular effort to obtain the actual remarks made by the aliens at radical meetings. In the letter of August 18th the agents were also supplied with a list of what might be termed "The Prohibited Publications". These publications consist at the present time of eight books issued through the instrumentality of the I. W. W. Publishing Company and the Commissioner General of Immigration has held that the distribution of any one of these is sufficient evidence to warrant the deportation of an alien, as the books contain doctrines obnoxious to the institutions of this country.

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In order that the lack of organization of the file rooms might be overcome, there was established in this office an editorial file system to meet the immediate needs of the division. Prior to this time, agents reports have been received and merely filed resulting in many instances in the loss of the report entirely or else in the necessity of a search of three or four hours for the report desired. A source card system was established, in which was indexed the name of every person mentioned in the agents reports and from August, 1919, to date, every name appearing in an agent's report or in any part of correspondence received in this office has been indexed, together with an indication of the report in which the name appears and the agent's name reporting the subject. Not only does this index contain the names of the individuals, but it has been extended to cover the names of societies, organizations, clubs and periodicals. The source card system was continued until the first of September, when the same was merged with the editorial card system. There has been source-carded ~~21,422 names~~.

The editorial card system, into which the source card system has now been merged, contains 20,000 cards to date and there is an addition on an average of 2,000 cards weekly. This index contains the names of every individual, society, organization, club, publication and periodical that is reported to this division in correspondence and agents reports. The card contains, in

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in addition to the name of the subject, the source from which the information is obtained and a brief resume of the contents of the report upon the individual -- thus enabling one to obtain the salient facts in an individual case without referring to the bureau files. This enables an inquiry to be answered at the maximum within two minutes, whereas, if a search had to be made in the bureau files upon the subject, the minimum time within which such a report could be made would be 2 hours. The editorial card system not only covers the individuals and organizations pointed out above, but it has been extended to cover situations such as:

THE BOMB PLOT OF JUNE 2, 1919;
THE STEEL STRIKE IN THE PITTSBURGH DISTRICT;
THE LABOR SITUATION IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON;
THE NEGRO AGITATION MOVEMENT;
and other general movements.

Reports received on such movements are not only indexed under the individual names referred to in these reports, but are also indexed under the movement itself. The editorial card system contains, in addition to the matters set forth above, geographical cards giving the general situation in each state and the names of the radical organizations in the particular states and the subjects therein, giving their addresses -- thus enabling one to obtain at once the exact location of the radical organizations in any particular territory.

The publication phase of the radical situation is being handled in detail by Mr. Keenan, but editorial cards

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are also being made in this office of journals and publications which are particularly called to the attention of the radical division, giving the name of the publication, its editors, their nationality, the circulation of the paper and the general contents of the particular issues to which special attention is called. This has proved of considerable assistance in the radical investigations.

BOMB PLOT OF JUNE 2, 1919.

One of the first matters to which the Radical Division gave attention was the investigation of the bomb plot of June 2nd and the reports of all of the agents in the field engaged upon this investigation have been carefully scrutinized by this office, editorially carded and further investigation directed by letter or in person. This has necessitated the expenditure of a tremendous amount of time but the results obtained, while not yet able to be stated definitely, give promise of success in these investigations.

DEPORTATION CASES

While it was the original intention to specialize entirely upon deportation cases, yet the trend of the work of the division so shaped itself that only a portion of the time could be given to the deportation cases. All the reports from special agents dealing with the radical situation are received in this division and,

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After being a materials ordered, it is necessary to go over each of these reports in detail in order to see that the agent has properly conducted the investigation and this results in a tremendous amount of correspondence in which the agents are instructed as to further steps which they should take. Many of the investigations so ordered are not connected with the activities of a particular alien radical under consideration for deportation, but deal with American citizens, with activities of organizations, some of which are socialistic, and with the labor unrest in certain parts of the country. However, I have endeavored to pick out and prepare the deportation cases of subjects who have been particularly active in the radical movement. The following is a tabulation of the actual work of this office upon the preparation of abstracts for individual subjects:

Number of Abstracts prepared on aliens,	92
" " aliens of the 92 ordered to be deported . .	2
" " " " " " under arrest	24
" " " " " " returned to Europe	1
" " " " " " under investigation	41

It will be noted that 92 cases have been prepared up to and including October 15th since August 1, 1919. In addition, however, to the above amount of work covered a number of special cases have been called to the attention of this division from time to time and I have either in person or by letter taken the matter up with the Commissioner General of Immigration. The following is a tabulation of

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the cases just referred to which have been handled by this
office.

Number of cases of aliens in addition to above upon which this office has worked	18
Number of aliens of the 18 ordered deported	7
" " " " " " under arrest	9
" " " " " " investigation	1
" " cases of aliens pending for abstracts	57
Number of cases of citizens specially prepared	3

I shall now set forth a few of the more important cases
in connection with the deportation cases which have been
handled by this division since the first of August.

**ALMIUS A.
GEORGIAN.**

This subject resided in Minnesota and his case pre-
sented the peculiar aspect of having involved in it a
considerable amount of political influence. The case
was already being handled by the immigration authorities
when the attention of this office was called to it, but,
in view of its importance additional evidence was
gathered by the agents of the bureau of investigation
and the same submitted to the Commissioner-General of
Immigration from time to time. Within the past month
an agent of the bureau of investigation obtained
evidence against GEORGIAN showing that GEORGIAN had
in fact sold to him one of the books listed as "pro-
hibited" by the Commissioner-General of Immigration.
Georgian is now under warrant of deportation.

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EL 41317 SOCIETY

I have set forth above in detail the result of the prosecution of three members of the ALABAMA SOCIETY, under section 6 of the Criminal Code. When the court decided against the government in this prosecution, the cases were immediately called to the attention of the immigration authorities and immigration warrants issued. The local office of the bureau of investigation at Buffalo was instructed to fully cooperate with the immigration authorities at that point in a deportation hearing of these subjects and these hearings have now been concluded and the cases have been forwarded to Washington and are now pending the decision of the Commissioner-General of Immigration. The commissioner of immigration at Buffalo has recommended their deportation and it is quite likely the recommendation will be approved by the Washington authorities.

ADOLPH
SCHNEIDER

The case of Adolph Schneider has been one which has consumed a considerable amount of time of the Immigration authorities and of the offices of the Department of Justice. ADOLPH SCHNEIDER was the secretary of the UNION OF RUSSIAN WORKERS, an organization inherently anarchistic. He was arrested in the early part of 1918 upon a warrant of arrest issued by the immigration authorities and after a hearing was ordered deported. He, however, was released upon bond and realizing the

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dangerous character of this individual, I instructed the various Bureau offices to fully cover his activities, which resulted in my recommending to the Commissioner-General of Immigration the taking into custody of this subject and the holding of him without bond or if with bond, at at least \$15,000. I am glad to say that the Commissioner-General of Immigration concurred in this recommendation and that Adolph Schenkel is now confined at Ellis Island, thereby removing one of the greatest sources of agitation among the Russian element.

PETER BIANKI.

Upon the arrest of ADOLPH SCHENKEL, the secretaryship of the UNION OF RUSSIAN WORKERS fell to PETER BIANKI. The activities of this subject were fully followed by this office and his case called to the attention of the immigration authorities, resulting in his arrest. The hearing in this case has now been finished and I understand that the same is before the Commissioner-General of Immigration pending his decision which will be reached within a very short period. The bond of Peter Bianki has been fixed at \$2,500 and I have instructed the local office of the Bureau of Investigation to carefully watch the subject, in order that I may submit to the Commissioner-General of Immigration an increase of the bond to either \$10,000 or \$15,000.

Incidentally, I might state here that the Commissioner-General of Immigration has assured me that in any cases of aliens under warrant of arrest or under

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... of deportation ... become active that he will be glad to be supplied with any facts which would warrant the increase of the bonds in such cases and I must say that the Commissioner-General of Immigration in cases which have been called to his attention of this nature has admirably supported the attitude of this Department.

EDOUARD PARRES

Edward Parres, was one of the Spaniards arrested in New York in January, 1919, in connection with the alleged plot to assassinate the President. After a prolonged hearing, PARRES' case was closed and forwarded to the Commissioner-General of Immigration who decided that the subject should be deported. Through some misunderstanding, however, the deportation was never effected and in view of the activities of Parres I had another investigation made which has resulted within the last week of the Commissioner-General of Immigration taking immediate steps toward actually deporting this Spaniard.

MOLLIE STIMER.

Mollie Stimer was arrested in the latter part of 1918 by the federal authorities in New York City, together with several other persons for the distribution of a pamphlet which was considered a violation of the Espionage Law. She was convicted and her case was appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. Immediately following this conviction, the immigration authorities arrested her, but final determination of

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Same ~~has~~ never reached. In September of this year the activities of MOLLIE STIMER were called to my attention in connection with the distribution by her of the "ANARCHIST SOVIET BULLETIN". She had been previously paroled to her attorney, HARRY WEINBERGER, by the immigration authorities and upon my attention being called to her renewed activities, I communicated with the Commissioner-General of Immigration and requested that a bond of \$15,000 be placed upon her, being at large and that the parole which had been granted her to her attorney be closed. The Commissioner-General of Immigration concurred in this recommendation and the Ellis Island authorities were instructed to take her into custody and release her only upon a \$15,000 bond. However, before the serving of the new warrant, the New York State authorities arrested her in connection with the distribution of the same circular, and upon assurances of the district attorney that he would be able to obtain the conviction of Mollie Stimer for at least six months, I suggested to the immigration authorities that the warrant be held in abeyance until the determination of the criminal charge against her. The hearing in her case upon this particular charge is to be heard in New York on October 20, 1919, at the conclusion of this hearing if she is not convicted, she will be taken into custody by the immigration authorities. Incidentally, in connection with this case, the United States At-

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Attorney at New York City advised this office on Friday, October 17, 1919, that he intended instituting a prosecution against MOLLIE TIMMONS for the circulation of the alleged circular through the mails. If this prosecution is successful, the deportation warrant will be held in abeyance until she has not only completed her term at Blackwell's Island but also the term which will be imposed upon her in the federal proceedings.

FRANK BROIDA

This subject is a Russian who has been particularly active in the Pittsburgh district and upon investigations made by the immigration authorities and the offices of the bureau of investigation, he was taken into custody and his deportation ordered. He, however, was released upon bond pending deportation which deportation can not be effected owing to the fact that there are no sailings to Russia.

ARTHUR KATZME

ARTHUR KATZME was arrested in New York recently by the local authorities for distributing the "ANARCHIST SOVIET BULLETIN". In company with him was one MAXEL BARNSTEIN. Immediately upon his arrest the bureau of investigation made inquiries and this division submitted to the Commissioner-General of Immigration the recommendation that each of these subjects be apprehended under immigration warrants and be held at not less than \$10,000 bond.

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The Commissioner-General of Immigration has transmitted the recommendation to Ellis Island and the same is being held in abeyance, pending the outcome of the criminal charge against KATZES and BARNSTEIN by the New York authorities.

I might state that it is not customary to serve the deportation warrant while a subject is held under a criminal charge. No harm is done by holding the warrant in abeyance, as the same is always served upon the acquittal or upon the completion of the serving of the sentence.

ALEXANDER
BERKMAN.

The case of Alexander Berkman has been one which has consumed a considerable amount of time of this office in the preparation of the evidence in the same. Berkman was sentenced to the Atlanta Penitentiary for a period of two years and this office was advised as to the exact date of the termination of his sentence. The matter was called to the immigration authorities' attention and a warrant was issued by the Commissioner-General of Immigration for the taking into custody of Berkman. I personally attended the hearing in the deportation case of ALEXANDER BERKMAN at the Atlanta Penitentiary and submitted all of the evidence in possession of this office in this case. I might state that Berkman had a preliminary hearing at the Atlanta Penitentiary prior to my arrival in Atlanta and the immigration au-

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the office were unable to obtain from him any admission of his activities. The immigration authorities at Atlanta immediately wired to the Commissioner-General of Immigration, stating their predicament and upon the request of the Commissioner-General of Immigration I proceeded to Atlanta with the evidence which had been collected. When this evidence was introduced ALEXANDER BERKMAN submitted to a five hour examination. The hearing has now been concluded and the case is pending the decision of the Commissioner-General of Immigration. An arrangement was made for the release of Berkman upon a \$15,000 bond which was furnished.

EMMA GOLDMAN

Emma Goldman was sentenced to the Jefferson City Penitentiary for a violation of the Espionage Law for a period of two years and was released from the same the latter part of September, 1919. This office has given its entire attention for the last week to the preparation of evidence in the EMMA GOLDMAN case and the same is now in final form. On Friday October 17, 1919, a conference was held at the office of the Commissioner-General of Immigration at which was present Mr. Geminetti, Mr. Peters, Mr. McMillan, Mr. Schul and Mr. Hoover, at which the evidence prepared by this office was gone over. In the preparation of the Emma Goldman case a memorandum of seventy pages was prepared by this office, to-

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gether with forty exhibits. The hearing in the
M. A. B. case will be held at Ellis Island at
10 o'clock Tuesday, October 21, 1919. It is the
opinion of the immigration authorities that the
evidence prepared by this office will be sufficient
to obtain her deportation, provided all other
technicalities of the immigration laws are com-
plied with. I have made the arrangement with
Mr. Caminetti for the attendance at Ellis Island
of Mr. Peters, the law officer of the Bureau of Im-
migration and Mr. Humphreys, considered to be one
of the best inspectors in the immigration service.
I will also attend this hearing at the request of
Mr. Caminetti.

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JACOB ISAACSON The case of Jacob Isaacson of New York is of particular interest in view of the radical articles which he wrote in the anarchistic magazine entitled "Freedom". Isaacson was arrested by the Federal authorities for publication of an article appearing in "Freedom" which was considered to be in violation of the Espionage Act and the serving of the Deportation Warrant which was obtained by this office for him has been delayed pending the determination of the charge under the Espionage Law. Evidence is so conclusive upon Isaacson that there is little doubt but that his deportation will be effected.

ALFONSO TRASSO: This subject is a Spaniard and his activities around Philadelphia have been a continued source of trouble to the Federal authorities. He, however, has been so shrewd and cautious that actual evidence which would be admissible in a deportation hearing could not be obtained. Investigation showed that the subject had entered the United States without fully complying with the Immigration Laws, and this fact was called to the attention of the Immigration authorities and has resulted in an order of deportation.

ALEXANDER STOKLITZKY: This subject is beyond doubt one of the most dangerous Russian agitators in the United States.

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He has been particularly active not only in New York but in other sections of the country, writing for such newspapers as the Revolutionary "Re" and it was through his efforts that the Communist Party was formed. Through investigation of this office Steklitzky was taken into custody on August 1, 1919, at Detroit, upon an Immigration warrant and his case is now pending final determination by the Immigration authorities.

RADICAL CONVENTIONS

The radical elements of the United States concentrated their forces at Chicago during the latter part of August and the first part of September to hold three important conventions. The first was that of the Socialist Party; the second that of the Communist Party; and the third that of the Socialist Labor Party. The convention of the first mentioned party was not unlike that of previous Socialist conventions. The Communist Party and the Communist Labor Party conventions were significant in that they marked the forming of two new elements in the political life of this country. The Socialist Party had split into right and left wing functions, the left wing function being the radical element. The left wing function is that represented by the Communist Party and Communist Labor Party, the division being caused by the fact of minor disagreements over the adminis-

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tration, though the ultimate aim of both parties is the same. In order that this office might be kept fully advised as to the activities of the three conventions the same were thoroughly covered by a corps of special agents and detailed reports of the proceedings of the conventions were received. Attached copy marked "Exhibit 3" is a copy of the first issue of "The Communist", the federal organ of the Communist Party. This is attached for the purpose of calling attention to the manifesto and principles of this party. It will be interesting to observe whether or not the statements set forth in this issue are in violation of any Federal Statute now in force. It is my intention to endeavor to obtain a decision from the Commissioner General of Immigration to the effect that the sentiments expressed in the manifesto of this Party are in violation of the Immigration Laws relating to deportation for these laws go further than the criminal laws now in force. If such a decision can be reached it will result in the elimination of certain undesirable aliens, but it of course will not affect citizens connected with this Party.

INDUSTRIAL
WORKERS OF
THE WORLD:

The organization known as the Industrial Workers of the World is one which, from investigations in

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(Industrial) workers of the world Continued

this office, is particularly instrumental in causing the unrest existing in large industrial centers in this country. At one time the Immigration authorities held that membership in this organization was sufficient to warrant the deportation of an alien, but this holding was overruled later by the Secretary of Labor, and membership in this organization is not sufficient to warrant deportation proceedings, though it is held that distribution of some of the literature put out by this organization is sufficient to warrant the deportation of aliens found distributing the same. This seems somewhat unusual as the organization itself has been held as not one falling within the prohibited class. If legislation could be passed or the Secretary of Labor would hold that the Industrial workers of the world was an organization illegal in purpose, progress could be made in clarifying the atmosphere of unrest existing at the present time.

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UNDER-COVER EMPLOYEES.

In order that the activities of the alien radicals might be fully covered, it was found necessary to obtain the services of confidential investigators, who could establish relations with the leading radicals and anarchists and who could become members of societies under investigation by this division. The division has been most successful in obtaining the services of valuable under-cover employees and has, through their efforts, obtained information of extreme interest and value. The only difficulty experienced in such matters is the fact that in cases of aliens, it is impossible to use such information which is obtained from the under-cover employees in the deportation hearings for the reason that if used, the source of information would be disclosed. Consequently, some of the charges against aliens have not been able to be pressed for the reason that the evidence obtained is not such as could be used in the immigration hearing. This objection, I believe, is offset, however, by the fact that through the under-cover employees the Bureau is kept fully advised as to the movements of the anarchists and radicals and can, with some degree of certainty, head off any contemplated act of violence. It is to be noted that since August 1, no act of violence has been committed by any group of organized anarchists or radicals.

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ANARCHISTIC ORGANIZATIONS.

There are, comparatively, few strictly anarchistic organizations. The principal ones seem to be the Union of Russian Workers, the Pro Pross Society and the El Aristo Society. The former has been declared by the Commissioner General of Immigration to be anarchistic and membership in the same is sufficient to warrant the institution of deportation proceedings. It has, however, been impossible to obtain sufficient evidence on the activities of the Pro Pross Society for the reason that the only evidence obtained is that secured through a confidential source, which can not at the present time be disclosed. In regard to the activities of the El Aristo Society, it is to be pointed out that deportation cases against three of its leading members are now pending and indications are that these persons will be deported, thus wrecking the society. There are situated in the neighborhood of Paterson, New Jersey, several anarchistic groups, of which the Bureau of Investigation had only slight knowledge prior to July 1, 1919. However, at the present time, the Bureau has been successful in

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The Emma Goldman Papers

Memorandum Upon Work of Radical Division, Aug. 1, 1919 to Oct. 15, 1919 [Washington, D.C.] 1919 Oct. 18 / J. Edgar Hoover [Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice]. — 35 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hoover explains how he has reorganized the Radical Division in order to concentrate on deportations. He summarizes the status of several cases, including that of Goldman and Berkman.

Notes: Broken type; portions illegible.

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securing access to the councils of this society through confidential employees and will, within due time, be able to completely disorganize these groups through methods which can not here be set forth.

The activities of the anarchists, it will thus be seen, are comparatively limited, and centered in the eastern part of the country. The principal source of unrest seems to be caused through the activities of the I. W. W. and the Russian agitators.

RUSSIAN AGITATORS.

One of the chief causes of activities among the Russian group seems to lie in the activities of the so-called bolshevik ambassador, Ludwig G. Harbois, and his co-partner, Sankari Daservetova. These persons are actively engaged in the circulation of a tremendous amount of propaganda dealing with the soviet rule in Russia, but as far, they have been able to carry on their activities within legal bounds. Investigation is now being made of the activities of this group, with a view of particularly determining the amount of money available and whether or not this money is being used by Harbois for the continuance of the radical agitation in other organizations. This investigation is a confidential investigation and the details of the same can not at this time be given.

RADICAL CITIZENS.

In the course of the work of this division, attention has been given, from time to time, to the activities of American citizens interested in the radical movement. However, in view of the fact that the existing legislation was not sufficient to warrant a

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successful presentation of American citizens, this division has been specializing more upon the activities of aliens and the general investigation work connected with the radical movement. Three cases, however, have been particularly dealt with in which American citizens are involved:

1. William I. Foster. This subject is the organizer of the present steel strike, and a detailed memorandum has been prepared and submitted upon his past and present activities, showing him to be an anarchist and syndicalist. This information has been submitted informally to the Senate Committee investigating the steel strike.

2. ^A Nicholas Burvick - a writer of considerable ability for radical magazines. He was actively identified with the "Revolutionary Age" and is one of the leaders in the councils of the Left Wing Socialist party. On July 4, 1919, at Scranton, Pa., Burvick delivered a speech, which was considered to be in violation of the Espionage Act and was arrested by the State authorities. This office prepared a complete resume' upon the activities of Burvick and presented the same to the District Attorney at Scranton, who in turn presented it to the grand jury. Owing to certain peculiarly local conditions, the grand jury did not return the indictment.

3. James E. Weaver. This subject is president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor. He desired a passport to go abroad and upon investigation

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by this office, was found to be an extreme radical.
A detailed memorandum upon the past and present activities of Maser was prepared by this office and submitted.

It appears from the speeches that are being delivered by most of the American citizens of radical tendencies that there is at present no federal law under which they can be restricted, and for that reason, their cases have not been specially dealt with. Furthermore, prosecutions of American citizens is a matter that is handled by Mr. Stewart's division.

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NEGRO AGITATION:

In the course of the work of this Division attention has been called in particular to the Negro agitation. The principal instances of Negro outbreaks have been in Washington, D. C., Chicago, Helena, Arkansas, and Omaha, Nebraska, and an investigation into the cause of each of these outbreaks have shown that the direct cause of each was purely local. In the case of the Washington race riots the cause seemed to have been due to certain clashes between white and Negro troops and to the numerous assaults committed by Negroes upon white women; in the case of the Chicago riots it appears that the same were caused by a fight between white and Negro persons leading to the general outbreak; the Helena, Arkansas, riots were due to certain local agitation in a Negro lodge; the Omaha riots were due to an attack by a Negro upon a white woman.

As stated above, the direct cause of these outbreaks was local but it is no doubt quite true that a secondary cause of the trouble was due to propaganda of a radical nature. The most notorious instance of radical propaganda can be found in issues of "The Messenger", a publication issued in New York. This office has received numerous complaints concerning "The Messenger", and last week while in New York I personally discussed with Assistant United States Attorney Matthews the Negro question, and he said he hardly believed that a successful prosecution could

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Negro agitation continued.

be obtained under any existing Federal Law. While a reading of "THE MESSENGER" leaves no doubt in one's mind as to the sense derived to be imparted, yet, a criminal statute being construed literally would not in my opinion be able to be invoked in any case involving the publication of "THE MESSENGER" up to the present time.

STATE LAWS:

Many of the States have passed excellent syndicalist and anti-anarchist laws. Among those of particular interest the laws of the States of California, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Washington and West Virginia are to be noted. Many of these laws are exceedingly broad and may even go too far in the direction of the abridging of free speech. The local offices of the Bureau of Investigation investigate all cases of American citizens involved in radical activities, as is shown in the Hourwich and in the Los Angeles I. W. W. cases. In all such cases this office likewise prepares a summary of the information at hand and transmits same to the field office requesting them to submit the same to the local authorities for such use as they may care to make.

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When indications were received that there was to be called a strike in the steel industry, agents in all points where steel plants were located were advised and in many places the Chief of the Bureau increased the force. Through the efforts of the Bureau of Investigation the activities of William D. Boyter and Jacob Margolis were unearthed and the disclosures made have quite apparently had a very salutary effect upon the failure of the radical elements in the steel strike. No instance, however, has arisen where the Special Agents of the Bureau of Investigation have been a party to any local brutality or rioting in the various steel districts. The steel strike has apparently been a complete failure, judging from its prolonged length and the continued operation of the steel mills.

One of the elements arising out of the steel strike are the revelations developed by the Military Intelligence Section of the War Department at Gary, Indiana. The first reports received through the daily press indicated that every bomb thrower and dynamiter in the country had been rounded up at Gary and that all of the acts of violence committed within the last year had been solved through the efforts of the Military Intelligence Section. However, after the spectacular raids had been accomplished it now develops that up to date nothing material has been unearthed. The press carried the

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LABOR DIVISION, (Continued)

statement that the Department of Justice was co-operating with the Military authorities in these spectacular raids but the Chicago office of the Bureau of Investigation, under which jurisdiction is Gary, has advised by wire that such is not the case and the indications are that the Gary raids by the Military Intelligence, together with the dramatic disclosures, were more fiction than truth.

PUBLICATIONS

The radical press is being carefully scrutinized by Mr. Keenan's office. One case of particular interest is that now being conducted in the New York State Courts against the publishers of the periodical, "Lackalaistein", (Class Struggle). This office has submitted to the District Attorney all of the evidence in its possession concerning the publication of this extremely radical paper. Attention has already been called to the activities of the Negro radical press. Another source of radical press activity is to be found in the foreign language press. The I. W. O. Publishing Bureau likewise is turning out a tremendous amount of literature of a radical nature, both in the English and foreign languages. As long as extreme radical publications are not forwarded through the mails there is no law to my knowledge at the present time under which to prevent the circulation of the literature. It is now

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(Continued)

being distributed to a large extent through the medium of the express companies, and it is probably quite likely that an amendment would have to be made to the existing statutes in order to prevent this circulation. The most necessary legislation on this point seems to be needed in preventing the actual printing and sale of the news.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS MOVEMENT:

Considerable activity on the part of the soldiers and sailors in the radical movement was noticed in the latter part of August and the first of September, but due to persistent investigations by the Special Agents this movement has now gradually died down. One of the leaders in the movement, Alex. Schwarzenfeldt, was sentenced to the workhouse for contempt of court at Toledo, Ohio. Schwarzenfeldt always maintained strenuously that he was a citizen of the United States as he registered as such and actually served in the military force. However, after a lengthy investigation this office has been able to establish his alienage and upon completion of his sentence the immigration authorities will be requested to take him into custody under Deportation Warrant.

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WEEKLY REPORTS. In order that the radical situation might be thoroughly covered by this office, eighteen of the larger bureau offices have been instructed to submit weekly reports upon the radical activities in their respective territories, giving a summary of the movements in their territory more from an economic point of view than from the detailed view adopted by investigators, that is the report deals in a general way with the organizations of a radical nature and the situation generally. From these surveys this office will be enabled to get a general idea as to whether the radical movement is on the increase or decrease in any particular part of the country, and will enable the Chief of the Bureau to assign agents intelligently upon the amount of work in any particular division of the country.

IMMIGRATION BOND. Many of the cases called to the attention of the Immigration authorities for deportation when finally concluded result in the release of an alien upon five hundred or one thousand dollar bonds. Of course, in cases of public interest and where the alien is particularly dangerous the bond is often placed at ten or fifteen thousand dollars. It is impossible for the Immigration authorities to refuse the granting of a bond to an alien for the same rules apply as in a court of law since deportation is not a crime.

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ALIENS AWAITING DEPORTATION.

In the cases of Russians who are actually ordered to be deported, it is impossible to secure the speedy deportation of such persons due to the fact that at the present time there are no sailings to Russia. This results in the necessity of the agents of the Bureau of Investigation to not only cover the activities of aliens under investigation for deportation, but also to watch the activities of the aliens actually ordered to be deported. A speedy arrangement should be effected whereby the Commissioner General of Immigration can immediately, upon the issuance of the deportation warrant, secure speedy deportation of the subject.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman—Anarchist Activities, New York, 1919 Oct. 18 / James P. Timoney [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p.; 27 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: While in Rochester, Timoney finds out that Goldman is not expected to visit.

REPORT FORM NO. 1
DATE: 10/18/19

REPORT MADE BY: JAMES P. TIMONEY
PLACE WHERE MADE: NEW YORK CITY
DATE WHEN MADE: OCT. 18th 1919
PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: OCT. 9th.

IN RE: EMMA GOLDMAN,
ANARCHIST ACTIVITIES.

Noted
F.D.W.

SYNOPSIS OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.

While at Rochester on leave of absence, at the request of Special Agent Scully, I got in touch with Chief of Police Quigley for the purpose of obtaining any information he might have in reference to the whereabouts of EMMA GOLDMAN. Mr. Quigley had detectives get in touch with her relatives in town and he informed me that EMMA GOLDMAN was not in town and not expected in town. I then wired Special Agent Scully as follows:

"E G NOT IN TOWN NOT EXPECTED HERE
TIMONEY"

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman—Anarchist, Buffalo, N.Y., [19]19 Oct. 18 / V[incent] P. Creighton [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p.; 27 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Agent Creighton reports on his search for people who know Goldman's birthdate.

Notes: For complete report, see 880606163 and 880606164.

Report Form No. 1

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REPORT MADE BY: V.P. Creighton	PLACE WHERE MADE: Buffalo, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: October 18, 19	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Oct. 15, 19
TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGES OR NATURE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION: In re - Emma Goldman - - - Anarchist			
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.: At Buffalo, New York.			
<p>The following telegram was received from the Department:</p> <p>"Endeavor to ascertain by discreet inquiry exact date of Emma Goldman's birth. The following persons will probably be cognizant of this fact. - Mrs. Rachael Feinberg, Mrs. M. Kurlansky, Mrs. Samuel Feinberg, Mrs. Jacob Hochstein, Miss Sarah Kurlansky and Mr. M. Kurlansky. Use utmost discretion in this matter and if possible obtain affidavits of persons if same can be done without arousing suspicion. Wire result Five"</p> <p>On instructions from Agent in Charge <u>Blackmon</u>.</p> <p>I looked up the above mentioned people, and found that none of them lived in Buffalo. I proceeded to the Buffalo Public Library, and in their directory there, I ascertained that these people were residents of Rochester, New York. I made this fact known to Agent in Charge Blackmon, and he directed me to proceed to Rochester the following morning.</p> <p>There was also a further telegram received, as follows:</p> <p>"Forward immediately certified copy naturalization certificate of Abraham Goldman said to have been naturalized in Monroe County Court Rochester, NY October 13th, 1894. Wire result. Five."</p>			
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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman—Anarchist, Buffalo, N.Y., 1919 Oct. 18 / V[incent] P. Creighton [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 4 p.; 27 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Agent Creighton interviews the Rochester police, seeking information about Goldman's precise age.

Notes: Reply to 880606150 and 880606151. For follow-up, see 880606164.

REPORT MADE BY: V.P. Creighton	PLACE WHERE MADE: Buffalo, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Oct. 18, 1919	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Oct. 16, 19
TITLE OF CASE AND MATTER CHARGED OR NATURE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION: In re - Emma Goldman - - - Anarchist			
DEPARTMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, PARTS AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.: At Rochester, New York			
<p>With reference to my report in the above case for October 15th, on instructions from Agent-in-Charge Blackmon, I left Buffalo on the 8.00 o'clock train, arriving at Rochester, N.Y. at 9.30 A.M.</p> <p>I proceeded to the Naturalization office in the Court House, and there took this matter up with Mr. <u>Roberts</u>, in charge. After some time I procured a certified copy of the final papers of <u>Abraham Goldman</u>, and sent the following wire to the Chief of the Department:</p> <p>"Five Stop Abraham Goldman naturalized at Rochester October 13, 1894. Certified copy will be mailed you today." (Sgd.) Creighton</p> <p>I also took up with Mr. Robert's the matter of securing a Notary Public to proceed with me to interview the different people mentioned in the telegram from the Chief, in ascertaining the age of Emma Goldman. He introduced me to a Mr. <u>Wright</u>, Commissioner of Deeds, whom he stated was well posted in Rochester, and perhaps might have some information on the Goldman situation. I felt Mr. Wright out, and he seemed to be an honest, capable man, so I took this matter up with him. He stated to me that he was somewhat acquainted with the situation in Rochester, and requested me to interview a Mr. <u>Mahar</u>, who was a personal friend of his, and who was confidential secretary to the Chief of Police at Rochester. We proceeded to the police headquarters, and there talked with Mr. Mahar</p>			
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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman—Anarchist, Buffalo, N.Y., 1919 Oct. 18 / V[incent] P. Creighton [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 4 p. ; 27 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Agent Creighton interviews the Rochester police, seeking information about Goldman's precise age.

Notes: Reply to 880606150 and 880606151. For follow-up, see 880606164.

Page 3

In re - Emma Goldman (p.2)

who was very well posted on the Goldman situation. We were there for perhaps an hour or more, talking over the situation and Mr. Mahar stated that Detective Sergeant Hagle of the Rochester police knew more pertaining to the Goldman family than anyone in their department, and that while they were looking for Emma Goldman throughout the country, one of them acted as an informant for him, and he kept the police of the entire country posted. Mahar also stated to me that at the time of McKinley's assassination that all of the relatives of Emma Goldman were brought before a Grand Jury and questioned as to their activities and relationships with Emma Goldman, and he thought that I might get a copy of these minutes from the District Attorney.

I learned that Mr. Hagle was out, and would not go on duty until 4.00 o'clock, at which time I made an appointment with him.

I asked Mr. Wright if a Miss Goldman was in the city, and he stated that the newspapers had been anticipating her arrival for sometime, and they had had the house covered. I also asked Mr. Wright if there had been any newspaper notoriety or any articles published concerning her recently. He stated he did not know, but he was well acquainted with the newspaper men and he would look this up. I thought it best not to enter the newspaper offices as it might arouse curiosity, and no doubt be the grounds of a story. I accompanied Mr. Wright to two of the newspapers and waited for him outside. - We then proceeded to another newspaper office, and I waited for him, and he stated the editor was a personal friend of his, and that one of the men had some data concerning Emma Goldman, which he would look up, requesting us to return in about a half an hour. He

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The Emma Goldman Papers

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REPORT FORM NO. 2

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In re: Emma Goldman (p.3)

did this, and Mr. Wright procured from their files the following information: That Emma Goldman had given an interview to a reporter of the Kansas City Star on June 29, 1908, which story was printed or copied by ~~the~~ Syracuse paper, they think it was the Syracuse Herald, in which interview she stated that she was born June 27, 1870 at Kovno, Russia, and that she came to Rochester, New York with her sister Helen in 1884. She was sent to Blackwell's Island in 1893.

Her people told a reporter of the Democrat and Chronicle of Rochester, New York that she was born in Korovka, Russia, 32 years ago. This interview was given in 1901 about the time of the McKinley assassination in Buffalo. She is supposed to have married Alexander Berkman upon his release from prison in 1906, where he had been serving a term for shooting at H.C.Frick. This term was served in the Pittsburg Penitentiary. In 1901 a man named Karsner, who at that time lived at 54 Wallis Street, Rochester, said that he was her husband, and that he had married her in 1891. The New York Tribune of September 10, 1901 said that she met a man named Louis Bernstein in Rochester, and he brought her to New York, and she left him for a man named Gruenebaum. Mr. Wright tells me that the copies of these notices are on file at the newspaper office.

We then proceeded back to police headquarters, and there talked to Mr. Hagle. Detective Sergeant Hagle stated that it was a very difficult proposition to ascertain her correct age, but he thought she was in the neighborhood of 50 years, but did not know of anyone who might tell us outside of her relatives. He states that a Mrs. Rachael Feinberg at

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The Emma Goldman Papers

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In re: Emma Goldman (p.4)

5 Scio Street was an aunt of Emma Goldman, and that she no doubt would know, but that she was very intelligent, and did not know on what subterfuge we might interview her. He stated that she used to live in a house owned by his father, but that he had not seen her in so long he could not go there without arousing suspicion. I learned from Mr. Nagle that Mrs. Jacob Hochstein was also an aunt of Emma Goldman, and also that Mrs. M. Kurlansky was her aunt. Detective Sergeant Nagle impressed upon me the intelligence of these people, and told me that they were not the ordinary Jews, that one might talk to readily, and gain information; that they were of a very intelligent type, and it would have to be handled very delicately. He stated that of all these people, Mrs. Rachael Feinberg was perhaps the most honest.

From police headquarters, I proceeded to the residence of Mrs. Rachael Feinberg, but could not gain admittance. It was then late, and I discontinued for the day.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman—Anarchist, Buffalo, N.Y., 1919 Oct. 18 / V[incent] P. Creighton [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 5 p.; 27 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Agent Creighton interviews members of Goldman's family and Jacob Kersner's father, investigating Goldman's citizenship status.

Notes: Reply to 880606150 and 880606151. Follow-up to 880606162 and 880606163.

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REPORT MADE BY: V.P. Creighton	PLACE WHERE MADE: Buffalo, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Oct. 18, 1919	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Oct. 17, 19
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FILE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGED OR NATURE OF MATTER BEING INVESTIGATED:
In re - Emma Goldman - - - Anarchist

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.:
At Rochester, New York.

I this day at 10 A.M. proceeded to the residence of Mrs. Rachael Feinberg, and introduced myself to her as a staff reporter of the Associated Press, working for the "New York Sun", and introduced Mr. Wright, who accompanied me, as one of our staff men of the "Democrat and Chronicle" of Rochester. I told Mrs. Feinberg that we had made thorough searches and interviewed many people, and that we were unable to ascertain the correct age of Emma Goldman; that we expected a story to break upon the deportation of Emma Goldman and that the paper was very anxious to get a history of her birth. She invited us into the house, and we sat for sometime and she talked to us. She impressed us first with the fact that she was of a different type than Emma Goldman, and stated that she has not talked to her in years, but that she is always informed of her doings from other members of the family. She stated that she could not give the exact date of birth of Emma Goldman, but that when she came to this country she was 15 or 16 years old, and wore galls, and was a very lovely girl. Mrs. Feinberg went on and told us that Emma Goldman was very talented; that she spoke eight different languages, - and told us of other things of no value to us. Finally I asked Mrs. Feinberg if Emma Goldman was 50 years old, and she stated that her brother, Dr. Goldman of New York City, whose address I could not get, had recently paid a visit to Rochester, and had called on her, and during the conversation she asked him

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Buffalo and New York

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OCT 21 1919
FILE
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The Emma Goldman Papers

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Page 3

In re - Emma Goldman (p.3)

how old Emma was and he remarked that she was past 50; so she went on to show that she did not know Emma Goldman's age.

I then told her that Emma Goldman had once told a reporter that she was born on June 27, 1870 at Kovno, Russia, and asked her if that was a fact. She stated then, that if her name would not be brought into this, and any publicity given her, as she was a true American and did not want to have any connection with any court proceedings, that she would tell us as near as possible the correct date of birth of Emma Goldman. She stated that she was not born at Kovno, Russia, but that she was born at Slobociak, Russia; she stated that she could not spell this place, and the above is the syllabic spelling by me, - in either 1868 or 1869, and that the day was near the Jewish Easter. Mrs. Feinberg in the conversation told me that there were only two other people who could perhaps give any information as to this, and that they were Mrs. Jacob Hochstein, another aunt of Emma Goldman, and Mrs. M. Mary Kurlansky, but she then told me that it would be impossible to talk to Mrs. Jacob Hochstein as she has been in a melancholy condition over the loss of her son, who was a noted violinist, in Rochester, and who was drafted in the United States Army and killed in France. She states that Mrs. Hochstein will not even talk with her husband, but a few words at a time, and that she is declining rapidly. She also informed me that Mrs. Mary Kurlansky is just recovering from a period of insanity, and that it would be impossible to interview her. She stated that any other relatives could only tell us hear-say. I impressed upon Mrs. Feinberg that if I ran a story and gave ^{this} the correct age of Emma Goldman, that we did not want a libel suit on our hands, and she stated that we were safe in doing this, but "for God's sake" don't bring her

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman—Anarchist, Buffalo, N.Y., 1919 Oct. 18 / V[incent] P. Creighton [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 5 p.; 27 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Agent Creighton interviews members of Goldman's family and Jacob Kersner's father, investigating Goldman's citizenship status.

Notes: Reply to 880606150 and 880606151. Follow-up to 880606162 and 880606163.

Page 4

In re - Emma Goldman (p.3)

name into it. She stated that while she had not talked to Emma Goldman for some long time, that she would not do anything in the way ~~mix~~ to harm her, and if the opportunity came, would be everything in her power for her.

I think that if Mrs. Feinberg were subpoenaed that she would tell the truth, under oath.

I corroborated the above statement of Mrs. Feinberg as to the condition of Mrs. Jacob Hochstein and Mrs. Mary Kurlansky, and it is impossible to interview these people.

I received a communication from Agent in Charge Blackmon, who instructed me to wire immediately the result of the investigation, concerning the age of Emma Goldman.

The following telegram was sent to Agent-in-Charge Blackmon:

"Am wiring report to Chief"

We called at the Board of Health in reference to the marriage of Kersner and Emma Goldman, and a thorough search was made of the records, but no record could be found concerning them.

We proceeded to the house of Kersner and there talked with Mr. Kersner, a man perhaps 70 years old. He told us of his son's marriage to Emma Goldman, stating that at that time he was in Russia, and had received a letter from his son enclosing a picture of Emma and telling him of his marriage. This he stated was in the year of 1892 or 1893, and he stated that Emma no doubt was at that time 18 or 19 years old, perhaps 20. Kersner stated that they were married by a rabbi, but thinks that a divorce was granted to them in the state

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman—Anarchist, Buffalo, N.Y., 1919 Oct. 18 / V[incent] P. Creighton [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 5 p.; 27 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Agent Creighton interviews members of Goldman's family and Jacob Kersner's father, investigating Goldman's citizenship status.

Notes: Reply to 880606150 and 880606151. Follow-up to 880606162 and 880606163.

Page 5

In re - Emma Goldman (p.4)

of New York. He thinks both happened in Rochester. He stated that Emma Goldman was a free thinker, and his son was a practical Jew, and for that reason divorced her. Kersner kept us for some time, but we could not ascertain anything definite as to Emma Goldman's age.

We called at the house at the apartment of Herman Goldman, brother of Emma, who also lives at 5 Scio Street, and found that he was not at home; that he is Superintendent for the Wilson Machine Company. We communicated there by telephone and found that he was out at present.

We then thought of ascertaining if there had been a divorce granted between Emma Goldman and this Kersner, and made a thorough search, and could find no records whatever of it.

At this time I was preparing a telegram to the Chief, and the matter of the death of Abraham Goldman was brought to our attention, and we went directly opposite to the Surrogate's office to ascertain if Abraham Goldman had died intestate or left a will. There in the files we found a petition for the probate of will of Abraham Goldman, dated the 14th day of January 1909, at Rochester, New York in the County of Monroe, in which it gives the ages of Emma Goldman, daughter, 39; Herman Goldman, son, 37, and Morris Goldman, son, 29. This Morris Goldman must be the one who is now a practicing physician in the city of New York. I took this matter up with the clerk of the Surrogate's office, and had a copy made and certified of the petition, of the signature and affidavit concerning Emma Goldman, in which she was bequeathed \$300. This no doubt is the only sworn affidavit in the country pertaining to Emma Goldman's correct age, and according to this document, Emma Goldman was at least 24 years old

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman—Anarchist, Buffalo, N.Y., 1919 Oct. 18 / V[incent] P. Creighton [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 5 p.; 27 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Agent Creighton interviews members of Goldman's family and Jacob Kersner's father, investigating Goldman's citizenship status.

Notes: Reply to 880606150 and 880606151. Follow-up to 880606162 and 880606163.

REPORT FORM No. 2

Page 6

In re ~~Emma Goldman~~ Emma Goldman (p.5)

at the time of the naturalization of her father, and therefore is not a citizen of the United States by the naturalization of her father. Accordingly, the following telegram was prepared and sent to the Chief, earlier in the day:

"Burke
Department Justice
Washington DC

Five Stop Mrs. Rachael Feinberg in interview states Emma Goldman over 50 years old. Born 1868 or 1869 close to Jewish Easter at Slobociak Russia near Knovo; about 15 or 16 years old time of entry this country. Cannot obtain interview Mrs. M. Kurlansky who is recovering from period of insanity. Mrs. Jacob Hochstein is in melancholy condition due to loss of son. Unable to get sworn statement. Expect interview Herman Goldman brother. Emma Goldman gave interview reporter Kansas City Star June 29, 1908 which was copied by Syracuse paper, in which she stated she was born June 27, 1870 at Kovno, Russia. Her people told reporter Democrat and Chronicle Rochester that she was born in Kovno, Russia 32 years ago. This interview given 1901. Am endeavoring to get divorce record between her and Kersner; also marriage records so Rabbi might be located; also minutes of Grand Jury investigation when her relatives testified at time of McKinley's death. Have just received petition of will of Abraham Goldman, showing ages of entire family, which will be certified and sent direct to you. Petition reads her age thirty-nine; time of petition nineteen nine." Signed Creighton

I returned to the ~~Syracuse~~ Surrogate's office and procured this copy, certified, which was sent to the Chief by registered and special delivery mail.

The minutes of the Grand Jury investigation were of no importance, and therefore were never transcribed from the stenographer's note book, and the stenographer, a Miss McCormick, who took the notes, has died since.

I left Rochester on the 6.12 train, arriving at Buffalo at 8.05 P.M.

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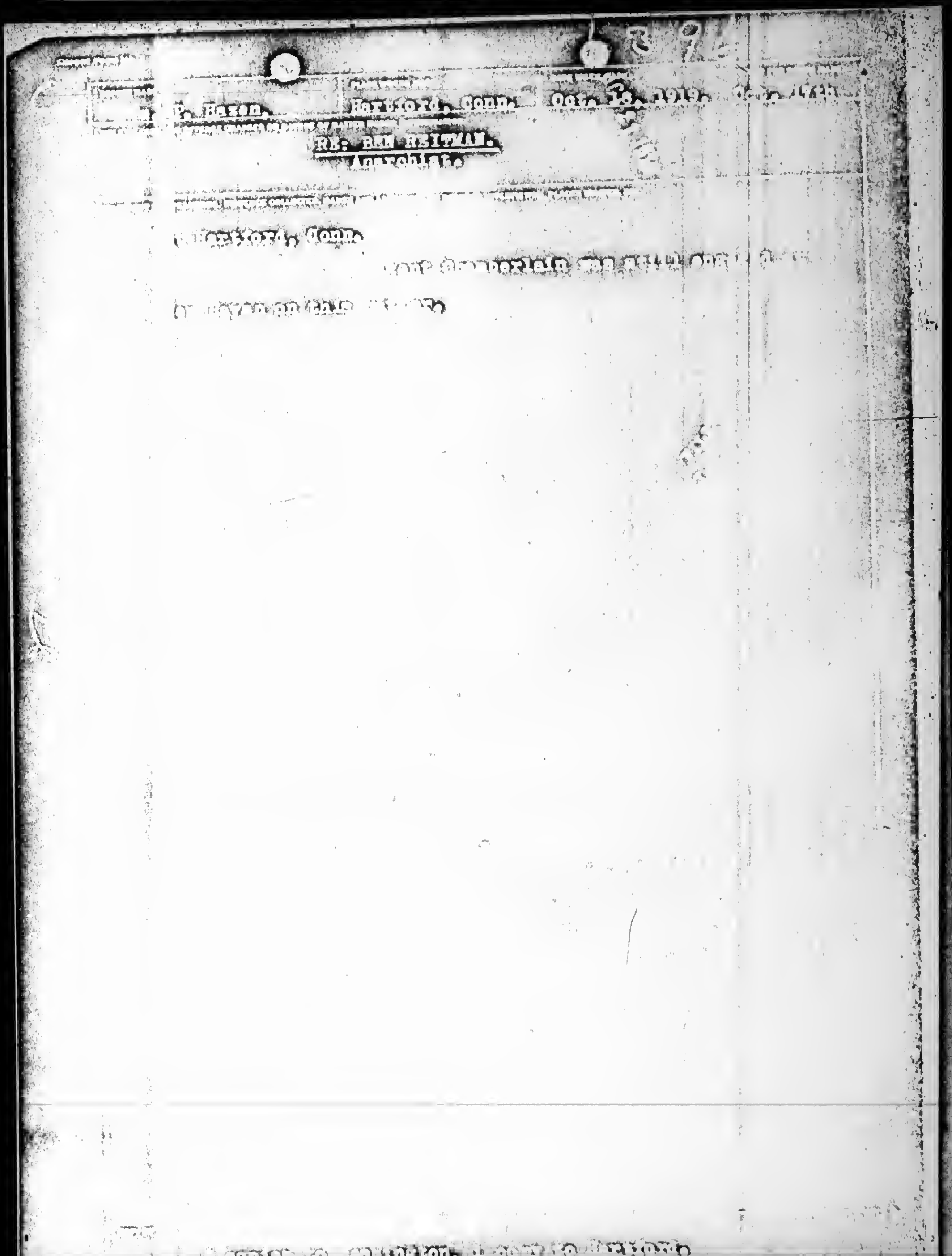
The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report In] re: Ben Reitman—Anarchist, Hartford, Conn., 1919 Oct. 18 / W[illia]m P. Hazen [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].— 1 p.; 29 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hazen reports no news on the search for the reporter who interviewed Reitman in New Haven in 1909.

Notes: Light copy; barely legible. For related reports, see 811222047 through 811222052 and 900206001.



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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report in re:] Ben Reitman—Alleged Radical, Hartford, Conn., 1919 Oct. 18 / J.W.R. Chamberlin [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].— 3 p. : 29 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Chamberlin describes his efforts to find the reporter who interviewed Reitman in New Haven in 1909

Notes: Light copy; portions illegible. For follow-up report, see 900206001. For related reports, see 811222047 through 811222051.

Chamberlin, A. Hartford, Conn. Oct. 18, 1919.

Don Reisman.
Illaged Radical

No Haven, Comm.

The following copy of a telegram received from
[redacted] was turned over to me today for information.
The message is dated May 15, 1968.

[redacted]
[redacted]

I consulted the files of the National Archives and the Public Library. The following article appeared in the New York Times, 1912:

RECEIVED
JUN 10 1964

Dr. Ben Reitman, general manager of Miss Emma Goldman's lecture tour said last night that he was going right ahead to make arrangements for the woman anarchist's advent into this city next Friday and would definitely leave for the morning yesterday of Chicago. He said that he would not allow Miss Goldman to speak in any of the

The following information was obtained from the files of the FBI:

On 10-10-68, the following information was received from the New York City Office:

On 10-10-68, the following information was received from the New York City Office:

During the course of conversation with him, the subject stated that he was a member of the Communist Party, U.S.A., and that he was a member of the National Student Reliance Fund, which was a part of the Communist Party, U.S.A.

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100-443886-100

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report in re:] Ben Reitman—Alleged Radical, Hartford, Conn., 1919 Oct. 18
/ J.W.R. Chamberlin [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].—
3 p.; 29 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Chamberlin describes his efforts to find the reporter who interviewed Reitman in New Haven in 1909.

Notes: Light copy; portions illegible. For follow-up report, see 900206001. For related reports, see 811222047 through 811222051.

J.W.R. Chamberlin, Hartford, Conn. October 18, 1919. Oct. 16, 1919.

Ben Reitman,
Alleged Radical.

Page 10

Under date of May 14th, of the same year, the following article appeared on page 88

When told last night that Chief Cowles intended to stop the meeting, Reitman said: "All right he can come with his brutal policemen and we will give him a chance to incite violence. In speaking of his visit to the Chief when he applied for a permit Reitman said:— The Chief mentioned the fact that Chief Halpin of Chicago, did not permit Miss Goldman to speak there. He should have gone further and found the result. Shortly after that incident Chief Halpin was compelled to kill a man in self defense and since that time has not been able to walk the streets without a guard. A number of socialist and trade unionists have assured me that they will go to the meeting and see to it that Miss Goldman speaks."

The Palladium published May 13, 1909 gives the names of the following persons: Chas. W. Tuttle; Editor, Sam Perky, Managing Editor, James R. Lyon; Advertising Manager.

The New Haven Palladium was bought by the Carrington Publishing Company in 1911. I interviewed Mr. Carrington, business manager of the Courier Journal. He states that when the Palladium was taken over by the Carrington Pub. Co. (Courier Journal) that the old management books were destroyed. I asked him regarding the old books and he said they had been preserved, but he was unable to show them on that occasion. He agreed to look into the matter and return to me the following morning.

I endeavored to see Chas. W. Tuttle, also mentioned above, but he was not at home, but was engaged to go to the Courthouse in the afternoon for an interview with the State

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report in re:] Ben Reitman—Alleged Radical, Hartford, Conn., 1919 Oct. 18
/ J.W.R. Chamberlin [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].—
3 p.; 29 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Chamberlin describes his efforts to find the reporter who interviewed Reitman in New Haven in 1909.

Notes: Light copy; portions illegible. For follow-up report, see 900206001. For related reports, see 811222047 through 811222051.

J.W.R. Chamberlin, Hartford, Conn., October 18, 1919, Oct. 16, 19.

Ben Reitman,
Alleged Radical.

Page 36

Former Managing Editor of the Palladium.

I interviewed David Adams, Managing Editor of the New Haven Register, former reporter for the Palladium. He was unable to throw any light on the subject. He stated that Charles Kenny, of the Hinge Leader, was formerly employed as copy reader on the Palladium. A reporter by name of Berry who he remembers worked on the staff of the Palladium in 1909 is dead. He states that the force then employed was frequently changed, but that possibly Chas. Tuttle, referred to above could furnish the desired information.

I called Mr. Tuttle by telephone and endeavored to make an appointment for this evening, but he stated that he was on his way to a business meeting. He stated that he would be able to see me tomorrow morning at 11:00 o'clock at the Winchester Arms Co.

Case continued.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report In re:] Ben Reitman - Alleged Radical, Hartford, Conn., 1919 Oct. 18
/ J.W.R. Chamberlin [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. -
2 p. ; 29 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Chamberlin continues his efforts to find the reporter who interviewed Reitman in New Haven in 1909.

Notes: Light copy; barely legible. Follow-up to 811222052. For related reports, see 811222047 through 811222051. For McCuen affidavit, see 830214175.

J.W.R. Chamberlin, Hartford, Conn., October 18, 1919
Ben Reitman, 16 3/4 St.
Alleged Radical.
New Haven, Conn.

Reference is made to my report of yesterday.

I interviewed Chas. Kenney, of the Pine-Blower, former copy reader employed by the New Haven Palladium. Mr. Kenney recalls the article in question, but does not remember the name of the reporter who wrote the story. He advised me to see J. L. Lyons, former Advertising Manager of the Palladium. Mr. Lyons states that Lyons often covered such assignments when not engaged on advertising work.

I interviewed J. L. Lyons, but he was unable to furnish my information of value.

I proceeded to the Winchester Repeating Arms Co. at 11:00 o'clock and interviewed Chas. W. Tuttle, former editor of the New Haven Palladium.

I showed Mr. Tuttle a copy which I had of the article in question. (It was impracticable to procure a copy of the newspaper of May 9, 1919, as the copies of the Palladium are kept in loose bound volumes.) Mr. Tuttle recalled the Emma Goldman meeting, but he states that he is uncertain whether or not he was with the Palladium on this date. He agreed to meet me at the Public Library later in the afternoon and return to the Palladium office in an effort to refresh his memory. I met Mr. Tuttle at the Public Library and he examined the files. He stated that he was not employed by the Palladium on the date in question, but that he was a local attorney, and in charge of the newspaper.

I proceeded to Mr. Tuttle's office and interviewed him. Mr. Tuttle clearly recalled the Emma Goldman meeting, but he was unable to furnish my information of value.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report In re:] Ben Reitman - Alleged Radical, Hartford, Conn., 1919 Oct. 18
/ J.W.R. Chamberlin [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. -
2 p.; 29 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Chamberlin continues his efforts to find the reporter who interviewed Reitman in New Haven in 1909.

Notes: Light copy; barely legible. Follow-up to 811222052. For related reports, see 811222047 through 811222051. For McCuen affidavit, see 830214175.

J.W.R. Chamberlin, Hartford, Conn.

October 18, 1919 (Oct. 17, 1919)

Ben Reitman,
Alleged Radical.

Page 1

The police. After reading the article Mr. Persky stated that he could not say definitely that he did not write it himself, but he is of the opinion that it was written by Ray McCuen, who is now employed as Secretary to Congressman Wilson in Washington. He states that if McCuen interviewed Reitman that he would readily recall the incident as it was considered of special importance at that time.

Mr. Persky states that there was but one other man besides McCuen who might have covered this story although he thinks it unlikely.

The person referred to is John Ready. Mr. Persky states that when last heard from Ready was in the real estate business in Chicago.

He interviewed several of the older newspaper men in New Haven relative to Ready's present address. W. M. Ready, 158 Albert Street. W. M. Ready states that the person mentioned above served in the army. He was unable to state what organization. He states that John Ready's parents moved to Newark New Jersey, a long while ago. He states that his brother was quite well acquainted with Ready and he believes that his brother knows his present address. I am to call him by telephone tomorrow relative to this matter.

Could suggest that a representative of the Washington Office interview McCuen.

Continued.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Affidavit] 1919 Oct. 18 [in re: New Haven Palladium article] / Joseph Raymond McCuen. — 1 p. ; 28 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: McCuen swears that he interviewed Reitman for a *New Haven Palladium* article in which Reitman defended Czolgosz.

Notes: Broken type; light copy. Submitted as Exhibit 22 at Goldman's deportation hearing, see 830214027. For related documents, see 811222047 through 811222052 and 900206001.

October 18th, 1919.

District of Columbia, ss

Joseph Raymond McCuen, duly sworn, deposes
and says that he was employed as a reporter on the staff of the
New Haven Palladium during the month of May, 1909; that on or
about the twelfth of May, 1909, he called on Dr. Ben Reitman, who
submitted to deponent information in article appearing in the New
Haven Palladium newspaper published at New Haven, Conn., under date
of May 13th, 1909 under headline "Reitman Doesn't Blame Czolgosz"
further the deponent saith not.

Subscribed and sworn to before
me this 18th day of October, 1919.

Notary Public.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report In] re: Ben Reitman—Anarchist, Hartford, Conn., 1919 Oct. 20 /
W[illia]m P. Hazen [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].—
1 p.; 29 × 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Hazen summarizes the results of the New Haven search for the reporter who interviewed Reil-
man in 1909 about anarchism and violence.

Notes: Light copy; portions illegible. For related reports, see 811222047 through 811222050, 811222052,
and 900206001. For McCuen affidavit, see 830214175.

Hartford, Conn. Oct. 20, 1919

RE: BEN REITMAN,
Anarchist.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a copy of the report of the New Haven search for the reporter who interviewed Reil-

man in 1909 about anarchism and violence. The report is dated October 20, 1919, and is signed by W. P. Hazen.

The report is a summary of the results of the search for the reporter who interviewed Reil-

man in 1909 about anarchism and violence. The report is dated October 20, 1919, and is signed by W. P. Hazen.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman—Anarchist, Buffalo, N.Y., 1919 Oct. 20 / M.F. Blackmon [Agent in Charge, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p.; 27 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Blackmon instructs his agent in Rochester to report directly to Washington.

Notes: Reply to 880606156.

Report Form No. 1

Page 2.

REPORT MADE BY: **M. F. Blackmon** PLACE WHERE MADE: **Buffalo, NY** DATE WHEN MADE: **Oct. 20, 1919** PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: **Oct. 17, 1919**

TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGED OR NATURE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION:

In Re - **Emma Goldman** - **Anarchist**

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.

At Buffalo, N.Y.

Referring to Agent Creighton's report in the above matter for October 15th and 16th, 1919, the following wire was received at this office today from the Chief of the Bureau:----

Refer wire October fifteenth relative Emma Goldman birth wire immediately result of investigation Stop five"

Accordingly, I immediately communicated with Agent Creighton who was in Rochester, N.Y., on this investigation, instructing him to wire the result of his investigation to the Chief direct from Rochester.

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:

Buffalo

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Affidavit] 1919 Oct. 20 [authenticating transcript of Goldman speech] / Edward J. Caddell. — 1 p. ; 30 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Caddell certifies the accuracy of his stenographic notes of Goldman's June 14, 1917, speech at Forward Hall.

Notes: Enclosed with 880606180. Submitted as Exhibit 19 at Goldman's deportation hearing, enclosed with 830214176 and 830214178.

CITY OF NEW YORK)
COUNTY OF NEW YORK) S. S.
STATE OF NEW YORK)

EDWARD CADDELL, being duly sworn, deposes
and says:

That on June 14th, 1917, I was employed
in the New York Police Department in the capacity of
detective and on that date as part of my official
duty I took stenographic notes of a speech made by Emma
Goldman at Forward Hall, 173 East Broadway, New York City:
That the attached stenographer's minutes which I have read
and which I have initialed "E.C.", are a true transcription
of the stenographic notes made by me at that time, and that
the statements set forth in the said notes were actually
made by Emma Goldman at the above time and place.

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Subscribed and sworn to
before me this 20th day of
October, 1919.

Graham Price
Notary Public

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Affidavit] 1919 Oct. 20 [authenticating transcript of Goldman speech] / John C. Dillon. — 1 p. ; 25 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Dillon certifies the accuracy of his stenographic notes of Goldman's June 14, 1917, speech at Forward Hall.

Notes: Enclosed with 880606180. Submitted as Exhibit 19 at Goldman's deportation hearing, enclosed with 830214177 and 830214178.

INCLOSURE 13615

FROM

Department of Justice.

7-849

COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

S.S.

STATE OF NEW YORK)

JOHN C. DILLON, being duly sworn, deposes

and says:

That on June 14th, 1917, I was employed in the New York Police Department in the capacity of stenographer and on that date as part of my official duty I took stenographic notes of a speech made by Emma Goldman at Forward Hall, 173 East Broadway, New York City: That the attached stenographer's minutes which I have read and which I have initialed "J.C.D.", are a true transcription of the stenographic notes made by me at that time, and that the statements set forth in the said notes were actually made by Emma Goldman at the above time and place.

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John C. Dillon

Subscribed and sworn to
before me this 20th day of
October, 1919.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Oct. 20, Washington, D.C. [to Anthony Caminetti] Commissioner General [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor], Washington, D.C. / [Harry Weinberger]. — 2 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: Weinberger asks Caminetti to postpone Goldman's deportation hearing, because he cannot attend.

Notes: Broken type. Handwritten notes by Weinberger regarding hearing date on page two. Follow-up to 850712306.

Washington D. C. October 20th, 1919.

Commissioner General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Re the hearing of Emma Goldman set for hearing tomorrow at Ellis Island, I beg to state that I am engaged in the United States Supreme Court in the case of Abrams et al against the United States, No. 316, which case will be argued tomorrow or Wednesday, so that I cannot attend the hearing at Ellis Island for Miss Goldman. May I suggest that in view of the indefiniteness as to time, and the fact that I have other criminal cases set for the later part of this week in New York City, People vs. Stimer, and United States against Stimer, that the Goldman case be set for the adjourned date for Tuesday October 28th, as one convenient to me, and one also which will enable your representative from Washington to be there on a definite date when he can be sure that the hearing will be disposed of.

Respectfully yours,

261 Broadway, N. Y. City.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Oct. 20, Washington, D.C. [to Anthony Caminetti] Commissioner General [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor], Washington, D.C. / [Harry Weinberger]. — 2 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: Weinberger asks Caminetti to postpone Goldman's deportation hearing, because he cannot attend.

Notes: Broken type. Handwritten notes by Weinberger regarding hearing date on page two. Follow-up to 850712306.

Hearing for
27th Monday

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c l c o w

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Memorandum] 1919 Oct. 20 [Washington, D.C. to] Garvan [Department of Justice? Washington, D.C.?] / John T. Creighton [Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice]. — 1 p. ; 24 x 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Creighton notes that the Bureau of Immigration has postponed Goldman's hearing again, at Harry Weinberger's request.

JTC-JEJ.

October 20, 1919.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. GARVAN.

Mr. Caminetti just called me up and stated that Mr. Harry Weinberger, attorney for Emma Goldman, has asked for another postponement of the deportation case of Emma Goldman on the ground that certain cases in which he is making oral argument in the Supreme Court of the United States have not yet been reached on the calendar, and probably will not be reached for several days. Accordingly the Department of Labor on this showing granted a postponement of the case until Monday, the 27th, with assurances from Mr. Weinberger that nothing would be allowed to interfere at that time.

John T. Creighton

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Telegram] 1919 Oct. 22 [Washington, D.C. to M.F.] Blackmon [Agent in Charge, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice], Buffalo, N.Y. / [Frank] Burke [Assistant Director and] Chief [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p.; 24 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Burke asks for the affidavits to prove Goldman's birthdate.

Notes: Dark copy; barely legible. For reply, see 880606169. Follow-up to 880606151.

15446

JUL-610

CONS

October 22, 1919.

Blackmon,

Federal Building,

Buffalo, N. Y.

Refer wire October seventeenth relative affidavits persons knowing date Emma Goldman's birth. Wire immediately whether affidavits have been forwarded. Utmost importance that matter be expedited as affidavits must be in this office by Saturday. Five.

BURKE, Chief.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman—Anarchist, Buffalo, N.Y., 1919 Oct. 22 / Vincent P. Creighton [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p.; 27 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Creighton finds that no reporter named Patchim worked in Buffalo at the time of McKinley's assassination.

Notes: For report mentioned, see 880606158.

Report Form No. 1

Page 2. 15 44

REPORT MADE BY: Vincent P. Creighton PLACE WHERE MADE: Buffalo, N.Y. DATE WHEN MADE: Oct. 22, 1919 PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Oct. 22, 1919

TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGED OR NATURE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION

In Re - Emma Goldman - Anarchist.

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED ETC.

At Buffalo, N.Y.

Referring to report made by Agent Edward Anderson of New York City under date of October 15th, 1919, I this day called on John D. Wells, a prominent newspaper man of this city who is at present connected with the Buffalo Evening News, and he stated that he was personally acquainted with all of the newspaper men who worked on the news of the assassination of President McKinley, in this city, and that there was no one by the name of Patchim connected with any of the local papers at that time, who worked on the news of the assassination of the President or the prosecution of Czaplowski.

copy of 10

Buffalo

see no.

New York City

-2-

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Oct. 22 [Washington, D.C. to] George F. Lamb [Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice], New York / [Frank Burke] Assistant Director and Chief [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p.; 24 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Burke returns material from Goldman's 1917 trial.

Notes: Dark copy; barely legible. Reply to 880606153.

JMS-420

15446

October 22, 1919.

George F. Lamb, Esq.,

Box 241, City Hall Station,

New York City.

Dear Sir:

I am returning herewith the various exhibits which were forwarded by you in connection with the EMMA GOLDMAN deportation hearing.

Very truly yours,

Assistant Director and Chief.

Encl. 15420

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Oct. 22 [Washington, D.C. to] E[dward] J. Brennan [Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice], Chicago / [Frank Burke] Assistant Director and Chief [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p. ; 24 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Burke returns those of Goldman's pamphlets which he will not use at her deportation hearing.

Notes: Dark copy; barely legible. Reply to 880606104.

15446

R 27
ETA

JMS-570

October 22, 1919.

E. J. Brennan, Esq.,

Box 465,

Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

I am returning herewith the following copies of literature forwarded by you in connection with the preparation of the case of EMMA GOLDMAN:

- "SINDICALISM" - The Modern Menace to Capitalism;
- "THE UNITED SLAVE TRIPLET";
- "PUNISHMENT", A Menace to Liberty;
- "THE A. S. S. of Alexander Berkman";
- "SPEECH ON TRIAL";
- "ANARCHISM";
- "KAMMERER & LOVE";
- "MOTHER RAUCH";
- "NO CONSCRIPTION" and
- "NO CONSCRIPTION LEAGUE".

Noted
R.O.A.

The other literature not inclosed herewith which was forwarded by you is being held pending the Emma Goldman deportation hearing and as soon as the same is completed and the publications have served their use they will be promptly returned.

Very truly yours,

Incl. 13419

Assistant Director and Chief.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Oct. 23 [Washington, D.C. to] Francis G. Caffey, United States Attorney [Department of Justice], New York / R[obert] P. Stewart, Assistant Attorney General [Department of Justice].— 1 p.; 34 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Summary: Stewart instructs Caffey to send someone to Goldman's deportation hearing on October 27, 1919, in case she appeals the result.

Notes: For reply, see 810113039.

COPY

from

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVE

Record Group No. 60

Records of the Department of Justice
Central File Number 186233-13 (Section 3)

JEH-GPO

186233-13

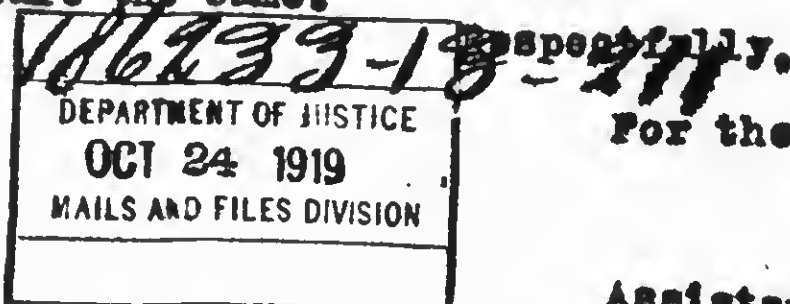
October 23, 1919.

Francis G. Caffey, Esq.,
United States Attorney,
New York City.

Sir:

The United States immigration authorities have set Monday, October 27, 1919, as the day upon which the hearing upon the warrant issued by the Commissioner-General of Immigration against EMMA GOLDMAN shall be held.

This department has cooperated with the Commissioner-General of Immigration in the collecting and preparation of the evidence in this case and Mr. Hoover of this Department will be personally present at the hearing on Monday, October 27th. In view of the fact, however, that the attorney for Emma Goldman will no doubt eventually resort to the courts to prevent her deportation, I desire that you detail one of your assistants to attend the immigration hearing at Ellis Island, in order that this assistant may become fully conversant with the various angles of the case, so that if the same is brought into the federal courts the assistant will be able to intelligently handle the same.



Respectfully,
For the Attorney General,

(Signed) R. P. Stewart
Assistant Attorney General.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Oct. 23 [Washington, D.C. to] W.H. Moran, Chief, Secret Service, Treasury Department, [Washington, D.C.] / [Frank Burke] Assistant Director and Chief [Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p. ; 24 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Burke asks for the names and addresses of Goldman's siblings and asks if she is related to the Kisliuk family.

Notes: Dark copy. For reply, see 880606193.

PJA:CH

15446
October 23, 1919.

Mr. W. H. Moran,
Chief, U. S. Secret Service Division,
Treasury Department.

Dear Sir:

For the information of this Bureau will you please ascertain confidentially from operative Keyes if Emma Goldman has any brothers or sisters in the United States. If so, get their names and addresses, if possible; also ascertain if she is related to the Kisliuks, formerly of Atlantic City, N. J., one of whom is Mrs. I. P. Dinovitzer of Washington, D. C., and an intimate friend of Emma Goldman.

Very truly yours,

Assistant Director and Chief.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Telegram] 1919 Oct. 23, Buffalo, N.Y. [to Frank] Burke [Assistant Director and Chief] Bureau [of] Investigation [Department of Justice], Washington [D.C.] / [M.F.] Blackmon [Agent in Charge, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p.; 24 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Blackmon cannot send affidavits regarding Goldman's birthdate without arousing suspicion.

Notes: Dark copy; barely legible. Reply to 880606168. For report mentioned, see 880606162 through 880606164.

Buffalo, N. Y., October 23, 1919.

Burke,

Bureau of Investigation,
Washington.

Five stop. Referring your wires October 17 and 22nd
re: date Emma Goldman's birth, impossible secure
affidavit without arousing suspicion. See Agent
Overington's report October 18, advise.

Blackmon.

10 50 AM

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Telegram] 1919 Oct. 23, Buffalo, N.Y. [to Frank] Burke [Assistant Director and Chief] Bureau [of] Investigation [Department of Justice], Washington [D.C.] / [M.F.] Blackmon [Agent in Charge, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p. ; 24 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.
Notes: Dark copy. Coded version of 880606169 and 880606175.

4m 33 govt

Buffalo, N. Y. October 23, 1919

Burke,

Bureau Investigation

Washington

Five stop referring your wires October seventeenth and twenty
second re date Outta Kivmtepw shipwreck impossible secure
refunding without routers habroname see agent Creightens report
October ^{eighteenth} ~~seventeenth~~ advice.

Blackmon

10 59 A.M.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman - Anarchist, Buffalo, N.Y., 1919 Oct. 2[3?] / M.F. Blackmon [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. - 1 p.; 27 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Blackmon explains that he could not get affidavits regarding Goldman's birth without arousing suspicion.

Notes: Reply to 880606168. For related document, see 880606174.

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REPORT MADE BY: **M. F. Blackmon** PLACE WHERE MADE: **Buffalo, N.Y.** DATE WHEN MADE: **Oct. 2, 1919** PAGE: **Oct**

TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGES OR NATURE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION:

In Re - Emma Goldman - Anarchist

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.

At Buffalo, N.Y.

Referring to previous reports in the above the following wire was received at this office from the Chief of the Bureau:-----

"Refer wire October seventeenth relative to affidavits persons knowing date Emma Goldman's birth wire immediately whether affidavits have been forwarded. Utmost importance that matter be expedited as affidavits must be in this office by Saturday - five."

As Agent Creighton had made an investigation in this matter at Rochester, N.Y., and had forwarded his report of this investigation to the Bureau office in Washington, the following wire was prepared and sent to the Chief of the Bureau:--

"Five stop Referring your wires October seventeenth and twentysecond re date of Emma Goldman's birth. Impossible secure affidavits without arousing suspicion see Agent Creightons report October eighteenth Advise"

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:

Buffalo NY and New York City

1-27
-2-

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman—Anarchist Matter, Chicago [1919] Oct. 23 / M.F. Burger [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p.; 24 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Burger cannot find records of Goldman's January 1918 speeches in Chicago.

Notes: Broken type; light copy; barely legible. For original versions of telegrams, see 880606149 and 880606161.

REPORT MADE BY: M. F. Burger PLACE WHERE MADE: Chicago, Ills. DATE WHEN MADE: Oct. 23, 1919

TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGED OR NATURE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION:
In re: Emma Goldman,
Anarchist Matter.

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.

At Chicago

In reference to a telegram dated Washington, D. C., October 15, 1919, signed by the Chief of the Bureau, reading as follows:

Brennan
Department of Justice Chicago Ills.

Refer report Benberger January sixth nineteen eighteen relative speech Emma Goldman at Douglas Park Auditorium January sixth Obtain affidavit of remarks made by Goldman at this place refer report American Protective League number eighty two January twenty fifth nineteen eighteen relative speech Emma Goldman January eleventh at Douglas Park Auditorium obtain affidavit of remarks made by the subject together with the statement of sale of I W W literature and the purpose of collection refer report American Protective League January eleventh nineteen eighteen relative speech Emma Goldman E. W. Labor School January eleventh and obtain affidavit of subjects statement relative to conviction by Supreme Court give immediate attention to above and wire at once results forwarding affidavits by special delivery FIVE.

Agent had a careful search made of our files as well as the files of the American Protective League now in possession of the Bureau, but was not able to find A. P. L. file 132 as indicated in the foregoing telegram, nor any other file bearing on the foregoing matter, wherefore a telegram was sent to Washington, which read as follows:

"Five Stop Referring telegram in re Emma Goldman We have no A P L file number eighty two as indicated in your telegram All office files pertaining to Emma Goldman were forwarded to your office under date of September eighteenth nineteen eighteen as a result of which it is not possible to comply with your request."

(Signed) Brennan.

COPY OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:
Washington 3 Chicago 1

Page 5

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report In re:] U.S. v. Emma Goldman — Deportation Proceedings, New York
[19]19 Oct. 24 / J.G. Tucker [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
— 1 p. ; 27 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: In preparation for Goldman's deportation hearing, Agent Tucker forwards the affidavits of the police stenographers who took notes at Goldman's June 14, 1917, speech.

Notes: For enclosures, see 830214176 and 830214177. Reply to 880606159.

REPORT FORM NO. 1

15446

REPORT MADE BY: J. G. Tucker	PLACE WHERE MADE: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: Oct. 24-19	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Oct. 20
TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGES OR NATURE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION: U. S. VS. EMMA GOLDMAN Deportation Proceedings.			
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC. <p>Today received from Agent Scully, copy of letter from Chief dated October 17th, initialed JEM-GPO, which directed that affidavits be obtained from the stenographer who made stenographic notes of the speeches made by <u>Alexander Berkman</u> and <u>Emma Goldman</u>, in Forward Hall, 173 East Broadway, on June 14, 1917. I communicated with former Sergeants of Military Intelligence, Edward Caddell and John C. Dillon, and had them both read the transcript of the notes taken at the above meeting and make the desired affidavits, which were later handed to Agent Davis for transmission to Mr. Hoover, who was to arrive in New York later in the day. Copies of the affidavit are attached hereto and made a part of this report.</p>			
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: <p style="text-align: center;">-2-</p>			

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on I.W.W. Organizing Among Negroes] Chicago, 1919 Oct. 24 / [Agent] No. 7 [Military Intelligence Division? War Department?].— 3 p.; 27 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 165.

Summary: Undercover agent 7 outlines the history of the I.W.W.'s efforts to organize black workers and his own efforts to prevent such organization. He attributes the 1914 riots to joint planning of Bill Haywood and Goldman's agents.

(The Department Intelligence Office -- Chicago)

10110-1460
(COPY)

WAR DEPARTMENT

Report of No. 7

Oct. 24, 1919.

It was during the Lawrence, Mass. textile workers' strike in 1912 when the I. W. W. first started their agitation amongst the negroes. During that strike, Joe Ettor, "Curly" Flynn, Sam Kaplan and Fat Quinlan spoke at a mass meeting in Philadelphia, Pa. Quinlan, and had been previous to this meeting trying to organize the negro longshoremen, invited many of the negroes to attend several of the I. W. W. mass meetings and it was at the mass meeting mentioned above at which Quinlan and "Curly" Flynn succeeded in interesting several negroes, especially Chas. Carter and a Mr. Robinson. As soon as Vincent St. John, the I. W. W. General Secretary at that time, heard of the agitation amongst the negroes in Philadelphia, he dispatched several good I. W. W. speakers, amongst them Ed. Danner, white, Wm. Lucas, a negro, Tim Bailey, a negro, and John Switzer, white, to work amongst the eastern negroes. Their instructions were to concentrate all their efforts amongst the negroes employed in the transportation industries and stir up as much race hatred as possible.

Several times during the years of 1913 and 1914 had negro uprisings been planned in several of the eastern cities and an eloquent negro I. W. W. speaker by the name of Ben Fletcher was being used by "Bill" Haywood to create discontent amongst the negroes, but every time a riot was to come off, the writer and other secret operatives had, through their agencies, notified the authorities, who prevented serious outbreaks. During the month of April, 1914, while the Colorado miners' strike was going on, Haywood and his clique had planned a nation wide uprising of negroes, and Haywood, who was at that time working with the Goldman-Berkman anarchist groups, had worked the preparations for the uprising so slick that even those very close to him did not know about his plans. Leaflets printed in St. Louis, Mo., were taken by the trunk full to negro centers. In East St. Louis, Granite City and other cities, negroes were being employed by Haywood's agents to visit the homes of the negroes living there. A Danish I. W. W. by the name of Robertson organized the negro hotel and restaurant workers in St. Louis and made life miserable for the owners by throwing stink bombs wherever he worked and then had some of his agents blame it on a negro who was usually discharged; then Robertson would use that negro to stir up other negroes against the whites. The race riot in East St. Louis was caused by Haywood's and Emma Goldman's agents. One race riot had been planned by Haywood and his clique for April 14, 1914, but on the day previous the so-called "Indlow Massacre" took place and that scared the Reds into laying low for a while.

In the meantime, Ben Fletcher and Chas. Carter, two negro I. W. W.s, succeeded in organizing the Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and Brooklyn N. Y., negro longshoremen into the I. W. W. They were assisted in their campaign by E. T. Heff, a German-Swiss, E. F. Doreo, an American, John Murray, a Britisher, Genaro Lazos, a Spaniard, and Tonio Longano, an Italian. A hall was rented on Katherine near South 2d Street in Philadelphia where nightly meetings of negroes were being held. Ben Fletcher, the negro, was usually the main speaker. Local 8, of the I. W. W. Marine Transport Workers, was organized and that union has today over 4,000 negro members in good standing.

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on I.W.W. Organizing Among Negroes] Chicago, 1919 Oct. 24 / [Agent] No. 7 [Military Intelligence Division? War Department?].— 3 p.; 27 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 165.

Summary: Undercover agent 7 outlines the history of the I.W.W.'s efforts to organize black workers and his own efforts to prevent such organization. He attributes the 1914 riots to joint planning of Bill Haywood and Goldman's agents.

REPORT OF NO. 7

Oct. 24, 1919.

Haywood and his clique were planning great stunts with these negroes, but fortunately Ben Fletcher, who was the mouthpiece of Haywood, was arrested during the nation wide I.W.W. raid in 1917 and a somewhat conservative secretary by the name of Jones was elected, who refused to take orders from the ultra radicals. A white man by the name of Joseph Green was elected as Jones' assistant. Jones drew \$40 per week and Green \$30; both had never earned that much money in all their life before, and it was the writer of this report who made both these men ignore Haywood by telling them that they could get a fine graft out of Local 8 if they would let more independent and get themselves liked by the negroes, and they did it too and were using Local 8 as a regular gold mine. In fact, Green quit his job last January and bought himself a ranch in California and his successor, "Folly" Baker, also a white man, is a worse scabber than Green was, but within the last two months, especially since Haywood has been released on bail, he has tried hard to break Jones' and Baker's influence with the negroes and the latest reports are that Haywood is succeeding. During the last I.W.W. general convention held in Chicago about May, this year, several negroes attended the convention as delegates. The middle west was a thorn in the eyes of the I.W.W., as well as other red organizations.

Ludwig Martens and the International Workers Defense League had been trying to carry their poisonous and destructive propaganda into the agricultural regions of Nebraska and Iowa, but did not succeed, so they combined with the I.W.W. and worked Omaha first. Jas. Ward, the I.W.W. secretary in Omaha, one of the dirtiest and trickiest skunks in the world, was a willing tool and it was Ward and his gang who distributed bundles of I.W.W. and Communist propaganda; bundles of negro magazines were brought to Omaha and the result was the race riot. The Chicago Race Riot's origin was also red propaganda and, to cover to tracks of the "Reds", politics were substituted at the last moment's cause of the riot but in reality tons of red literature were being distributed amongst the negroes working in the stock yards and other industries, by such negroes I.W.W.s as Sims, White field and others.

Other riots are being planned by the I.W.W. and the Communists. Every effort is being made by them to tie up every branch of the transportation industries on land and water. A.F.O.J. labor leaders with influence amongst the rank and file are on the pay roll of the bolshevist agents in this country. Robert Linor is touring the country, at the expense of Lenine and Trotsky, to spread bolshevist propaganda, while German interests in Mexico are employing agent provocateurs on the Pacific Coast to keep labor in a chaotic state. The Land School of Social Science is poisoning the minds of "young America", so is the Modern School in Stelton, N.J., where little children from the age of six years up and being taught anarchism. The same conditions prevail in San Francisco, Cal., the the Peoples' Institute is teaching anarchism and anti-African propaganda to little children.

The I.W.W. operates a modern printing plant at 1001 W. Madison St. where newspapers in nine or ten different languages are being printed.

The International Workers Defense League in San Francisco is just using the Hooney case as a camouflage, but in reality they are carrying Communist and anarchist propaganda into every corner of the U.S. The formation

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on I.W.W. Organizing Among Negroes] Chicago, 1919 Oct. 24 / [Agent] No. 7 [Military Intelligence Division? War Department?].— 3 p.; 27 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 165.

Summary: Undercover agent 7 outlines the history of the I.W.W.'s efforts to organize black workers and his own efforts to prevent such organization. He attributes the 1914 riots to joint planning of Bill Haywood and Goldman's agents.

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Report of No. 7

Oct. 24, 1919.

of that league originated in the mind of Alexander Berkman, who made his paper "The Blast", which was afterwards suppressed by the Government, the official organ of the league, with Robert Minor as the cartoonist.

The I.W.W., The Communists, The Union of Russian Workers, the anarchists and the International Workers Defense League are all aiming at only one thing and that is the overthrow of decent government, and if they will be permitted to go on very much longer they may succeed.

613

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Radical Activities] Chicago, 1919 Oct. 25 / [Agent] No. 7 [Military Intelligence Division? War Department?]. — 2 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 165.

Summary: Undercover agent 7 reports on I.W.W. and Communist Party activities in Chicago, including a discussion of Esther Fox, a member of Goldman's Committee of Five, organized to assassinate public officials.

(The Department Intelligence Office - Chicago)

(COPY)

10110-1241-

Report of No. 7.

October 25, 1919. DEPARTMENT

102 X

A gathering of Irish Sinn Feiners has been called by Jim Larkin to take place in New York City Sunday, October 26. Jack Carney, from Duluth, passed through Chicago Friday on his way to New York to attend the convention. The traveling and all other expenses of those attending are being paid by Larkin.

Caleb Harrison, who returned to Chicago Friday, stated that he was being employed by the United Mine Workers Union of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia districts to organize the miners of the two states. Harrison admitted that the Union of Russian Workers is behind the entire revolutionary movement in this country and that every effort is being made by them to pull the coal miners and railroad men out on strike. Harrison also stated that there is a movement on foot to provide arms and ammunition for every miner in the New River and other districts of West Virginia. The "Cooperative" stores in the mine districts are being used as a distributing station for propaganda, which is being shipped in there supposing to be groceries and other stuff sold in the stores.

The "Reds" in Chicago and other parts of the U. S. are very much worried over the testimony given by Lieutenant Van Buren before the Senate Committee. Several mass meetings in Chicago and other cities which had already been advertised have been called off. C. E. Ruthenberg, chief of the Communist party in Chicago, stated that he expected a nation wide raid on all known radicals. Every effort is being made to have labor leaders appear before the Senate Committee to deny Lieutenant Van Buren's allegations.

Ludwig Martens contemplates sending dozens of his agents on a hurry trip to all parts of the U. S. to arrange for demonstrations on November 7, and it is said that he has offered unlimited amounts of money if a general strike could be pulled off in the U. S. which shall lead to a revolution.

A leaflet called "The Appeal from Petrograd to the Workers, Soldiers and Sailors in England, France, Italy, America, Sweden, Finland, Estonia and Serbia" will be distributed by the millions in all the countries mentioned. In America, the next issue of "The Communist" will carry the wording of the leaflet and it will be distributed in every part of this country.

At 10 o'clock this evening several of the Chicago strike leaders gathered in the basement of the "Turnhall" saloon for the purpose of dispatching several A. F. O. L. labor leaders, known as conservatives, to testify before the Senate Committee. Oscar Anderson, deliberately lied when he stated before the Senate Committee that he was never a member of the I. W. W. While the Mesaba ranch strike was in progress, Haywood wanted some one to open an office in Duluth and offered the job to Anderson, who accepted after being made a member of the I. W. W., but Haywood's dream did not materialize and Anderson never went to Duluth, but he kept up his membership in the I. W. W. until the steel strike agitation started and has not paid any dues since.

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Radical Activities] Chicago, 1919 Oct. 25 / [Agent] No. 7 [Military Intelligence Division? War Department?]. — 2 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 165.

Summary: Undercover agent 7 reports on I.W.W. and Communist Party activities in Chicago, including a discussion of Esther Fox, a member of Goldman's Committee of Five, organized to assassinate public officials.

(The Department Intelligence Office - Chicago)

(C O P Y)

Report of No. 7.

Page 2

Oct. 25, 1919.

A convention of the Communist Labor Party will be held in Duluth, Minn., on November 2, 1919. The call was signed by Jack Carney, Rex Hotel, Duluth, Minn. Carney is trying to pull off a slick stunt. He knows that there is trouble brewing for the Communist party and that the official organ of the Communist party, "The Communist", published in Chicago, may be suppressed by the authorities at any time, so Carney has now made his paper, "The Truth", published by him in Duluth, the official organ of the Communist Labor party, to keep on printing Martens' propaganda under cover of being against the Ruthenberg faction, but in reality Carney is far more dangerous to decent government than Ruthenberg ever was and will be. Carney is having some of his mail addressed to some one living at 3207 Clark Ave., Cleveland, Ohio, from where it is then sent to another private address in Duluth.

Esther Fox, the mistress of Wm. Z. Foster, was the originator of an anarchists' colony near Tacoma, Wash., called "The Home Colony." It was Esther Fox who secretly housed "Int" Schmidt, one of the Los Angeles Times dynamiters, while the police were looking for him all over the country. Esther Fox was Emma Goldman's secret correspondent in Seattle and vicinity for many years and was one of the "Committee of Five" appointed by Emma Goldman in 1917 for the purpose of causing the death of men to be designated by Emma Goldman. Other members of the "Committee of Five" with Esther Fox were Jack Lawson, a painter and well known anarchist in Seattle, Mr. Bayarsky, a nihilist and Russian exile, and two other Russians who have since returned to Russia and whose names informant has forgotten. The Home Colony formed by Esther Fox was for many years the plotting center of the nihilists in America and the hiding place for many a murderer and other fugitives from justice who were all known as such to Esther Fox. Esther Fox was also used by Margarethe Saenger to distribute birth control literature in Seattle, and after the conscription law was passed in this country, Esther Fox supplied hiding places for many a slacker at the Home Colony. While living with Dr. Reznick as his legal wife, she had as sweethearts Louis Walter, a German anarchist, Fred Kohl, another German anarchist, and E. B. Norton, a Norwegian anarchist, all known in the radical movement on the Pacific coast as Emma Goldman's "Red guard."

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman—Anarchist, Kansas City, Mo., 1919 Oct. 25 / Arthur T. Bagley [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 2 p.; 27 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Agent Bagley traces the reporter to whom Goldman gave her birthdate during an interview in 1908.

Notes: For report mentioned, see 880606164.

GOV FORM NO. 1

REPORT MADE BY: Arthur T. Bagley PLACE WHERE MADE: Kansas City, Mo. DATE WHEN MADE: Oct. 25, 1919. PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Oct. 24th.

TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGES OR NATURE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION:

In re: EMMA GOLDMAN
Anarchist

15446

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.

In Kansas City.

This office was this day in receipt of the report of V. P. Creighton of Buffalo, New York, for October 17th, and notes the following excerpt from the telegram from Creighton to the Bureau, which is set forth on page 6 of the report:

"Emma Goldman gave interview reporter Kansas City Star June 29th, 1908, which was copied by Syracuse paper in which she stated she was born June 27, 1870, at Kovono, Russia."

Agent went to the "morgue" of the Kansas City Star and there found that a Sunday article, which does not purport to be an interview, but which is evidently compiled from various sources uses the following language:

"Emma Goldman was born on June 27, 1870, at Kovono, Russia, an important town in the western part of the Empire near the German border."

This article appeared in the Kansas City Star for May 13, 1908. Agent was unable to ascertain who wrote the article or from what sources it was compiled.

On November 4, 1908, there appeared in the Kansas City Star an interview by Emma Goldman, which interview was had at the Kupper hotel.

In quotation marks the article states:

"I was born in Russia thirty-nine years ago," said Miss Goldman, "My parents are well to do middle class people, etc."

Agent made an effort to ascertain who had probably had this interview, and finally located Edwin G. Pinkham, a writer for the Kansas City Star, who stated that he recalled having interviewed Emma Goldman at the Kupper hotel, but that he did not recall whether it was ten years ago. He was unable to recall

copy of this report furnished to:

Buffalo.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

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Notes: For report mentioned, see 880606164.

-2-

whether or not the particular article in question was written by him as a basis of the interview. Mr. Pinkham will give the matter attention, and he may possibly recall it should the Department desire him as a witness.

In the "morgue" of the Kansas City Star I noticed the following dates of Emma Goldman's arrests at different places, and I am submitting same herewith for the reason that it occurs to Agent that possibly at the time of her arrests in booking at police headquarters she may have stated her age:

On September 10, 1901, she was arrested at Chicago for complicity in the assassination of President McKinley.

On December 16, 1908, she was arrested at Bellingham, Washington, and "put on a north-bound train for Canada."

On April 20, 1916, she was sentenced by Judge O'Keefe in New York City to fifteen days on Blackwell's Island.

On April 22, 1916, there appears another article stating that she is serving time in the Queens County jail.

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617

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report In re:] U.S. v. Emma Goldman—Deportation Proceedings, New York
[19]19 Oct. 25 / J.G. Tucker [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
— 1 p. ; 27 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Agent Tucker spends the day searching Goldman's storage space, but finds only boxes of her printed writings.

Notes: Light copy.

15446

REPORT MADE BY: J. G. Tucker	PLACE WHERE MADE: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: Oct. 25-19	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Oct. 21
TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGED OR NATURE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION: U. S. VS. EMMA GOLDMAN Deportation Proceedings.			
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.: <p>Today in company with Agent Pignuolo and Stenographer Dunn, proceeded to the storage warehouse of Lee Brothers, 101 East St. for the purpose of making a search of the belongings of Emma Goldman, which are stored at this place. A thorough search was made of all the goods stored here by Emma Goldman, which occupied two rooms, but aside from some empty file cases and a few old account books dated 1913, there was nothing outside of boxes of literature written by Goldman.</p> <p>Was engaged on this matter during the entire day.</p>			
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: -2-			

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618

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report In re:] U.S. v. Emma Goldman—Deportation Proceedings, New York
[19]19 Oct. 25 / J.G. Tucker [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
— 1 p.; 27 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Tucker investigates the dinner planned for Goldman at the Hotel Brevoort on October 27.

Report Form No. 1

REPORT MADE BY: J. G. Tucker	PLACE WHERE MADE: New York City	DATE MADE: Oct. 25-19	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Oct. 22
TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGED OR NATURE OF MATTER BEING INVESTIGATED: U. S. VS. EMMA GOLDMAN Deportation Proceedings.			
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC. <p>Information having been received at this office to the effect that a dinner was to be given to Emma Goldman on the 27th instant at the Hotel Brevoort, I today called at this address for the purpose of learning whether such was a fact. Mr. Barrier, the Manager, informed me that he had no record of any dinner to be given there by the Goldman crowd. On looking over his engagement book, however, I found that there was a dinner slated to be given on the 27th to two hundred people by John Sloan, who gave his address as 88 Washington Place. From inquiries made I learned that Sloan is an artist and is the husband of Anna Sloan, who is said to be radically inclined. Mrs. Sloan is said to be secretary of some socialist organization and to be very friendly toward Emma Goldman. Barrier stated that he expected to see Sloan during the day as the latter had planned to call on him, and he would endeavor at that time to get the full particulars regarding the dinner and learn as much as possible as to who was to be present. I arranged to call on the following day. On my return to the office and searching the files I learned that in a report of Agent Ham of the Boston Office for October 14, 1918, he stated that Mrs. Sloan had had a summer house at East Gloucester, Mass. during 1917, and that she had made several trips from there to New York in order to attend the trial of Emma Goldman, which took place in June of that year. To be continued.</p>			
COPY OF THIS REPORT TO BE MADE TO: -4-			

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The Emma Goldman Papers

Statement at the Federal hearing in re deportation, 1919 Oct. 27, New York / Emma Goldman.— 1 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 165.

Summary: Goldman prints copies of the statement she made at her deportation hearing, explaining why she refuses to participate.

Notes: Enclosed with 810331060.

Statement by Emma Goldman at the Federal hearing in re deportation

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WAR DEPARTMENT
1022

At the very outset of this hearing I wish to register my protest against these star chamber proceedings, whose very spirit is nothing less than a revival of the ancient days of the Spanish Inquisition or the more recently defunct Third Degree system of Czarist Russia.

This star chamber hearing is, furthermore, a denial of the insistent claim on the part of the Government that in this country we have free speech and a free press, and that every offender against the law—even the lowliest of men—is entitled to his day in open court, and to be heard and judged by a jury of his peers.

If the present proceedings are for the purpose of proving some alleged offense committed by me, some evil or anti-social act, then I protest against the secrecy and third degree methods of this so-called "trial." But if I am not charged with any specific offense or act, if—as I have reason to believe—this is purely an inquiry into my social and political opinions, then I protest still more vigorously against these proceedings, as utterly tyrannical and diametrically opposed to the fundamental guarantees of a true democracy.

Every human being is entitled to hold any opinion that appeals to her or him without making herself or himself liable to persecution. Ever since I have been in this country—and I have lived here practically all my life—it has been drilled into my ears that under the institutions of this alleged Democracy one is entirely free to think and feel as he pleases. What becomes of this sacred guarantee of freedom of thought and conscience when persons are being persecuted and driven out for the very motives and purposes for which the pioneers who built up this country laid down their lives?

And what is the object of this star chamber proceeding, that is admittedly based on the so-called Anti-Anarchist law? Is not the only purpose of this law, and of the deportations en masse, to suppress every symptom of popular discontent now manifesting itself through this country, as well as in all the European lands? It requires no great prophetic gift to foresee that this new Governmental policy of deportation is but the first step towards the introduction into this country of the old Russian system of exile for the high treason of entertaining new ideas of social life and industrial reconstruction. Today so-called aliens are deported, tomorrow native Americans will be banished. Already some patrioteers are suggesting that native American sons to whom Democracy is not a sham but a sacred ideal

should be exiled. To be sure, America does not yet possess a suitable place like Siberia to which her exiled sons might be sent, but since she has begun to acquire colonial possessions, in contradiction of the principles she stood for over a century, it will not be difficult to find an American Siberia once the precedent of banishment is established.

The Anti-Anarchist law confuses the most varied social philosophies and isms in order to cover with the same blanket, so to speak, every element of social protest, so that under the guise of this single law, striking steel workers, railroad men, or any other class of workers, may be corralled wholesale and the most active of the strikers hurried out of the country, in order to serve the interests of our industrial kings.

Collective bargaining for the workers is now an admitted right, recognized by the highest officials of the land and accepted by the most reactionary elements. Yet when the steel workers of this country, after a quarter of a century of desperate struggle for the right to bargain collectively, have mustered enough spirit and cohesion to enter into a struggle with the steel barons for that fundamental right, the entire machinery of government, State and Federal, is put in operation to crush that spirit and to undermine the chance of establishing humane conditions in the industry where conditions have been worse than those that existed under the most brutal feudalism. The workers in the steel industry have expressed no particular social philosophy. They are certainly not on strike to "overthrow the government by a force or violence," yet the Anti-Anarchist law is used as a means to reach out for these simple, hard-driven and hard-pressed human beings, who have endangered life and limb to build up this devouring monster—the Steel Trust. A reign of terror has been established in the strike region. American Cossacks, known as the State Constabulary, ride over men, women and children; deputies of the Department of Justice break into the strikers' homes, violating the sacred Anglo-Saxon tradition that a man's home is his castle and may not be entered except by due warrant of law; and to add the finishing touch to this picture of American "freedom," the Immigration authorities, the men of your department, take the strikers off secretly and order them deported by such proceedings as I am being subjected to today, without having committed even the slightest offense against American institutions, save the one

that is the greatest crime today—the right of the workers to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—a right that was made in America, and not imported by these hated aliens.

A commission, appointed by your department, finds that eighty per cent of the wealth in this country is produced by these aliens themselves or the sons of these aliens. In return for this, they are hounded and persecuted as criminals and enemies.

Under the mask of the same Anti-Anarchist law every criticism of a corrupt administration, every attack on Governmental abuse, every manifestation of sympathy with the struggle of another country in the pangs of a new birth—in short, every free expression of untrammelled thought may be suppressed utterly, without even the semblance of an unprejudiced hearing or a fair trial. It is for these reasons, chiefly, that I strenuously protest against this despotic law and its star chamber methods of procedure. I protest against the whole spirit underlying it—the spirit of an irresponsible hysteria, the result of the terrible war and of the evil tendencies of bigotry and persecution and violence which are the epilogue of five years of bloodshed.

Under these circumstances it becomes evident that the real purpose of all of these repressive measures—chief among them the Anti-Anarchist law—is to support the capitalist status quo in the United States. Vain is the pretence that the safety of the country or the well-being of the American people demands these drastic Prussian methods. Nay, indeed, the people can only profit by a free discussion of the new ideas now germinating in the minds of thinking men and women in society. The free expression of the hopes and aspirations of a people is the greatest and only safety in a sane society. In truth, it is such free expression and discussion alone that can point the most beneficial path for human progress and development. But the object of deportations and of the Anti-Anarchist law, as of all similar repressive measures, is the very opposite. It is to stifle the voice of the people, to muzzle every aspiration of labor. That is the real and terrible menace of the star chamber proceedings and of the tendency of exiling and banishing everyone who does not fit into the scheme of things our industrial lords are so eager to perpetuate.

With all the power and intensity of my being I protest against the conspiracy of imperialist capitalism against the life and the liberty of the American people.

EMMA GOLDMAN

New York, October 27, 1919



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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Deportation Hearing of Emma Goldman] Ellis Island, N.Y., 1919 Oct. 27 and Nov. 12 [manuscript] / [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor].— 53 p.; 28 x 22 cm.
Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

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Summary: The Bureau of Immigration prepares a transcript of Goldman's deportation hearing. The transcript includes excerpts from the exhibits read into the record, but not the exhibits themselves.

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Arrested on Department Warrant.

Present on behalf of the Government:

~~Present in person at the following:~~

I have been upon you a warrant of arrest issued by
the Asst. Inspector Asst. Secy. Nathan, John H. Abrahamson &
dated Mr. W. J. Peters, charging you with being in the
United States as Law Officer, Bureau of Immigration, Act of Feb-
ruary 1907. Mr. Robert T. Freighting, October 15, 1915.
The above Special Assistant to the Attorney General,
John H. Edgar, Hoover,
Special Assistant to the Attorney-General.

Special Assistant to the Attorney-General.

Mr. David Caldwell.

Assistant U. S. Attorney, Second Circuit, New York City
Present on behalf of the Aliens of Italy

Present on behalf of the AIUSA

Attorney Harry Weinberger, of the Government of New York, 251 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Hearing held at Ellis Island, N.Y.C., October 27, 1920.
Warrant of Arrest issued September 5, 1920. Status: [illegible]
[illegible] the provisions of [illegible] or [illegible]

CHARGE: That she has been found advocating or teaching anarchy; that she has been found teaching the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States or of all forms of law; that she is an alien anarchist; that she believes in the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States; that she believes in the overthrow by force or violence of all forms of law; that she advocates the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States; that she advocates the overthrow by force or violence of all forms of law; that she advocates the assassination of public officials; that she teaches the assassination of public officials; that she disbelieves in all organized government; and that she is an opponent of all organized government.

Secretary of the Hearing:

Alice J. Buckley.

The ALIEN was present in person.

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Deportation Hearing of Emma Goldman] Ellis Island, N.Y., 1919 Oct. 27 and Nov. 12 [transcript] / [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor].— 53 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.
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Q. Miss Goldman do you swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

A. I affirm to tell the truth.

Q. I here serve upon you a warrant of arrest issued by the Assistant Secretary of Labor, Mr. John W. Abernethy, dated September 8, 1919, charging you with being in the United States in violation of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917 and the Act approved October 16, 1918. The grounds for your arrest, as stated by the Acting Secretary, read as follows:

That you have been found advocating or teaching anarchy; that you have been found teaching the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States or of all forms of law; that you are an alien anarchist; that you believe in the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States; that you believe in the overthrow by force or violence of all forms of law; that you advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States; that you advocate the overthrow by force or violence of all forms of law; that you advocate the assassination of public officials; that you teach the assassination of public officials; that you disbelieve in all organized government; and that you are an opponent of all organized government.

A. You are now under arrest by virtue of the terms of the warrant just read, and I am directed to grant you a hearing to show cause, if any there be, why you should not be deported. Pending final disposition of your case you may be released upon furnishing a bond in the sum of \$15000.00, which I understand that you have deposited with the Department in Washington Liberty Bonds in that amount, and that will be sufficient for the time being to insure your appearance here for further hearings, or for deportation, if so directed. I also advise you that you are entitled to the services of counsel. Do you desire to engage counsel?

A. I have counsel right here to represent me, Mr. Weinberger.

Q. Mr. Weinberger will be allowed to examine the testimony and to be present during the entire proceedings.

What is your full name?

A. My name is Emma Goldman Kersner.

What is your maiden name?

A. Emma Goldman.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

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Q. Where were you born?
A. In Russia, in the Province of Kovno.

Q. When were you born?
A. June 27, 1869.

Q. What is your father's name?
A. Abraham Goldman.

Q. What is your mother's name?
A. Teresa Goldman.

Q. What is her maiden name?
A. Teresa Bronowicz.

Q. Have you any brothers or sisters?
A. Yes; two brothers and two sisters.

Q. Will you give me their names?
A. Herman lives in Rochester. I don't know the street address. Maurice lives in New York City.

Q. What are your sisters' names?
A. Mrs. Lena Gominski and Mrs. Helena Hochstein.

Q. You have some half-brothers and half-sisters have you not?
A. Well, my sisters are really half-sisters, they were by the first marriage of my mother, but we have been brought up as brothers and sisters.

Q. What are the names of your half-sisters?
A. I really do not know their other names.

Q. Where do they live?
A. In Rochester, N. Y.

Q. Where was your father born?
A. In Kovno, Russia.

Q. Do you know when?
A. I really do not.

Q. When did you first come to the United States?
A. He came one year after my sister's and my arrival. He came in 1888 with my older sister, and he came. I cannot tell definitely, whether it was a year or eight months later, but he came in 1888.

Q. What steamer did you come on?
A. I could not tell that.

Q. Did just you and your sister come?
A. Yes.

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Q. Where did you reside after your arrival in the United States?

A. Now gentlemen, to save your time and mine, I wish to say that I claim and insist that I am a United States Citizen, and as such I refuse to go into any details of my life. I have prepared a statement and wish to submit it at this time. It explains my position in this matter.

(Notes: The alien then submitted the following prepared statement which is now made part of this record.)

At the very outset of this hearing I wish to register my protest against these star chamber proceedings, whose very spirit is nothing less than the revival of the ancient days of the Spanish Inquisition or the more recently defunct Third Degree or Czarist Russia.

This star chamber hearing is, furthermore, a denial of the insistent claim on the part of the Government that in this country we have free speech and a free press, and that every offender against the law—even the lowliest of men—is entitled to his day in open court, and to be heard and judged by a jury of his peers. If the present proceedings are for the purpose of proving some alleged offense committed by me, some evil or anti-social act, then I protest against the secrecy and third degree methods of this so-called "trial". But if I am not charged with any specific offense or act, if—as I have reason to believe—this is purely an inquiry into my social and political opinions, then I protest still more vigorously against these proceedings, as utterly tyrannical and diametrically opposed to the fundamental guarantees of a true democracy.

Every human being is entitled to hold any opinion that appeals to her or him without making herself or himself liable to persecution. Ever since I have been in this country—and I have lived here practically all my life—it has been drilled into my ears that under the institutions of this Democracy one is entirely free to think and feel as he pleased. What becomes of this sacred guarantee of freedom of thought and conscience when persons are being persecuted and driven out for the very reasons for which the pioneers who built up this country laid down their lives?

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The Anti-Anarchist Law confuses the most varied social philosophies and laws in order to cover with the same blanket, so to speak, every element of social protest, so that under the guise of this single law, striking steel workers, or railroad men, or any other class of workers, may be corralled wholesale and the most active of the strikers hurried out of the country, in order to serve the interests of our industrial kings.

Collective bargaining for the workers is now an admitted right, recognized by the highest officials of the land and accepted by the most reactionary elements. Yet when the steel workers of this country, after a quarter of a century of desperate struggle for the right to bargain collectively, have mastered such a right and extension to enter into a struggle with the steel barons for that fundamental right, the entire machinery of government, State and Federal, is put in operation to crush that spirit and to undermine the chance of establishing humane conditions in the industry where conditions have been worse than those that existed under the most brutal feudalism. The workers in the steel industry have expressed no particular social philosophy. They are certainly not on strike for overthrowing the government by force or violence. Yet the Anti-Anarchist Law is used as a means to reach out for these simple hard-driven and hard-pressed human beings, who have endangered life and limb to build up this devouring monster--the Steel Trust. A reign of terror has been established in the strike region. American Cossacks, known as the State Constabulary, ride over men, women and children; deputies of the Department of Justice break into the strikers' homes, violating the sacred Anglo-Saxon tradition that a man's home is his castle and may not be entered except by due warrant of law, and to add the finishing touch to this picture of American "freedom", the Immigration authorities, the men of your

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The Emma Goldman Papers

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department, take the strikers off secretly and order them deported by such proceedings as I am being subjected to, today, without having committed even the slightest offense against American institutions, save the one that is the greatest crime today---the right of the workers to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness---a right that was made in America, and not imported by these hated aliens.

A commission, appointed by your department, finds that eighty per cent of the wealth of this country is produced by these aliens themselves or the sons of these aliens. In return for this, they are hounded and persecuted as criminals and enemies.

Under the mask of the same Anti-Anarchist law every criticism of a corrupt administration, every attack on governmental abuses every manifestation of sympathy with the struggle of another country in the name of a new birth in short every free expression of untrammelled thought may be suppressed utterly without even the semblance of an unprejudiced hearing or a fair trial. It is for these reasons, chiefly, that I most strenuously protest against this despotic law and its star chamber methods of procedure. I protest against the whole spirit underlying it-- the spirit of an irresponsible hysteria, the result of the terrible war and of the evil tendencies of bigotry and persecution and violence which are the epilogues of five years of bloodshed.

Under these circumstances it becomes evident that the naked purpose of all of these repressive measures--chief among them the Anti-Anarchist Law-- is to aid the capitalist status quo in the United States. Vain is the pretense that the safety of the country or the well-being of the American people demands these drastic, Prussian methods. Nay, indeed, the people can only profit by a free discussion of the new ideas now germinating in the minds of thinking men and women in society. The free expression of the hopes and aspirations of a people is the greatest and only safety in a sane society. In truth, it is such free expression and discussion alone that can point the most beneficial path for human progress and development. But the object of deportations and of the Anti-Anarchist Law, etc., is the very opposite. It is to stifle the voice of the people, to muzzle every aspiration of labor. That is the real and terrible menace of the star chamber proceedings and of the tendency of exiling and banishing everyone who does not fit in the scheme of things our industrial lords are so eager to perpetuate.

With all the power and intensity of my being I protest against this conspiracy of imperialist capitalism against the life and liberty of the American people.

(Signed) Emma Goldman.
Oct. 27th, 1919.

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- Q. I repeat my question: Where did you reside immediately after your arrival in this country?
- A. I went to Rochester, N. Y.
- Q. How long did you live there?
- A. From 1885 to 1889- four years.
- Q. Were you employed in Rochester?
- A. Yes.
- Q. What was your occupation?
- A. I worked in a clothing factory until my marriage.
- Q. How many times have you been out of the United States since your first arrival in 1885?
- A. I refuse to answer that question.
- Q. I repeat the question- How many times have you been out of the United States since your first arrival in 1885?
- A. I have already refused. I do not intend to answer that question.
- Q. You were admitted to the United States at Hoyer, Minn., in April, 1908, were you not?
- A. I refuse to answer that question.
- Q. I give you another opportunity to answer the question as to whether or not you were admitted to the United States at Hoyer, Minn., on or about April 6, 1908?
- A. And I again refuse to answer.
- Q. At Hoyer, Minn. you were granted a hearing before a Board of Special Inquiry, were you not?
- A. I refuse to answer.
- Q. And you were subsequently admitted to proceed to the United States by said Board of Special Inquiry, were you not?
- A. I refuse to answer.
- Q. I annex hereto and make part of this hearing, marked "Exhibit 1", a copy of the Minutes of the Board of Special Inquiry held the 6th day of April, 1908 at Hoyer, Minn. before Inspectors William E. Carr, Pearson A. Robbins and Shirley D. Smith.
- Q. Miss Goldman, are you married?
- A. I certainly am.
- Q. When were you married?
- A. I refuse to answer.

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- Q. When were you married?
- A. I will object and refuse to answer that question on the ground of American citizenship.
- Q. Have you any proof to offer showing that you are a citizen of the United States?
- A. I do not intend to offer any evidence of citizenship, merely intending to stand on my rights as such.
- Q. What proof have you to offer showing that you are a citizen of the United States Miss Goldman?
- A. None at this time.
- Q. I advise you that this may be your last opportunity to be heard on this question, and as an alien, so far as the Government is concerned and informed, I give you this opportunity to show whether or not you are a citizen of the United States.
- A. I do not think that this is my last opportunity.
- Q. I introduce and make part of this record—marked "Exhibit 2" a certified copy of the pedigree given by you, which appears at pages 812-813 of the Official Stenographic Record of your Trial before the Honorable Julius M. Mayer, July 9, 1917 in answer to the Clerk of the Court after you were called to the Bar. You were asked the following questions:
- Q. Where were you born?
- A. Russia.
- Q. When?
- A. 1869.
- Q. Where, in Russia?
- A. Town of Kovno.
- Q. Are you married or single?
- A. Single.
- Q. Parents living?
- A. Mother living.
- Q. Where, may I ask?
- A. Rochester, New York.
- Q. Are you a citizen of the United States?
- A. Not from my own application; from my father, without me.
- Do you claim citizenship from your father or through your husband?
- A. I refuse to answer that question now.

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Q. I make part of the record and mark it "Exhibit 3" certified copy of final certificate of citizenship issued to Abraham Goldman on the 18th day of October, 1894 by the Monroe County Court, Rochester, N. Y.

A. How old were you, Miss Goldman, on October 18, 1894.
I refuse to answer.

Q. I offer and make part of this record and mark "Exhibit 4", Petition for Probate of the last will and Testament of Abraham Goldman who died on the 14th of January, 1909 in Rochester, County of Monroe.

This Petition gives your age at that time as "29" years. You have claimed to be a citizen of the United States. Do you claim citizenship through your Father or through your Husband?

A. I refuse to answer.

Q. I introduce and make part of the record and mark it "Exhibit 5", a Decree cancelling the Naturalization of Jacob A. Kerner, the Judgment signed on the 8th day of April, 1909.

A. Are you still the wife of Jacob A. Kerner?
I refuse to answer.

Q. I here introduce a copy of a letter written by Harry Weinberger, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 261 Broadway, New York City, dated August 18, 1919, addressed to the Commissioner-General of Immigration, Washington, D. C., reading as follows:

"Pursuant to a request from Mr. Hays of the Commissioner of Immigration's Office, Ellis Island, re the citizenship of Emma Goldman, I submit the following:

Miss Emma Goldman is a citizen by virtue of her marriage to Jacob A. Kerner, in the City of Rochester, by Rabbi K. Bardin, Feb. 1887. The said Jacob Kerner having become a citizen on the 18th day of October, 1884. This citizenship was recognized by the Department of State, the 16th day of October, 1908, by the issuance of a passport to Miss Goldman as Mrs. Jacob A. Kerner. Thereafter proceedings were commenced against said Kerner, without his appearing, to cancel, to cancel his said citizenship, and on the 9th day of April, 1909, an order was entered cancelling said citizenship of said Kerner. This, however, does not affect

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the citizenship of Miss Goldman. The citizenship of her husband made her a citizen, the same as if she had applied on her own account. See Kelly vs. Owen 7 Wall. 496 and U. S. vs Keller 11 Bias. 314 (13 Fed. 83) and Mrs. D'Ambrogia's Case 18 Ops. Atty. Gen'l. 599.

Having submitted my facts frankly to you, I would appreciate an immediate decision by your Department, and to be informed of same, so that I may be advised as to the stand your department will take upon her citizenship.

(NOTE: The writer of the above letter is the name Harry Weinberger who appears in this case as Attorney for Emma Goldman.)

Q. I ask you again, are you still the wife of Jacob A. Kersner?

A. I refuse to answer.

Q. I make part of this record and mark "Exhibit 6" the findings of the District Court of the United States of the Western District of New York, in the case of the United States against Jacob A. Kersner, April 8th 1909.

Q. Were you ever married to Jacob A. Kersner?

A. I refuse to answer.

Q. Have you ever been divorced from Jacob A. Kersner?

A. I refuse to answer.

Q. Have you ever been divorced?

A. I refuse to answer.

Q. Have you had more than one husband?

A. I refuse to answer.

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Q. I introduce as evidence in your case certain published by you, and other papers, marked "Exhibit A-B-C-D-E-F-G-H-I-J-K-L-M and N."

From Page 1: and will read into the record certain extracts therefrom.

I read from Exhibit "A" -- "WHAT I BELIEVE", published by you, as follows: On Pages 5 and 6:

"I believe government, organized authority, or the State, is necessary only to maintain or protect property and monopoly. It has proven efficient in that function only. As a promoter of individual liberty, human well-being, and social harmony, it stands against real order. Government stands condemned by all the great men of the world."

"I therefore believe, with my fellow-anarchists that statutory regulations, legislative enactments, constitutional provisions, are invasive."

From Page 10:

"Every institution today rests on violence. Our very atmosphere is saturated with it. So long as such a state exists we might as well strive to stop the rush of Niagara as hope to do away with violence. I have already stated that countries with some measure of freedom of expression have had few or no acts of violence. What is the moral? Simply this: No act committed by an Anarchist has been for personal gain, aggrandizement, or profit, but rather a conscious protest against some repressive, arbitrary, tyrannical measure from above."

EXHIBIT "B". I read to you from "Exhibit B" -- "SYNDICALISM, A MODERN MESSAGE TO CAPITALISM", written and published by you.

From Page 4:

"The revolutionary philosophy of labor, that is the true and vital meaning of Syndicalism."

From Page 5:

"In fact it was this determined radical stand which eventually brought about the split in the revolutionary movement of that day, and its division into two factions. The one, under Marx and Engels, aiming at political conquest; the other, under Bakunin and the other writers, forging ahead along industrial and social lines. The further development of

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51 On my return to America I immediately began to propagate Syndicalist ideas, especially Direct Action and the General Strike. But it was like talking to the Rocky Mountains--no understanding, even among the more radical elements, and complete indifference in labor rank according to what they receive, and no more. For instance, at the time of the Boston strike of 1911 in 1907-8 sent a delegate to the anarchist congress at Amsterdam and while in Spain met the most active syndicalists, the Spanish anarcho-sindicalists, Piquet, Douhet, Delmestre, and others. More than that, I had the opportunity to see syndicalism in fully operation in its most constructive and inspiring form: the healthiness in the constructive and educational effort upon the life and thought of the masses."

11. "Syndicalism works in two directions; first, by undermining the existing institutions; secondly, by developing and creating the new ones and cultivating their system of solidarity. To prevent this new fall, free life, when syndicalism shall have been abolished." Many workers all over the world are beginning to realize this.

"Syndicalism is, in essence, the economic expression of anarchism. It is that movement which accounts for the presence of so many anarchists in the syndicalist movement. Like anarchism, syndicalism prepares the mind to look at economic lines, as cause and factor in the great struggle of life, as well as the various factors in the task of reconstructing society along anarcho-industrial lines; as against the paralyzing spirit of centralization with its bureaucratic machinery of corruption, inherent in all political parties."

"POSITIVE ACTION- Conscious individual or collective effort to protest against, or remedy, social conditions through the systematic association of the economic power of the workers. Opposite the 'five chiefs' who are generally in right."

"Sabotage has been derided as criminal, even by so-called revolutionary Socialists. Of course, if you believe that property should be excluded the producer from its use, is justifiable, then sabotage is indeed a crime. But unless a Socialist continues to be under the influence of our bourgeois morality-- a moral- ity which enables the few to monopolize the earth at

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the expense of the many--he cannot consistently maintain that capitalist property is inviolate. Sabotage undermines this form of private possession. Can it therefore be considered criminal? On the contrary, it is ethical in the best sense, since it helps society to get rid of its worst foe, the most detrimental factor of social life.

Sabotage is mainly concerned with obstructing, by every possible method, the regular process of production, thereby demonstrating the determination of the workers to give according to what they receive, and no more. For instance, at the time of the French railroad strike of 1910, perishable goods were sent in slow trains, or in an opposite direction from the one intended. Who but the most ordinary philistine will call that a crime? If the railway men themselves go hungry, and the "innocent" public has not enough feeling of solidarity to insist that these men should get enough to live on, the public has forfeited the sympathy of the strikers and must take the consequences."

From Page 11:

"I think that the General Strike will become a fact the moment labor understands its full value-- its destructive as well as constructive value, as indeed many workers all over the world are beginning to realize."

EXHIBIT "G". "PREPAREDNESS, THE ROAD TO UNIVERSAL SLAUGHTER", written and published by you.

Page 4:

"To uphold the institutions of our country-- that is it-- the institutions which protect and sustain a handful of people in the robbery and plunder of the masses, the institutions which drain the blood of the native as well as of the foreigner, and turn it into wealth and power; the institutions which take from the alien whatever originality he brings with him and in return give him cheap Americanism, whose glory consists in mediocrity and arrogance."

Page 6:

"I am no more pro-German than pro-Ally. As an Anarchist I refuse both, as the five thieves who are too cowardly to fight."

Page 9:

"Those who appreciate the urgent need of co-operating in great struggles must oppose military preparedness imposed by the state and capitalism for the destruction of the masses. They must organize the preparedness of the masses for the overthrow of both capital and state."

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Page 11:

"Indeed the keynote of government is injustice."

Page 12:

"The most absurd apology for authority and law is that they serve to diminish crime. Aside from the fact that the State is itself the greatest criminal, breaking every written and natural law, stealing in the form of taxes, killing in the form of war and capital punishment, it has come to an absolute standstill in coping with crime. It has failed utterly to destroy or even minimize the horrible scourge of its own creation."

Page 13:

"To achieve such an arrangement of life, government with its unjust, arbitrary, repressive measures, must be done away with."

Page 14:

"In destroying government and statutory laws, Anarchism proposes to rescue the self-respect and independence of the individual from all restraint and invasion by authority."

Page 17:

"Anarchism does not stand for military drill and uniformity; it does, however, stand for the spirit of revolt, in whatever form, against everything that hinders human growth. All Anarchists agree in that, as they also agree in their opposition to the political machinery as a means of bringing about the great social change."

Page 18:

"Anarchism therefore stands for direct action, the open declaration of, and resistance to, all laws and restrictions, economic, social and moral. But defiance and resistance are illegal. Everything illegal necessitates integrity, self-reliance, and courage."

Page 20:

"Direct action against the authority in the shop, direct action against the authority of the law, direct action against the invasive, meddling authority of our moral code, is the logical, consistent method of Anarchism."

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Page 21:

"Will it not lead to a revolution? Indeed it will. No real social change has ever come about without a revolution. People are either not familiar with their history, or they have not yet learned that revolution is but thought carried into action."

Anarchism, the great leaven of thought, is today permeating every phase of human endeavor. Science, art, literature, the drama, the effort for economic betterment, in fact every individual and social opposition to the existing disorder of things, is illumined by the spiritual light of Anarchism. It is the philosophy of the sovereignty of the individual. It is the theory of social harmony. It is the great, surging, living truth that is reconstructing the world and that will usher in the Dawn."

Page 10:

"Such free display of human energy being possible only under complete individual and social freedom. Anarchism directs its forces against the third and greatest foe of all social equality: namely, the State, organized authority, or statutory law-- the dominion of human conduct."

Pages 11 and 12:

"The State is the altar of political freedom and, like the religious altar, it is maintained for the purpose of human sacrifice."

In fact, there is hardly a modern thinker who does not agree that government, organized authority, or the state, is necessary only to maintain or protect property and monopoly. It has proven efficient in that function only."

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EXHIBIT "E". - PSYCHOLOGY OF POLITICAL VIOLENCE written and published by you. I quote to you from

Page 1: Alexander Berkman's case. His attempt on the life of Henry Clay Frick.
To the earnest student it must be apparent that the accumulated forces in our social and economic life, culminating in a political act of violence, are similar to the terrors of the atmosphere, manifested in storm and lightning."

Page 4: Last, but not least, the man who probably better than anyone else understands the psychology of the Attentat is M. Homan, the author of the brilliant work *Das Psychologie des Militaere Professionel*, who has arrived at these suggestive conclusions:
"The positive method confirmed by the rational method enables us to establish an ideal type of Anarchist, whose mentality is the aggregate of common psychic characteristics. Every Anarchist partakes sufficiently of this ideal type to make it possible to differentiate him from other men. The typical Anarchist, then, may be defined as follows: A man permeable by the spirit of revolt under one or more of its forms--opposition, investigation, criticism, innovation--endowed with a strong love of liberty, egoistic or individualistic, and possessed of great curiosity, a keen desire to know."

Page 12: "For Leon Ugeux, your crime consisted of too sensitive a social consciousness."

Page 13: "But, it is often asked, have not acknowledged Anarchists committed acts of violence? Certainly they have, always however ready to shoulder the responsibility. My contention is that they were impelled, not by the teachings of Anarchism, but by the tremendous pressure of conditions, making life unbearable to their sensitive natures. Obviously, Anarchy, or any other social theory, making man a conscious social unit, will act as a leaven for rebellion."

Page 15: Hundreds of voices were raised in protest, calling on Frick to desist, not to go too far. Yes, hundreds of people protested--as one objects to annoying flies. Only one there was who actively responded to the outrage at Homestead--Alexander Berkman. Yes he was an Anarchist. He gloried in that fact, he-

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cause it was the only force that made the discord between his spiritual longing and the world without at all bearable. Yet not Anarchism as such, but the brutal slaughter of the eleven steel workers was the urge for Alexander Berkman's act, his attempt on the life of Henry Clay Frick.

EXHIBIT "G": THE "MOTHER EARTH"—No. 4-- June, 1917.

" Apropos of the refusal of passports to the Socialist delegates to the Stockholm Conference, what a vindictive attitude towards government, what a logic of our attitude towards government. The war has pointed out the utter stupidity of expecting economic justice or human rights from the machinery of government or from centralized power. Our quarrel with the Socialists, which began in the International with Bakunin, Marx and Engels, to this day centers around one issue: the Socialists clamor for more laws, greater political power in the hands of the state and more centralized machinery of the government; while we Anarchists, as Federalists, insist upon the necessity of undermining the state through the economic solidarity and action of the workers, which alone is the greatest menace to the capitalist regime and to the ever growing tyranny of authority. And now it has all come to pass, even though at the terrible price of war, against war and against the horrors of war.

The various Socialists who for political ends compromise their ideals, hurry fever with the government and who waste the time and substance of the workers in political campaigns, are now left to feel the full list of the evils of centralized authority. They have been told to behave themselves as behavior law-abiding citizens. What else can they expect who move within the limited confines of the state and blind the workers to the arbitrary and coercive tendency of all government to the utter waste of time and energy spent of political action.

Pages 112/114-

THE NO CONSCRIPTION LEAGUE. • an article written by and published by you.

Conscription has now become a fact in this country. It took England fully 18 months after she engaged in war to impose compulsory military service on her people. It was left to free America to pass a conscription bill six weeks after war was declared.

That because of the patriotic boast of America.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

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to have entered the European war in behalf of the principle of democracy? But that is not all. Every country in Europe has recognized the right of conscientious objectors-- of men who refuse to engage in work on the ground that they are opposed to taking life.

Yet this democratic country makes no such provision for those who will not commit murder at the behest of the profiteers through human sacrifices. Thus the sword of the free and the name of the brave is ready to coerce free men into the military yoke.

Liberty of conscience is the most fundamental of all human rights. The pivot of all progress. No human being may be deprived of it without losing every vestige of freedom of thought and action. In these days when every principle and conception of democracy and individual liberty is being cast overboard under the pretext of democratizing Germany, it behooves every liberty loving man and woman to insist on his or her right of individual choice in the ordering of his life or action.

The NO CONSCRIPTION LEAGUE has been formed for the purpose of encouraging conscientious objectors to affirm their liberty of conscience and to translate their objection to human slaughter by refusing to participate in the killing of their fellow men. The NO CONSCRIPTION LEAGUE is to be the voice of protest against war and against the coercion of conscientious objectors to participate in the war. Our platform may be summarized as follows:

We oppose conscription because we are internationalists, anti-militarists, and opposed to all wars waged by capitalist governments.

We will fight for what we choose in fight for we will never fight simply because we are ordered to fight.

We believe that the militarization of America is an evil that far outweighs, in its anti-social and anti-libertarian effects, any good that may come from America's participation in the war.

We will resist conscription by every means in our power, and we will sustain those who, for similar reasons, refuse to be conscripted.

The first important public activity of the NO-CONSCRIPTION LEAGUE took the form of a large mass-meeting on May 18th, attended by 8000 people. The enthusiasm was so great that the uniformed patriots who came to break up the meeting soon slunk courageously away. A Mothers' No-Conscription meeting has

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EXHIBIT "G" - THE NO-CONSCRIPTION LEAGUE.)

been arranged for June 4th. Besides, 100,000 No-Conscription manifestos have been circulated broad-
cast, would refuse to accept; they would help the government to the things that it did.

We are not unmindful of the difficulties in our way. But we have resolved to go ahead and spare no effort to make the voice of protest a moral force in the life of this country. The initial efforts of the conscientious objectors in England were fraught with

many hardships and dangers but finally the government of Great Britain was forced to give heed to the steadily increasing volume of public protest against the coercion of conscientious objectors. So we too in America will demand that the full severity of the government and the abandonment of the patriotic sham, but we are nevertheless determined to go ahead. We feel confident in bringing out thousands of people who are conscientious objectors to the murder of their fellow men and to whom a principle represents the most vital thing in life.

Will you help in this great under-taking? Will you enable us to carry on the fight? Send your contribution to me at once, to 20 E. 125th St., New York. Send for manifestos.

EXHIBIT "H"

Broken by government and prison torture. The clear vision of the ideal gives them strength. "MOTHER BARKER" No. 1 - March, 1917. I quote to you the last paragraph of an article written and published by you entitled "THE PROMOTERS OF THE WAR MANIA". spirit that knows no defeat.

Page 11:

Dear comrades! The example of men like you is over the imagination and hope of the "I for one will speak against war so long as my voice will last, now and during war. A thousand times rather would I die calling to the people of America to refuse to be obedient, to refuse military service, to refuse to murder their brothers, than I should ever give my voice in justification of war, except the war of all the peoples against their despots and exploiters - the Social Revolution."

Our movement is everywhere. To have your interest is still alive and strong enough to reach your subscription. You know that all the struggle we are having to maintain our position, that it is being published as a force, and the the long what always be made up through my lectures.

With your renewal for a year we will give you a copy of "Bachelors' great dream 'The American of Spring', or my 'Social Significance of the Modern Dream'. The latter will be available for postage, so you will be good enough to send \$1.00. For \$1.00 we will return your subscription and give you Alexander Berkman's "The

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EXHIBIT "I"

"MOTHER EARTH" - No. 12 - February, 1914.
from page 354:

I quote

"If the unemployed would realize this, they would refuse to starve; they would help themselves to the things they need. But as long as they weekly wait for the governmental miracle, they will be doomed to hunger and misery." The Great French Revolution, the review of "Labor and the New Era".

From Pages 358 and 359:

and to remain in and about New York City. We are very eager to receive you and to extend our heartiest greetings and welcome to our brave Mexican Comrades, Ricardo Flores Magón, Enrique Flores Magón, Angelina Figueroa, and Librado Rivera, on their release from the Federal Penitentiary at McNeil's Island, Wash.

After serving over a year and a half in an American bastille for their devotion to the cause of the Mexican proletariat, our Comrades are now again joining in the great struggle of the oppressed and exploited for liberty and well-being.

Notes to you Spanish men are not daunted by danger or broken by persecution and prison torture. The clear vision of the ideal given them strength and courage to withstand all hardship and misery. To live with them means ceaselessly to fight the battle of the disarmed, with the devotion and spirit that knows no defeat. The platform is America carrying the message of liberty.

Hail Comrades! The example of men like you is ever the inspiration and hope of the Social Revolution.

EXHIBIT "K":

"MOTHER EARTH" No. 8 - October 1916. Vol. XI.

EXCERPT FROM PAGE 3551 "A WEEKENDARY APPEAL"

Dear Friend: Your subscription to "Mother Earth" magazine is due. We hope your interest is still alive and strong enough to renew your subscription. You know that a terrible struggle we are having to maintain our magazine, that it is being published at a loss, and that the loss must always be made up through my lectures. The paper of the future was the immediate removal of the paper. With your renewal for a year we will give you a copy of Wedekind's great drama "The Awakening of Spring", or my "Special Significance of the Modern Drama". The latter will necessitate 15¢ postage, so you will be good enough to send \$1.15. For \$1.50 we will renew your subscription and give you Alexander Berkman's book

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The Emma Goldman Papers

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(EXHIBIT "L") continued-

Page 625.

book, "The Prison Memoirs of an Anarchist" or Voltairine de Cleyre's book "Selected Works", post free. For \$2.00 we will give you Kropotkin's timely book "The Great French Revolution", with renewal of "Mother Earth" post free.

I intend to remain in and about New York beginning with October, and am very eager to devote myself to the editing of "Mother Earth". I intend to run a series of most important articles on timely subjects. It will be a great encouragement to me to hear from you at once, as it will enable us to devote more time to the magazine, instead of constantly touring the country. Please send your renewal by return mail.

Yours fraternally,

EMMA GOLDMAN.

Page 643:

I quote to you from an article published in "Mother Earth" entitled "THE 1915-1916 TOUR".

"We began the tour October 26th in Philadelphia and almost every night until September 19th, with the exception of fifteen days spent in the Queens County Jail, Emma Goldman was on some platform in America carrying the message of anarchy."

EXHIBIT "L":

"MOTHER EARTH" - May, 1917.

I quote from page

70:

"The first casualties of the war in this country have been free speech and free press. L'Ere Nuova, the Anarchist weekly of Paterson, N. J. has been suppressed without rime or reason, and Comrade Widmar the manager, arrested and held in \$25,000 bail. Next came Geles Trade the Russian weekly, the last issue of which has been held up by the postal authorities. The last issue of The Blast of San Francisco has also been prohibited in the New York mails. The reply of its editor was the immediate removal of the paper from San Francisco to New York, where THE BLAST will continue its appearance in spite of-- what Sherman called war."

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The Emma Goldman Papers

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"OTHER EARTH" May, 1927. I quote to you from page 139: (Alexander Berkman's Speech)

"We stand here accused of being Anarchists. A vain accusation! We are Anarchists and I for one am proud of being an Anarchist and I am sure I may say the same for my defendant Miss Goldman."

From Page 140:

"We all believe in violence and we all disbelieve in violence; it all depends upon the circumstances. Under ordinary circumstances no one wants violence, no one wants bloodshed; and yet certain circumstances arise when violence seems to be necessary in order perhaps to combat a greater evil that may menace humanity."

From Page 148:

"And it is really Anarchism that is on trial here, and I am glad it is, because it is well for you to know what Anarchism is, since we are Anarchists."

From Page 151--I quote from your speech:

"What is a scrap of paper in the form of a search warrant, when it is a question of raiding the offices of Anarchists or arresting Anarchists?"

From Page 151:

"And what is the cause? Is it conditioned in the individual who commits an act of individual violence? It is not. An act of political violence at the bottom is the culminating result of organized violence on top. It is the result of violence which expresses itself in war, which expresses itself in capital punishment, which expresses itself in courts, which expresses itself in prisons, which expresses itself in kicking and bounding people for the only crime they are guilty of, of having been born poor."

From Page 151:

"Please forget that we are Anarchists. Forget that we said that we propagated violence."

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The photograph of a new metal order book

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EXHIBIT "F":

- Q. Miss Goldman I show you a list of Anarchistic literature advertised for sale by the "Mother Earth Publishing Co." Is this a list of the publications sold by the "Mother Earth" Association? I make it a part of the record and mark it "Exhibit

ANARCHIST

LITERATURE

FOR SALE BY

MOTHER EARTH
Publishing Association
20 East 125th St.
New York City
Phone, Harlem 6194.

ANARCHIST LITERATURE BY EMMA GOLDMAN.

		Postage
Anarchism and Other Essays (with Biography)-----	\$1.00	.10
Social Significance of the Modern Drama-----	1.00	.15
Anarchism and What It Really Stands For-----	.10	
Syndicalism-----	.05	
Patriotism-----	.05	
Marriage and Love-----	.10	
Victims of Morality and Failure of Christianity	.10	
Mother Earth, Anarchist Monthly, 10¢ a copy and \$1.00 a year, 12 copies		
Bound Volumes-----	1.00	.15

By PETER KROPOTKIN

The Great French Revolution, 1789-1793-----	2.25	.20
Mutual Aid-----	1.00	.15
Memoirs of a Revolutionist-----	2.00	.20
Conquest of Bread-----	.50	.05
Fields, Factories and Workshops-----	.50	.05
Modern Science and Anarchism-----	.25	
Anarchist Communism-----	.05	
War and Capitalism-----	.05	
An Appeal to the Young-----	.05	

ANARCHISM

The philosophy of a new social order based

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Exhibit "Anarchist Literature", continued.

on liberty unrestricted by man-made LAW; the theory that all forms of government rest on violence, and are therefore wrong and harmful as well as unnecessary.

Prison Memoirs of an Anarchist- By Alexander Berkman-----	\$1.25	Postage .15
Selected Works, Biography, Poems, Essays and Stories, By Voltairine De Cierre-	1.00	.15
God and the State-----By Michael Bakunin	.25	
Anarchism-An able and Impartial Study- By Paul Eltzbacher-----	1.50	.15
The ego and His Own By Max Stirner-----	.75	.15
Speeches of the Chicago Anarchists--	.75	.10
Liberty and the Great Libertarians- By Charles T. Sprading-----	1.50	.15
The Science of Society By Stephen Pearl Andrews-----	1.50	.15
Anarchism and Malthus By G. L. Jones-----	.05	
What is Property? By P. J. Proudhon-----	2.00	.25
Free Speech for Radicals By Theodore Schreoder-----	.25	
The Road to Socialism By Frank Harris -----	.75	.15
Syndicalism and The Co-Operative Commonwealth- Patoud & Pouget-	.50	.10
The Awakening of Spring By Wedekind-----	.50	.10

DIRECT ACTION

Conscious individual or collective effort to protect against, or remedy, social conditions through the systematic assertion of the economic power of the workers.

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Exhibit A- Anarchist Literature- Continued.

		Postage
Plays by Henrik Ibsen (paper cover) each-----	.25	.05
" " August Strindberg (" ") -----	.40	.05
" " Bernard Shaw (Paper cover) -----	.40	.05
King Hunger by Leonid Andreyev -----	1.00	.15
Plays by Galsworthy, each-----	1.60	.10
Works of Frederick Nietzsche each-----	1.75	.15
The Origin and Goals of the Modern School- by Francisco Ferrer-----	1.00	.10
News from Nowhere- by William Morris-----	.50	.05
What Every Girl Should Know- by Margaret Sangster-----	.50	.10
in the Desert- by G. H. Wood-----	1.00	.10
Intermediate Sex- By Edward Carpenter-----	1.00	.10
The Sexual Question- By August Forel-----	1.50	.15
The Sexual Life of the Child- By A. Moll-----	1.75	.15

ANARCHY-

Absence of government; disbelief in, and disregard of, invasion and authority based on coercion and force. A condition of society regulated by voluntary agreement instead of government.

FREE COMMUNISM

Voluntary economic co-operation of all towards the needs of each. A social arrangement based on the principle: to each according to his needs; from each according to his ability.

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EXHIBIT "Q" -- Letter addressed to H. A. Content, U. S. District Attorney, June 8, 1917.

Miss Goldman, I read you a letter signed by you and Alexander Berkman, addressed to Mr. H. A. Content, U. S. Assistant District Attorney, Post Office Bldg., New York City, under date of June 8, 1917, which is to be made part of this record: the opinion expressed by the NO-CONSCRIPTION LEAGUE (the principles of NO-CONSCRIPTION LEAGUE) clearly stated in our letter-head) at East 125th Street New York City. We are not like Kramer and Becker. We are not the type of people who are and who are guilty of a similar crime. We are not WE oppose conscription because we are internationalists, anti-militarists, and opposed to all wars waged by capitalist governments.

WE will fight for what we choose to fight for; we will never fight simply because we are ordered to fight.

WE believe that the militarization of America is an evil that far outweighs in its anti-social and anti-libertarian effects, any good that may come from America's participation in the war.

WE will resist conscription by every means in our power, and we will sustain those who, for similar reasons refuse to be conscripted.

Signed: Alexander Berkman

June 8, 1917.

Mr. H. A. Content
U. S. Assistant District Attorney
Post Office Bldg., New York City.

Dear Sir: I quote to you from Page 11 in the article regarding the trial and conviction of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman that Morris Becker and Louis Kramer are held on the charge of distributing handbills announcing the No-Conscription Massmeeting of June 4th. We do not know whether the men mentioned actually gave out the handbills or not, but even supposing they did, we consider their arrest and prosecution an unmitigated outrage in view of the fact that the authorities permitted the meeting to take place and that it was attended by yourself and staff, and that you took no action either to stop the meeting or to arrest the speakers for anything said there. In other words, from your own point of view the gathering must have been a perfectly legal affair. Otherwise you were in duty bound to take measures to prevent or stop the same.

Considering these facts, it is nothing short of preposterous to prosecute any one for the distribution of handbills announcing a perfectly legal meeting.

The real reason for the prosecution, therefore, seems to be the fact that the two boys in question have declared themselves to be Anarchists and members of the No-Conscription League. In other words they are being prosecuted for holding

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EXHIBIT "K" (Continuation of letter to H. A. Contee.)

certain social and political opinions. Since when, may we ask, is the mere holding of an opinion a crime in these free United States? In the fifth paragraph of your article entitled "A NEW DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE" you state that Anarchism stands for individual liberty and social wellbeing. It is opposed to personal invasion as well as to the organized forms of violence known as government. It is the belief in Anarchism or the holding of the opinions represented by the NO-CONSCRIPTION LEAGUE (the principles of which you will find clearly stated on our letterhead) is a crime; then why were only unknown boys like Kessler and Becker prosecuted and not the more prominent men and women guilty of a similar crime? We hereby state in the most emphatic manner that we, the undersigned, are Anarchists who firmly believe in the principles associated by the NO-CONSCRIPTION LEAGUE.

It is our belief that each and every individual has the right to the spirit of justice and fair play, is the least factor in your activities as federal prosecutors, then we call upon you for the immediate release of Becker and Kessler and the others charged with the crime of holding unpopular political and social opinions. We hereby state that we are not afraid of the fear of the church, the fear of the state, when there shall be justice, liberty and true democracy in America and sex equality, and from the narrow puritanical conception of human life.

Assigned: the Alexander Berkman Declaration. and with a firm belief in Emma Goldman's principles of social and individual tendencies, the leaders of liberty joyfully consecrate their uncompromising devotion, their intelligence, their social duty and their lives.

EXHIBIT "K": ANARCHY ON TRIAL" issued by Mother Earth Pub. Co."

I quote to you from Page 11 -in the article reporting "The Trial and Conviction of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman" -

"Did you write that?" asked the Marshall

Miss Goldman replied that she had written the article, and in answer to another question said she stood for everything in Mother Earth because, she added, she was the sole owner of the publication".

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30.--

BY MR. WEINBERGER:

I have no objection to the exhibits being given to the stenographer to copy into the record the quotations from the books and pamphlets--there is no need to read them to me.

Have you any question to ask on the exhibits?

INSPECTOR ECKHART:

- Q. I introduce and make part of this record and mark "Exhibit 7" a pamphlet called "DOWN WITH THE ANARCHISTS!" signed by THE BLAST GROUP
GROUP FREEDOM
ITALIAN ANARCHIST GROUP VOLONTA
UNION OF RUSSIAN WORKERS

Do you wish to comment on the same?

- A. No.
Q. Do you know one Carl Hansen?
A. I refuse to answer.

- Q. Do you know one Arthur Garen?
A. I refuse to answer.

- Q. Do you know one Charles Berg?
A. I refuse to answer.

- Q. On July 4th, 1914 there occurred in an apartment house at No. 1626 Lexington Ave., New York, an explosion of dynamite resulting in the destruction of the three principal floors of the house. The explosion occurred in the apartment of Carl Hansen, and resulted in the death of Carl Hansen, Arthur Garen, Charles Berg and Marie Garen. An examination of a copy of "Mother Earth", Vol. IX- No. 5 for July, 1914, concerning this explosion is hereby made part of the record and marked "Exhibit 8". I quote from page 168 of that issue:

"DIRECT ACTION"--Conscious individual or collective effort to protest against, or remedy, social conditions through the systematic assertion of the economic power of the workers.
"ANARCHISM"--The philosophy of a new social order based on liberty unrestricted by man-made law; the theory that all forms of government rest on violence, and are therefore wrong and harmful, as well as unnecessary.
Emma Goldman, John W. D. Murphy, John W. D. Murphy and John W. D. Murphy

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"ANARCHY" - Absence of government; disbelief in, and disregard of, invasion and authority based on coercion and force; a condition of society regulated by voluntary agreement instead of government.

Have you any comment to make on the "Exhibit?"

A. No.

Q. Do you know Matthew A. Schmidt?

A. I refuse to answer.

Q. Do you know David Kaplan?

A. I refuse to answer.

Q. I make part of the record and mark "Exhibit 9" issue of "Mother Earth", Vol. 10, No. 11 of January, 1914, and call particular attention to the article written by Emma Goldman on "Donald Vese", pages 353 to 357.

I also call special attention to pages 358 and 359, and to the article written on page 363; also to the article on page 373 "Two Weeks Enlightenment for Chicago" by Ben Mandell. And in the same number and article, the matter appearing on Page 375.

Have you any comment to make Miss Goldman?

A. No.

Q. Were you arrested in New York City on September 9th, 1893?

A. I refuse to answer.

Q. I introduce for the record and mark "Exhibit 10" an indictment charging Emma Goldman with inciting to riot and unlawful assembly, on which charge she was convicted and sentenced by Judge Martine on October 16, 1893 to serve one year on Blackwell's Island.

Have you any comment to make on this exhibit?

A. No.

Q. Miss Goldman, do you or did you know one Leon Czolgosz?

A. I refuse to answer.

Q. On September 6, 1901, at Buffalo, N. Y., Leon Czolgosz shot and fatally wounded President McKinley. After Czolgosz's arrest he was closely examined by the authorities, and made a statement giving in detail his history, together with the names of persons with whom he had associated, and the matter which he had read. I introduce herewith as part of this record and mark "Exhibit 11", a certified copy of the statement made by Czolgosz at Police Headquarters in the presence of three witnesses - Frank E. Haggerty, John Martin and E. J. O'Donoghue.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

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Q. Have you any comment to make on that Exhibit?

A. No.

Q. I introduce and make part of this record, and mark "Exhibit 12" another statement made by Czolgosz to Mr. Penny, District Attorney at that time, and an affidavit of Horace E. Story, the Stenographer who took the statement of Czolgosz; also an affidavit of Miss Clara M. Ragan, stating that she did make the transcript and true and correct copy of the statement attached. I refer to Pages 4-5 of Exhibit 11, being the confession of Czolgosz.

It will be noted that he frequented a club in Cleveland, Ohio, at which place he had seen Emma Goldman. He further stated that she had talked about Government and he said

"She didn't believe in voting, and didn't believe in Government."

Czolgosz further stated that Emma Goldman had also said that "all Government was tyranny", and that she "believed in Anarchy."

It is to be further noted that Czolgosz states in his confession that the only time he saw Emma Goldman was in Cleveland. He further stated that Emma Goldman wrote for a newspaper in Chicago which he frequently read entitled "FREE SOCIETY".

Referring to "Exhibit 12", which is the detailed statement of Czolgosz to the District Attorney, attention is called to the following answers made by Czolgosz to questions put to him by the District Attorney: Page 4.

Q. You believe it is right to kill them, if necessary, don't you?

A. Yes, sir.

Page 5:

Q. Did you talk it over with anyone (referring to the assassination) or was it something you had read that suggested it to you, or something else?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Something you had read was it? Look up Fred, give your answer; was it some book you read that suggested the idea to you?

A. Yes sir.

Q. What had you been reading that suggested that to you?

A. That paper. (Refers to "FREE SOCIETY".)

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Page 8:

Q. Who was the last person one you heard talk?

A. Emma Goldman.

Q. What did she say? Is that what she said about the president?

A. She says--she didn't mention any presidents, at all; she mentioned the government.

Q. What did she say about it?

A. She said she didn't believe in it.

Page 9:

Q. You got the idea that she thought it would be a good idea if we didn't have this form of government?

A. Yes sir.

Page 10:

Q. What was the name of the papers you were reading?

A. Free Society.

Page 15:

Q. And the reason for your intention to kill him (referring to President McKinley) was that you did not believe in having rulers in the eyes of the people, or having presidents?

A. Yes sir.

Q. It will be noted, as previously pointed out that Guelgoss, who assassinated President McKinley, said that the only time he had seen Emma Goldman was in Cleveland.

Refer to a copy of "FREE SOCIETY" for October 1901, which is introduced and made part of this record. Marked "Exhibit 13", I call attention to Page 3 on which appears an article written by Emma Goldman, the Editor of the paper "WHY WE CONSIDERED GUELGOSS A SPY".

It will be noted that in this article Isaac points out that on July 12, 1901, the day of Emma Goldman's departure for Buffalo, Emma Goldman pointed Guelgoss out to Isaac at the station as being a "young man who wants to talk to you."

Miss Goldman, before proceeding further, you have listened to extracts read from, and mention made of certain Exhibits being made part of this record.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

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of this record. Do you wish to make any comment thereon?

A. None within time limit set and been assigned to report.

9. Attention is also called to that portion of Galt's statement (Exhibit 14) in which he stated that he had read copies of "FREE SOCIETY". In the issue of this paper introduced as Exhibit 15, page 1 there appears a definition of "ANARCHY".

social theory which regards the union of order with the absence of all direct government of man by man as the political ideal; Absolute individual liberty.-- (Century Dictionary)

Q. Now, Goldman, have you any comment to make on this Exhibit?

A. No

1. I introduce at this time and make part of the record and mark "Exhibit 14" an issue of "THE SO-CIETY" for February 17, 1961, and call particular attention to page 3 upon which appears an article entitled "AN OPEN LETTER," and signed "Sam Gold- man", which is as follows:

and I have of late received several postals and letters of inquiry respecting the reports in the daily press, that I am against Marx, or propagandist by deed. I should have paid little attention to these reports, for I know that my personal friends would not believe anything said in the newspapers against me; and those comrades who believe them, simply show how little they know of the capitalistic press. But it was the reply Comrade Isak gave to someone in the last issue of THE SOCIALIST, that induced me to make this statement.

over me. I have never opposed force or propaganda by deed, either publicly or privately. I demand and acknowledge the right of an individual, or a number of individuals, to strike back at organized power, and to defend themselves against invasion; and I have and always will stand on the side of the one who has been courageous enough to give his own life in taking or attempting to take the life of a tyrant, whether industrial or political. I am on the side of every rebel, whether his act has been beneficial or detrimental to our cause; for I do not judge an act by its

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(Continuation of Exhibit 14— Page 2— end of transcript.)
...result, but by its cause; and the cause of each
...and every rebellious act has been organized despot-
...ism, robbery and exploitation on the part of soci-
...ety, and the innate sense of justice and a rebel-
...ing malicious spirit on the part of the individual.
...society, and not society which makes the man.

What I said, and shall repeat again and again,
is that violence is not a phase of Anarchism. The
...philosophy of Anarchy is harmony, on peace;
...and it recognizes the right of every individual to
...life, liberty and development, and opposes all forms
...of invasion; consequently the philosophy of Anarchy
...is an absolute foe to violence, therefore I do not
...advocate violence. An Anarchist who advocates
...violence as a part of the teachings of Anarchy has
...never properly understood its doctrine. If I
...stand on the side of the rebel, or if I approve of
...an act of violence, it is only because I know that
...organized force—government— leaves us no other
...method of propaganda because we are the invaded
...and not the invaders.

- Q. Have you anything to say to the Government in regard to the face of every injustice; but fortunately for humanity, there are men and women whose whole beings rebel against injustice, whose social instincts are so strongly developed that they feel every vice which the present economic and political system strikes at society. Such men and women can no more stand quietly by and see workers shot, child ren starved, women outraged, and thousands of the social family ruined, destroyed and killed, than one's breathing functions can work without pure air; but they are not necessarily Anarchists; they have existed and rebelled as long as the world exists, long before Anarchists or Anarchism was known; and it is well that they exist, otherwise despotism would rule supreme and life be unbearable. Let us therefore understand that violence is a product of oppression, of need, of suffering, and man's innate sense of justice and social instinct— if not crushed by commercialism on one side, and greed on the other. Incidentally I want to say that it is this sense of justice and social rebellion that have produced the philosophy of liberty, of Anarchism, and not as some of my worthy comrades insist, that it is Anarchism that makes or will make men good and just. The philosophy of Anarchy has no such metaphysical power. It cannot make pure that which is impure, nor can it make anything just which is essentially unjust. The teachings of Anarchy are a product of man's sense of justice and craving for righteousness, based upon
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based upon man's recognition of the fact that justice and righteousness are only possible in freedom, under non-invasion; and not under government, dictum, interference of man with man, either economically, politically, morally, or ethically, consequently only in an Anarchistic mode of living, which is not a child of the future, but a life which each and every liberty loving man must begin now, because it is man, who makes society, and not society which makes the man.

I think I need say no more about my position towards individual or collective revolt, so I will only repeat that I am a revolutionist by nature and temperament, and as such I am in the fight for myself and all those who feel with me, to rebel and resist invasion by all means, force included, consequently a destructionist. But I am also an Anarchist, and as such a constructionist. In order to construct a new sanitary building, fit for human beings to live in, I must, if I cannot find cleared ground, tear down the old rotten decayed obstacles which stand in the way of that beautiful and magnificent mansion called Anarchy.

Q. Have you anything to say, Miss Goldman, in regard to Government "Exhibit 14"?

A. Nothing. I have no comment to make on this Exhibit.

Q. I introduce at this time and make part of the record and mark "Exhibit 15" copy of "FREE SOCIETY" for June 2, 1901, and call particular attention to the article appearing on Page 1 entitled "GAFFANO BRESCIA" signed by Emma Goldman. Have you any comment to make upon this Exhibit?

A. No.

Q. I call attention to the issue of "FREE SOCIETY" introduced as "Exhibit 13" to the article called "The Tragedy of Buffalo" by Emma Goldman. The closing paragraph reads as follows:

"And my heart goes out to him in deep sympathy and to all these victims of a system of inequality, and the many who will die the forerunners of a better, nobler, grander life."

Have you any remark to make about that Exhibit, Miss Goldman?

A. I did not know that I could write so well.

Q. Did you make a speech in the Harlem River Casino at 127th St. and 2nd Ave. on May 18, 1917?

A. I refuse to answer.

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Q. I introduce at this time to be made part of the record and mark "Exhibit 16", a transcript of a speech delivered by Emma Goldman at the Harlem Casino, 127th St. and 5th Ave. at 9:45 P. M. on May 18, 1917. Said transcript having been made by Edward J. Caddell. To the transcript is affixed an affidavit of Mr. Caddell. I call particular attention to the portion of the speech appearing on Page 5 of the transcript in which Emma Goldman stated: "We believe in violence and we will use violence."

Q. Have you any comment to make on this Exhibit, Miss Goldman?
A. No.

Q. I introduce and make part of the record and mark "Exhibit 17" a transcript of a speech delivered by Emma Goldman in the Harlem Casino at 9:45 P. M. on May 18, 1917, said transcript having been made by William H. Randolph from stenographic notes taken by him. Attached to the transcript is an affidavit of Mr. Randolph, and particular attention is called to that portion of the speech appearing on Page 5

"We believe in violence and we will use violence".
Q. Have you any comment to make on this Exhibit?
A. No.

Q. I desire to introduce as "Exhibit 18" and make part of this record a Transcript of Record, Supreme Court of the United States, October Term, 1917, No. 702, Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, plaintiffs in error versus The United States. The copy is certified to by the Clerk of the Supreme Court. I desire to point out certain pages:

Page 161: Being the testimony of William H. Randolph, already introduced in connection with his stenographic notes in the Harlem Casino speech (Exhibit 16).

Page 241: The testimony of Mary E. Fitzgerald relative to a letter written by Emma Goldman in which the contents of the same is given.

Page 269: Testimony of Pietro Allegra to the effect that he had heard Emma Goldman speak at the Harlem Casino in which she used the words "As an Anarchist,"
"We believe in violence and we will use violence."

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Continuation of "Exhibit 18"- Transcript of Record of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman.

Page 402:

Q. In the testimony of Jacob A. Lind, a witness called on behalf of the defendants, Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, there appears the following:

"Q. Is there anything of this sort said, 'We will resist conscription by all the means in our power'?"

A. I think so."

Page 402/411:

Q. Referring to the testimony of Edward J. Caddell concerning stenographic notes taken by him at the Harlem Casino on the night of May 16, 1917, in which appeared the statement of Emma Goldman:

"We believe in violence and we will use violence."

Page 402:

Reference is made to Page 401 of the same Exhibit 18, on which appears GOVERNMENT'S EXHIBIT 1. This pertains to a circular issued by the NO-CONSCRIPTION LEAGUE.

Reference is also made to pages 471-472 and 473 GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT 25, in which an article written by Emma Goldman is quoted from the issue of "Mother Earth" for June, 1918, on the subject of the conscription law.

Reference is also made to pages 472 and 486 inclusive in which appears the GOVERNMENT'S EXHIBIT 31, which is a transcript of the speech delivered by Emma Goldman in the Harlem River Casino in May, 1917. Particular attention is called to page 488 of this transcript, in which appears:

"We believe in violence and we will use violence. Remember, friends, that the very Government which worships at the altar of the Christian religion, that this very Government knows perfectly well, that they attempted to silence them. And so, if it is their intention to make us quiet, they may prepare the noose, they may prepare the gallows, they may build more prisons-- for the spread of revolt and conscience."

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(Continuation of "Exhibit 18"-Transcript of Record of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman.)

Reference is made to page 485, and particular attention is called to the following quotations taken from the speech of Emma Goldman: "Your answer to war must be a general strike, and then the governing class will have something on its hands."

Reference is also made to page 494, GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT 33, which is a transcript of the speech of Emma Goldman delivered at the Huttig Point Palace June 4, 1917, in which Emma Goldman stated: "I am the President, and I am the people."

"Therefore, I am an Anarchist, who became an American out of choice protest."

Reference is also made to page 495 in which Emma Goldman states as follows: "I am the only one who is not a conscriptable age not to register."

"My friends, the only reason that prevents me telling you men of conscriptable age not to register is because I am an Anarchist."

Attention is also called to pages 499 to 501, which is the GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT 35, and which is a letter written by Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman to the Assistant U. S. Attorney, Harold A. Content, in which the following paragraph appears on page 500:

"Anarchism stands for individual liberty and social wellbeing. It is opposed to personal invasion as well as to the organized form of violence known as government. If the belief in Anarchism or the holding of the opinions represented by the No-Conscription League (the principles of which you will find clearly stated on our letter-head) is a crime, then why are only unknown boys like Krumer and Becker prosecuted and not the more prominent men and women guilty of a similar 'crime'? We hereby state in the most emphatic manner that we, the undersigned, are Anarchists and firm believers in the principles enunciated by the NO-CONSCRIPTION LEAGUE."

Miss Goldman, you have heard all of these extracts read from "Exhibit 18". Do you desire to make any comment upon them?

A. No.

Q. I desire to introduce as "Exhibit 19" the Stenographer's transcript of speeches made by Alexander Berkman.

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(Continuation of "Exhibit 19"— STENOGRAPHER'S MINUTES)

and Emma Goldman in Forward Hall, 175 East Broadway on Thursday evening, June 14, 1917. Attached to the transcript of these minutes are affidavits of John C. Dillon and Edw. J. Caddell, who took stenographic notes of what Miss Goldman said. On page 11 of the transcript there appears, and I call particular attention to the same, the following statement of Emma Goldman:

"If war is necessary only the people must decide whether they want war or not, and as long as the people have not given their consent, I deny that the President or those who back the President, has any right to tell the people that they shall take us sons, and husbands and brothers and mothers, and shall ship them in order to be dumped into the sea for the conquest of militarism and the spread of wealth and power in the United States. You say that it is a law. I defy your law! The only law that I recognize is the law which ministers to the needs of humanity, which makes men and women freer and better and more human, the kind of a law which teaches children that human life is sacred, and that those who organize for the purpose of taking human life are going to be called before the bar of human justice, and not in the wretched little court, which is called your law of the United States."

Attention is also called to pages 12 and 13 of this transcript (Exhibit 19).

Miss Goldman, you have heard Exhibit 19. read—special attention being called to certain extracts—do you desire to make any comment on the same?

A. No.

Q. I desire to introduce into the record and make part of this hearing and mark "Exhibit 20" a copy of "THE BLAST" Vol. 1, No. 1, published at San Francisco, January 15, 1916. It will be noted that on page 3 of "THE BLAST" it is stated that this publication, which is described as a "Revolutionary Labor Weekly", is edited and published by Alexander Berkman. On page 1 appears under the title "WHY THE BLAST?" a statement of the principles of this paper, one of which is as follows:

"THUS WILL THE BLAST BE DESTRUCTIVE."

On page 3 facing this article appears the following telegram from Miss Goldman:

"Birthday greetings! Let THE BLAST re-echo from coast to coast, inspiring strength and courage in the disinherited, and striking terror into the hearts of

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The Emma Goldman Papers

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(Continuation of "Exhibit 20" - "THE BLAST", January 15, 1916.

the craven enemy, now that one more of our brothers has fallen a victim to the insatiable Molech.

May THE BLAST tear up the solidified ignorance and cruelty of our social structure. Blast away! To the daring belongs the future.

Emma Goldman.

Miss Goldman do you desire to make any comment on this Exhibit?

A. No.

Q. I desire to introduce as part of the record of this hearing and mark "Exhibit 21" the issue of "THE BLAST" for January 15, 1917 - Vol. II - No. 1, and call attention to the article on page 6 entitled "BIRTHDAY GREETINGS" reading as follows:

New York, January 8, 1917.

Dear Blast:

Greetings and congratulations. What an eventful year you have just closed, and how wonderful that you have survived it all!

Every rebel who, like you, has launched out upon the path to undermine the citadel of Mammon has met with difficulties and hardships. They, like you, have had a thorny, up-hill road to travel. But none can boast to have survived so much in so young a life and with so much energy.

Think of having been suppressed by a mighty government of a hundred million people! To have been raided twice by the tools of the Chamber of Commerce and the United Railroads Company. To turn the peaceful sleep of the Law and Order Committee into a veritable nightmare; to harass the innocent dream of the prosecuting attorney! Think of having been the one lusty voice on the Coast to ring out powerfully against the vile and cruel conspiracy of Mammon's forces! At the same time to have brought cheer and hope to the victims of that conspiracy! Think of having brought together the bravest elements among labor from Coast to Coast to a realization of the dangers threatening the workers through this wide land!

What an achievement for one year! Verily.

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(Continuation of "Exhibit 21" - "THE BLAST" of January 15, 1917.)

dear BLAST, you have good reason to rejoice and to make a new year with justified pride and deep self-assurance. Good luck, then, on your new journey. May it be more eventful than even the first year. May you grow ever stronger, ever more defiant, ever more powerful.

I read from the Emma Goldman and Emma Goldman Papers.

You have heard extracts read from this "Exhibit 21" Miss Goldman. Have you any comment to make?

A. No, I cannot all right. I have to make a statement for the record, and I will do so.

Q. Miss Goldman, do you happen to know any person by the name of Ben Reitman?

A. I refuse to answer.

Q. Will you state whether or not you were in New Haven, Connecticut in May, 1909?

A. I have nothing to say.

Q. Will you state whether or not Ben Reitman was in your company at any time during May, 1909?

A. I refuse to answer.

Q. I desire to introduce and make part of this record, and mark "Exhibit 22", a copy of "The New Haven Palladium" for Thursday, May 13, 1909. On Page 1 I desire to call special attention to the following article

entitled "REITMAN DOESN'T BLAME GOLOMANS". Miss Goldman have you any comment to make on this or report any Exhibit that has been offered in evidence here?

A. I object to all of this matter. I object to putting in material of things I did not say. Why that article does not even appear over anybody's signature.

Q. Well Miss Goldman you have not been denied the right to make objections, and after each Exhibit has been offered you have been asked to make any comment you desired, and you have declined to do so.

A. My counsel has made objections and you have refused to accept them.

I have no statement to make on this subject now.

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BY ATTORNEY WEINBERGER:

A. Let the record stand as it is. We have no explanation to make on any of the Exhibits. Our objection is the broad one as stated at the beginning on the ground that she is a citizen of the United States— we object to this "inquisition".

INSPECTOR SCHILLI

Q. I read from the article mentioned on Page 1 of "Exhibit 22" as follows:

"Dr. Ben Reitman, general manager of Miss Emma Goldman's lecture tour, said last night that he was going right ahead to make arrangements for the woman anarchist's advent into this city next Friday and Saturday nights, despite the warning yesterday of Chief of Police Cowles that he would not allow Miss Goldman to speak in this city.

Dr. Reitman further stated that he did not see what right the Chief has to stop their meeting. He says it is unconstitutional and that the Chief will only be able to stop the meeting by force.

During the course of conversation Reitman was asked if anarchy taught violence. He replied that it didn't but that it tolerated violence.

"Do the anarchists tolerate such an act as 'Cragg's' who killed President McKinley?"

"Most certainly they do. I certainly would", he replied.

Attached to this article in the "New Haven Palladium" of May 13, 1909, and made part of this record and of "Exhibit 22" is an affidavit as to the correctness of the article by the reporter to whom Ben Reitman made the statement, Joseph Raymond McGuen.

Q. Miss Goldman, have you any comment to make on this Exhibit?

A. None.

Q. Do you still claim to be a citizen of the United States? Because you were not made a party to the denaturalization of your alleged husband Joseph A. Kersner?

A. I have no statement to make on that subject now.

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Q. If you are married can you furnish a marriage certificate?

A. I have no statement to make.

Q. Do you refuse to offer any evidence showing that you are an alleged citizen of the United States?

A. I do.

WITNESS, being called and sworn by Inspector Schell, testified as follows:

INSPECTOR SCHELL:

Q. What is your name?

A. Harold A. Content.

Q. What is your business?

A. Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, office at No. 120 Broadway. I am a member of the firm of Griffiths, Sarfaty & Content.

Q. During the year 1917 were you an Assistant U. S. Attorney of the Southern District of New York?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you conduct the case of the United States vs Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman?

A. All stages of the proceedings except in the U. S. Supreme Court. That is, the arrest, the proceedings before the Commissioner, before the Grand Jury and the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

Q. Has Emma Goldman ever in your presence made any statement regarding her citizenship?

A. After the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, I think it was July 9, 1917, her pedigree was taken by the clerk of the Court in my presence. She stated that she was born in the town of Kovno, Russia, that she was single, not married. My recollection is that she stated the date of her birth to show that she was 48 or 49 years of age. I think it was "48".

INSPECTOR SCHELL:

Q. Do you mean 38 or 48?

EMMA GOLDMAN:

A. No, 48 is right. I was born in 1869.

MR. CONTENT:

She said that her father was dead, but that her mother

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(Continuation of Mr. Content's testimony.)

was living somewhere upstairs. I think in Rochester. I was standing within 100 or 150 feet of her at the time she made this statement. They were looking for her.

Q. Has Miss Goldman at any time in your presence made radical statements or stated that she was an Anarchist, or that she believed in violence or the destruction of property?

A. Yes; I have heard Miss Goldman on a number of occasions at public meetings make such statements. I was also present at her examination of the jurors on talesmen in her own trial in the U. S. District Court. She did not take the witness stand in her own behalf, and so I am limited to that part of her examination of talesmen from the floor of the courtroom. I have heard her on a number of occasions state that she was an Anarchist. I recall distinctly on July 8, 1917, at the Hunt's Point Palace in the Bronx, her use of the word "Anarchist", as describing herself on at least two occasions. I remember that particularly. Because she said that the only reason (I cannot give you the exact words, but I recall the substance very well) that the only reason she could not advise young men of conscriptable age not to register was that she was "an Anarchist", and that her creed or doctrine did not allow her to impose her will on anybody else; that everybody had to decide for themselves. But she used the word "Anarchist" in referring to herself.

On the 11th of June, 1917, I attended a meeting at a Hall the exact name of which I have forgotten. I think it was at 11th St. and 7th Ave. There was no stenographer present there that night, but I listened very attentively to the speech, and she described herself then as an "Anarchist" on several occasions.

On the 11th of June, 1917, I was present during the entire meeting at Forward Hall on East Broadway. I listened to the speeches both in English and Yiddish, and I recall very well on that occasion that Miss Goldman in the course of her speech said "You say it is the law then I defy the law." This meeting was a protest meeting against the conviction of Kramer and Becker, whom I prosecuted, and whom Mr. Weinberger here defended before Judge Mayer, and I recall that Miss Goldman said that the matter would be threshed out, not "in the little wretched court that we called Law of the United States."

I also recall exceedingly clearly the way Miss Goldman referred to Marie Antoinette, the Queen of Louis XVI of France, who was guillotined, and, referring to Judge Mayer, who had tried Kramer and Becker, she asked Judge Mayer whether he had forgotten what happened to Marie Antoinette; and said that the people

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(Continuation of Mr. Content's testimony), you, and the fact

in that case gave Marie Antoinette and the ruling classes all the straw that they were looking for. Miss Goldman then referred to what had happened in history and intimated in so many words that the same thing was apt to happen to the Judge who had tried Kramnik and Becker. Further on she alluded to what had happened in Russia of recent date, and said that the same kind of thing would happen here, and that Judge Mayer and all the other Judges would find themselves driven from the bench in the same way that the ruling classes of Russia had been overthrown. I am not swearing to the exact language, because it is impossible to remember every word that was said, but I remember very distinctly the substance of the allusions to Marie Antoinette and to what had happened in Russia.

Q. Were you present at the Forward Hall June 14, 1919?

A. Yes, during her entire address— in fact all through the meeting, and I was there for an hour after the meeting was over. I remember very well the three things that impressed me: (1) her defiance of the law— (2) her allusions to Marie Antoinette and (3) her allusion as to what would happen to Judge Mayer.

Q. How near to the speaker were you?

A. I was not very near the platform. But she is a very excellent speaker, and her voice could be heard distinctly. It is not a large hall, and I was standing about half way back, near the Exit.

During the trial in the examination of the taleman, both Miss Goldman and Mr. Beckman stated to the jurors that they were Anarchists very frankly, and asked any number of them whether the fact that they were Anarchists would so prejudice them that they could not give them a fair trial. I am sure they admitted that any number of times.

Q. Mr. Weinberger, you have heard the testimony of Mr. Content, have you any questions you desire to put to him?

ATTORNEY WEINBERGER:

A. No, no questions at all.

INSPECTOR SCHULL:

Q. Miss Goldman, have you anything to say in your own behalf as to why you should not be deported; or any answer to make to the charges against you contained in the Department Warrant of Arrest?

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A. Nothing, except my preliminary typewritten statement which I have submitted to you, and the fact that I am a citizen of the United States.

Q. Well, I am desirous that you shall have a full and fair hearing, and I am therefore asking you for the last time whether or not you desire to make any comments or explanations regarding the Government exhibits and other evidence which have been introduced against you at this hearing.

A. Nothing except the Exhibits or other printed statements not issued by me. I do not stand responsible for those.

Q. Have you any further remarks to make as to the Exhibits that have been offered?

A. No.

BY ATTORNEY WEINBERGER:

I request that the case be adjourned for say two weeks and I will notify you before the expiration of that time whether or not I desire to call witnesses. If not the case may be considered closed automatically as far as the defense is concerned.

(HEARING ADJOURNED SUBJECT TO CALL OF THE GOVERNMENT.)

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No. 98713/52

FURTHER HEARING IN THE CASE OF EMMA GOLDMAN WAS ADJOURNED UNTIL NOV. 10th.

On November 6th Attorney Harry Weinberger telephoned this office that he would be unable to proceed with the case on the 10th instant, and requested that the case be adjourned until November 12th, to permit him to secure certain evidence to produce at the hearing regarding Emma Goldman's citizenship. The case was continued at his request, therefore, until November 12th.

Harry Weinberger,
New York, N. Y.

THE ALIEN WAS PRESENT IN COURT.

EXHIBITS:

1. The Goldman, and the American...
2. I decline to answer.
3. You don't want to answer...
4. You don't want to answer...
5. You don't want to answer...
6. You don't want to answer...
7. You don't want to answer...
8. You don't want to answer...
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98713/52

FURTHER HEARING

in the case of

EMMA GOLDMAN.

PRESENT ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT:

Inspector A. P. Schell.
Mr. W. J. Peters,
Law Officer, Bureau of Immigration.
Mr. John Edgar Hoover,
Special Assistant to the Attorney-
General.

PRESENT ON BEHALF OF THE ALIEN:

Attorney Harry Weinberger,
261 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Secretary:

Alice J. Buckley.

The ALIEN was present in person.

INSPECTOR SCHELL:

- Q. Miss Goldman, are you an Anarchist?
A. I decline to answer.
Q. Do you believe in all organized government?
A. I decline to answer.
Q. Do you deny that you are an Anarchist?
A. I decline to answer.
Q. Do you believe in or advocate the teaching of Anarchy?
A. I decline to answer.
Q. Do you deny that you believe in or advocate the teach-
ing of anarchy?
A. I decline to answer.
Q. Do you believe in the overthrow by force or violence
of the Government of the United States?
A. I refuse to answer.
Q. Do you deny that you believe in the overthrow by force
or violence of the Government of the United States?
A. I refuse to answer.

9.2

Also been interviewed for the same purpose in person.

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Q. Do you believe in the overthrow by force or violence of all forms of law?

A. I refuse to answer.

Q. Do you deny that you believe in the overthrow by force or violence of all forms of law?

A. I refuse to answer.

Q. Do you deny that that is your belief?

A. I refuse to answer.

Q. Do you advocate the overthrow by force or violence of all forms of law?

A. I refuse to answer.

Q. Do you deny that you advocate the overthrow by force or violence of all forms of law?

A. I refuse to answer.

Q. Do you advocate the assassination of public officials?

A. I refuse to answer.

Q. Do you deny that you advocate the assassination of public officials?

A. I refuse to answer.

Q. Do you advocate or teach the assassination of public officials?

A. I refuse to answer.

Q. Do you deny that you advocate or teach the assassination of public officials?

A. I refuse to answer.

Q. Do you disbelieve in all organized government?

A. I refuse to answer.

Q. Do you deny that you disbelieve in all organized government?

A. I refuse to answer.

Q. Are you an opponent of all organized government?

A. I refuse to answer.

Q. Do you deny that you are an opponent of all organized government?

A. I refuse to answer.

Q. Miss Goldman have you anything further to say as to why you should not be deported? Otherwise the case will be considered closed.

ATTORNEY WEINBERGER:

I ask for one month's adjournment on the ground that it has been impossible for me to prepare proof in reference

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The Emma Goldman Papers

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to Miss Goldman's citizenship. It is necessary to find certain witnesses and take certain other steps in the preparation of affidavits, all of which cannot be done by me in less than a month's time. I therefore ask that this hearing be adjourned for one month, for the purpose of producing my evidence on the subject.

INSPECTOR SCHULLI

- Q. In the event that this record goes to Washington, do you desire to submit a brief?
A. I do.

HEARING CLOSED.

(NOTE: The following letter, dated November 12th was mailed to Attorney Weinberger, Counsel for Emma Goldman.)

Harry Weinberger, Esq.,
261 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Sir:

This is to inform you, as Attorney for Miss Emma Goldman, that the hearings in her case under the warrant which issued for her arrest, have been closed. You have stated that you desired to submit a brief to accompany the record to Washington. Please submit the same in duplicate to this office on or before November 20th.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Byron H. Uhl,

AJB.

Assistant Commissioner.

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A- FINDING.--

This alien has refused to answer any questions pertaining to the charges contained in the warrant, notwithstanding the fact that every opportunity was afforded her.

The record which contains her speeches and writings, shows conclusively that the charges in the warrant have been sustained.

I RECOMMEND DEPORTATION.

Very truly yours,
[Signature]

Special Agent in Charge of Jacob A. Reiche.

Respectfully,
[Signature]

Special Agent in Charge of [Signature]

Copy of "The [Signature]" [Signature]

Copy of [Signature] [Signature]

Court [Signature] [Signature]

[Signature] [Signature]

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NUMBERED EXHIBITS REFERRED TO IN THE

CASE OF EMMA GOLDMAN.

Transcript of the Case of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman in the Supreme Court.

Record of Hearing given her at Hayes, Minn..

April 6, 1908.

Examination of Emma and Caddell of Emma Goldman's speech at Veterans Hall, June 14, 1917.

Emma Goldman's Pedigree given in Court, July 9, 1917.

Copy of "The Case", January 15, 1918.

Certificate of Abraham Goldman's Citizenship.

Copy of "The Case", January 15, 1918.

Petition for Probated Will of Abraham Goldman.

Decree cancelling citizenship of Jacob A. Kerner.

Judgment rendered in cancelling citizenship.

Pamphlet entitled "DOWN WITH ANARCHISTS."

Copy of "MOTHER EARTH", July, 1914.

Copy of "MOTHER EARTH", January, 1916.

Court Indictment against Emma Goldman, August, 1893.

Transcript by Clara M. Hagan of testimony in the Czelgosz case.

Transcript by Horace H. Story of testimony in the Czelgosz case.

Copy of "FREE SOCIETY", October 6, 1901.

" " " " February 17, 1901.

" " " " June 2, 1901.

Transcript by Caddell of Emma Goldman's speech at Harlem Casino, May 18, 1917.

Transcript by Randolph of speech of Emma Goldman at Harlem Casino May 18, 1917.

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No. 18:

Transcript of Record of the Case of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman in the Supreme Court.

No. 19:

Transcript by Dillon and Gaidell of Emma Goldman's Speech at Forward Hall, June 14, 1917.

No. 20:

Copy of THE BLADE, January 15, 1916.

No. 21:

Copy of THE BLADE, January 15, 1917.

No. 22:

Copy "NEW HAVEN PALLADIUM" for May 13, 1909.

"RECOLLECT OF POLITICAL VIOLENCE",
EMMA GOLDMAN, JOURNAL, JANUARY 1917.

"RECOLLECT OF POLITICAL VIOLENCE",
EMMA GOLDMAN, JOURNAL, JANUARY 1917.

March, 1917.

April, 1917.

October, 1917.

May, 1917.

Transcript of Emma Goldman's
Speech at Forward Hall, June 14, 1917.

Transcript of Emma Goldman's
Speech at Forward Hall, June 14, 1917.

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LETTERED EXHIBITS REFERRED TO IN THE CASE OF EMMA GOLDMAN.

"A":

"WHAT I BELIEVE" — in copy of "MOTHER EARTH". The
article mentioned was re-printed from the "N. Y.
World", July 19, 1908.

"B":

"SYNDICALISM" — by Emma Goldman. MOTHER EARTH PUBLISHING CO.

"C":

"PREPAREDNESS, THE ROAD TO UNIVERSAL SLAUGHTER". by
Emma Goldman. MOTHER EARTH PUB. CO.

"D":

"ANARCHISM — WHAT IT REALLY STANDS FOR".
Emma Goldman. MOTHER EARTH PUB. CO.

"E":

"PSYCHOLOGY OF POLITICAL VIOLENCE".
Emma Goldman. MOTHER EARTH PUB. CO.

"F":

"MOTHER EARTH" for June, 1917.
who signed the foregoing certificate was at the time of signing,

"G":

Consent for Copy of Issue of March, 1917.

"H":

and full faith and credit should be given to the publication in

"I":

"October, 1916.

"J":

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my

"K":

July, 1917.

"L":

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS AND BOOKS — THOSE OFFERED IN XVI-
MOTHER EARTH

"PRISON MEMOIRS" by A. Berkman.

"UNNOTED WORKS" by Voltairine De Cleyre.

"M":

LETTER of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman to Asst.
U. S. Attorney General.

"N":

"ANARCHY ON TRIAL" — Speeches by Emma Goldman and
Alexander Berkman.

EXPLANATORY NOTE
MARGARET M. SCULLY, ALIAS MARION BARLING,
OCTOBER 27, 1919

In late October 1919, the New York State Joint Legislative Committee to Investigate Seditious Activities, known as the Lusk Committee after its chairman, State Senator Clayton R. Lusk, managed to place an agent to work as a stenographer in Goldman's office at 36 Grove Street. The agent, Margaret Scully, signed most of her reports as Marion Barling.

Her first report, on October 27, 1919, describes the welcome home dinner for Goldman and Berkman held at the Hotel Brevoort. Her last report, on November 6, 1919, describes her plans to regain Goldman's trust after Goldman fired her.

It is not completely clear what agency or organization actually directed Margaret Scully's espionage efforts. She sent several reports to Mr. Finch, probably Rayme W. Finch, a former agent for the New York office of the Bureau of Investigation. Her reports were found with the Lusk Committee records in the New York State Archives, thereby suggesting that she worked as an agent directly for that committee. The Lusk Committee conducted hearings from March 1919 through the end of the year and published its report in April 1920.

Years later, in January 1932, Margaret Scully wrote to Goldman, using her married name of Margaret Rogers. Goldman replied in March. Both letters are located with Goldman's general correspondence.

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Margaret M. Scully, 1919 Oct.? (cover page?)] / [author unknown].—
1 p.; 28 × 22 cm.

Obtained from the New York State Archives.

Summary: Someone prepares a cover sheet for reports from Marion Barling, alias Margaret Scully.

Notes: For possible enclosures, see 821210002, 821210005 through 821210008, and 821210010 through 821210018.

Barling, Marion.

Baker, Carver & Morrell.

32 Water St.

Mr. Debetts Dept.

The Emma Goldman Papers

Report on the meeting at the Hotel Brevoort [New York] 1919 Oct. 27 / M[argaret] M. Scully [Agent, New York State Joint Committee to Investigate Seditious Activities]. — 6 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the New York State Archives.

Summary: Margaret Scully describes the welcome back from prison dinner for Goldman and Berkman in New York. She describes each speaker and evaluates his or her dangerousness.

Notes: Enclosed with 821210006.

Report on the meeting at the Hotel Brevoort October 27th, 1919

7 P.M.

Tickets were for sale at \$3 per cover and were marked Welcome Home

Dinner to Emma Goldman and Alex. Berkman
No liquor was served except 2.75 beer here and there about the place.
I found out the welcome home phrase meant they were welcome back again after prison release of some twenty months.

The dinner finished, all gathered chairs about the center table at which were seated the guests of honor. There were present some 225 people.

The dinner started at 7:30 and adjourned at 11:45.

It was opened by Mrs. Sloan, the woman who arranged sale of tickets seating arrangements, etc. and who lives on the top floor at 88 Washington Place. She is not the type who would seem able to cause much real or dangerous uprisings and I don't think is worth much thought.

Mrs. Sloan opened by the remark that the size of the gathering was no indication of the sympathy of the cause by the people and that we were outsold for our capacity at the Brevoort but that had she chosen to do so she could with no difficulty have filled Madison Square Garden.

I saw many turned away so I believe her statement. There is no doubt as to the strength of this radical movement in New York and throughout the United States.

The next speaker was a man whom I understand is connected with Current Opinion — a man named Leonard D. Abbott. He introduced the speakers, read telegrams, etc. and generally kept up a certain spirit to the gathering.

I want to go back at the start for a second and remark that I was impressed by the absence of long haired men and short haired women. While there were a few bobbed heads to some women; that type woman and also her corresponding type man was noticeably absent and in their place we found at the meeting some very substantial looking types of citizens, although of course the majority were Russian Jews and looked it.

Abbott said but little, in fact it was altogether so nothing that I have completely forgotten his words.

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Then he introduced

Lola Ridge

In order for you to appreciate what she stands for let me tell you she is in appearance a fine type for us to knock. She looks like the wrath of God and as though sunshine and fresh air might cure her of all ills, not to mention Mother Sills, Lydia Pinkham, etc. Comic valentines must be drawn from Lola. Still she is a true artist and poet. With a voice approaching a dying cat, she recited what she said only herself understood, although I am sure it was a sad poem because I heard her voice and its terrible wail. It was about — well an ode to those suffering still in the confines of our jails for the cause — they were pleading, rather, to us to let in the light, etc. That is my understanding of the sad cry. It ended, as all things must, and she slipped to her seat. I for one was glad the agony ended. If Lola gets there often I now understand why she looks as she does. Let us hope someone will use his gun on her soon and put her out of the sight of mortal man. Let her go on with her great work of radical poems in Hell. There indeed will she find lots of fiery material.

After Lola darling came Madame Krans and to her I take off my cap. She warbles Russian like —wonderfully. We all liked hearing her. Abbott announced that she had sang steen years before on the event of Berkman's entrance into some prison in the U.S. I wonder why she sang?

After that came Dr. Goldberger. He looks like a student, has a sarcastic manner, and I propose the scoundrel be choked. His sarcasms on the United States Government were ——— I lose power of expression ——— but kill him. He is insidious and dangerous, and he will go on with his remarks sowing seeds here and there till death takes him into other fields.

Then, if I remember correctly came, Harry Kelly of a School, whose name to me sounded like the Free-air school. That is what they stand for, at any rate, —free speech, free press, etc. This man is the most dangerous type imaginable. He is not bright, he is brilliant, and he is harmless looking. He has a way of justifying himself and of making statements that keep him within the law, that will enable him to avoid prisons always. Yet his attacks on the Government are unbelievable in this day and age. That a scoundrel can get up and make the statements he made tonight and get away with them — is a great big reflection on what we fools will stand for in our own country. I'm for hanging Kelly at once, no sunrise about it.

That devil works triple and quadruple harm and more than that because he is connected with that school where into the minds of some of our coming citizens he pours this individual control stuff, breeds in them a contempt for law and order, government and control. To that extent

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then he is to be watched and that school should be moved.

He mentioned one pupil telling him the newspapers had it that their school was to be moved to the Philippines. He thought it great. They wouldn't mind a little colony there — quite exclusive. About deportation to Russia of Emma Goldman and Berkman — well they wanted badly to go to Russia. America would be working right with their desires to send them there.

I do not recall much else. He dwelt on this thought of sending his school to the Philippines. He seemed to think it didn't much matter where radicals were sent, no power could stop their propaganda, it would grow in their minds, no matter the country, and his talk was along governments stupidity at such a measure, and the general imbecility of the present government.

Did we know we could serve prison terms for making statements of criticism on the Mayor of New York or the President — and yet this was supposed to be a country where free speech and free press went along. Bah, etc. etc.

He is a mighty bright man and get his stuff across, yet he has a mind getting old and too deep in the subject to see his own weakness. His school should be stopped on some charge. Give me a chance there and I will find more than one reason for putting an end to that school.

I believe Ella Reeves Brooks identified with prison reform interests then followed. This woman is about 56 and strong in her way. She is a sincere worker and I believe could be made to direct her endeavors into good channels. She spoke of the injustices of our prisons. And brought the message that those there were not unhappy because they believed in the justice of their cause. That the young said, "Forget us but get the sick and the old out" and the sick and the old said "Forget us our day is done go liberate or help liberate the young that they may go about and preach our gospel". And of Emma, "Emma is a mother here" said the matron Mary at ———prison (Leavenworth I think) and Emma said of the matron "Without Mary this place would be impossible" — and so each cheers the other and all bear courageously their martyrdom.

A man named I think Krochi Hartman who is part Jap and part Hun by birth spoke. He is poet-artist and all the other ists and then some. I consider him a brilliant fool. He said by descent he was part Hun and the other part Hun anyway. He speaks with humor and is most nonchalant, which I believe effected, as he is high strung. He spoke as an artist and said that the big thing in life was to have an aim and to stick to it and speak it out and that was what he admired in Goldman that she had the courage to speak her convictions despite all protest whether she was right or wrong he would not say — as to the remedy of the unrest conditions he could think of no remedy — he scoffed at jails, spoke of his various internments for this

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or that abroad and I think here too ——— and altogether gave the wittiest short talk of the evening. He has a damnable way and I believe is a scoundrel at heart. I think he should be sent to the North Pole or some such place.

As Hartman ended with the statement that he did not know a remedy for the upset conditions etc. jailings of innocents and all that fuss, a man a physician of Brooklyn named Michael Cohen got up and replied that he knew the remedy it was, to obey, the trouble being what were you going to obey. To obey meant to accept a set rule and then stay by it but when the President himself wavered one day Pacifist, and day Warist what in thunder were you to do? Why change as the President did ——— when he did ——— obey. It would be a world of harmony if we were only willing to accept the theories laid out for us. But no, there were a few "keekers" (kickers) like Goldman and Berkman who did really think for themselves and speak out freely. And for that even in America a so-called country of Democracy they must go to jail. Why not be mild meek humble and obedient and stay out of jail?

Alexander Cohen of some labor delegation would not speak though called on twice by Abbott.

Next came attorney for Goldman, Harry Weinberger, a bright boy. He spoke strongly and well. He should be squelched although I believe that impossible. He is shrewd, careful of his statements, forceful and mighty alert and keen. He knocked the attorney general of the United States, spoke of ridiculous conditions surrounding the courts of so-called justice, calls it the department of injustice, etc. He speaks well. He believes Goldman and Berkman will go on with their work even if deported. No one seems to fear deportation. He thinks the prisons of this country a joke. He scoffs at Wilson, a man for whom he stumped before presidential election because Wilson was for keeping us out of war and a man who changed overnight and became a war-ist after his election, etc. He is a good talker and ought to have his mouth stuffed to prevent further spread of his doctrine. He inspires courage in the mobs to go on with their dirty work.

Abbott read wires from a lawyer named Maroos of Pittsburgh and one named Pollak of New York of congratulations to Goldman and Berkman and regrets at non attendance.

Then followed Berkman who spoke mostly along this line.

Dinners are all right, I guess but I didn't have an appetite and the congratulations are all right but they get you nowhere. What we should do is to get down to brass tacks, get some place but you will get nowhere while there are many factions to the movement. Surely you can agree on one or two points. Take the demand for amnesty and go after it. Take anyone phase and all of you go after it, Socialists, Bolsheviks, etc. etc. Get together otherwise you will go on dinners and speeches and no organized

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movement of definite aim object and success. Spoke of prison injustices rotten food. Said conditions were as bad as years and years ago; called the Ellis Island as bad as Spanish Inquisition and spoke of America as making future Siberia or some such line ———— for himself he is a willing sufferer but he wants them to start things going strong and quickly.

Goldman spoke

well and quite long. Sad because only today an incident occurred which made her wish she could release herself from the dinner. She was at Ellis Island being grilled about her possible deportation (no one believes she will be deported) said it would simply add and help Russia for Bolsheviks to go there. That when Americans imprisoned political offenders in U.S. they hurt themselves because it was better to keep em free, let em hang themselves with their own ropes ~~xxxxxx~~ if their cause is unjust and their arguments false. Truth must conquer. Today at Ellis Island she met Molly Steiner not yet twenty who is four days on a hunger diet because Molly spoke to a fellow political offender and was told it was against rules for women and men to meet socially and speak together in U.S. prisons. Molly said either she would talk with him or not eat, so for four days she has consistently refused food. The authorities thought Steiner would eat with Goldman but she refused saying it was the principle she was after and she considered her effort for the end worth while, that someone must take a stand to get for the political prisoner the recognition and the conditions he would eventually have. Anyway the food they say in some prisons is bread and water.

By the way Goldman spoke of isolation and unable to converse with others as hardest to bear. She spoke for Kate Richard O'Hare and Eugene Debs, now in jail.

The latter was mentioned by almost every speaker of the evening. His fate means a lot to them all because he is a great leader of that crew and they love him and their hearts are heavy because he is imprisoned.

Until the two mentioned Debs and O'Hare are released and until the U.S. opens her prisons to political offenders, the U.S. is doing herself the worse kind of injustice — so these folks believe.

I am in favor of heavier doors and worse punishment. The devils come here and cause fusses. Let em stay in their wretched foreign countries.

To end Goldman quoted someone whose name I no longer recall. Ernest (?) who years ago said something like this, "Russia comes to us now to beg for help in her time of revolution and strife but the day will come when America will go to Russia for help to settle her international unrest and revolution".

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They are going to have a dinner for Goldman and Berkman at the Hotel Brevoort. It is a very nice dinner and the speakers are all very good.

They talked of a coming revolution here and its passing and one of them called Goldman as a queen and Berkman King or about that thought.

M. M. Scully

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on] Dinner for Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman [at the Hotel Brevoort, New York] 1919 Oct. 27 / Betty Thompson and Doris Henry [Agents? Bureau of Investigation? Department of Justice?]. — 4 p.; 28 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Henry and Thompson describe Goldman and Berkman's welcome-home dinner, including a synopsis of each speech and the identity of some audience members.

Notes: Broken type. For other reports of same dinner, see 821210005 and 880606198.

October 27, 1919.

DINNER FOR EMMA GOLDMAN and ALEXANDER BERKMAN

On Monday evening, October 27th, 1919, a certain party had the great pleasure of attending a dinner at the Brevoort on Fifth Avenue.

This dinner was given as a welcome to EMMA GOLDMAN and ALEXANDER BERKMAN, the noted Anarchists, who had just returned from prison. There were over 250 present at the dinner, which was in charge of a committee with Mrs. Sloan as the Chairman.

Mrs. M. Epstein, wife of M. Epstein, editor of the "Graphic Press," was also very active. Many well known faces were seen at the dinner. There was a great variety of distinctive personalities, ranging from bobbed hair and tailored suits to French headress and evening gowns.

Many reporters were present and sat at a special table. It was noticed that the young Jewish boy who works in the Lower Circulation Department of the New York Public Library, was present. Dinner was served at about eight-thirty. At one table sat a stranger who spoke of being connected with a firm located at 20 Wall Street, Room 31, and who also had a close connection with Ziegler, the baking powder man.

The dinner was a very formal affair and it was rather difficult to get into a conversation with anyone.

Leonard Abbott presided and introduced the various speakers. Mr. Abbott read two telegrams of welcome, one from Mr. Margolas, a Pittsburgh lawyer, and the other from Mr. Pollick of New York. In brief, Mr. Abbott welcomed Emma Goldman and Berkman and said it was time that we really did something and did not just talk about it.

Miss Kranz, a Russian soprano, gave two selections. She had sung in Germany 27 years ago and had also sung for Berkman 14 years ago when he was in the Pennsylvania prison. She must have had a very fine voice at one time, for she has a great amount of

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on] Dinner for Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman [at the Hotel Brevoort, New York] 1919 Oct. 27 / Betty Thompson and Doris Henry [Agents? Bureau of Investigation? Department of Justice?]. — 4 p.; 28 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Henry and Thompson describe Goldman and Berkman's welcome-home dinner, including a synopsis of each speech and the identity of some audience members.

Notes: Broken type. For other reports of same dinner, see 821210005 and 830606128.

-- 2 --

As she sang in

power, but the quality is lacking. very few people knew what she was singing about.

Mr. Abbott next introduced Lola Ridge, poetess. One should see Lola in order to appreciate her. She is very tall and a perfect skeleton. Her eyes have that sunken mysterious look as if they were gazing into a world beyond whence no mortal eye has ever pierced.

Her hair was combed straight back from her classic brow. She was gowned in a mysterious flowing robe of rose color whose low neck and elbow sleeves made more prominent the many bones of her neck and arms. "Her voice," you say! "Ye gods, it was indescribable."

When she said, "Sascha, can you hear me," poor Sascha must have wished to take the first train for Canada. The deep tones of her voice echoed and vibrated through the room as if through a cavern. Her first poem was one written to Alexander Berkman and published in the "Modern Magazine."

Its general theme was to call on the Spirit Sascha to be with and comfort Berkman as he was confined within the walls. Mr. Harry Kelly, head of the Ferrer School, Stelton, N.J., was the next speaker.

Mr. Kelly said that he heard there was a possibility of deporting the anarchists to Russia, but he knew the U. S. wouldn't dare do that, for they know too well that that is just what the anarchists want. He also had heard that there was to be an anarchist colony established in the Philippines. One of the pupils came to him the other morning and said: "Mr. Kelly, are you going to have our school in the Philippines?" Even the children seemed delighted at the idea. Mr. Kelly also said that we must really do something worth while and not just talk about it.

Mr. Abbott next called on Mr. Conan, who did not wish to talk. Dr. Goldwater, the next speaker, said that he had been warned to say nothing at all seditions, but he desired to refer to those two very seditions articles, the "Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the U.S." Many clauses in these articles are of the most sedition nature and if published to-day, would be a

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on] Dinner for Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman [at the Hotel Brevoort, New York] 1919 Oct. 27 / Betty Thompson and Doris Henry [Agents? Bureau of Investigation? Department of Justice?]. — 4 p.; 28 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Henry and Thompson describe Goldman and Berkman's welcome-home dinner, including a synopsis of each speech and the identity of some audience members.

Notes: Broken type. For other reports of same dinner, see 821210005 and 880606198.

Emma Goldman and Berkman, was perhaps the most rabid speaker of the evening. Mr. Weinberger referred very slurringly to the Department of Justice, that they were all a bluff. That they never had any proofs regarding the bomb plots and that if the Department investigated in its own squads, they would find where the bombs came from. Finch of the Department of Justice said that Finch was good for two years more at a good salary. Mr. Weinberger said that the only reason for the arrest of the 14 Spaniards was because Wilson was to speak on Amnesty in Boston the next day. In order to prevent this speech, the Department cooked up the bomb plot and had the Spaniards arrested. Weinberg, however, succeeded in getting them released, for the Department did not have sufficient evidence. Mr. Weinberger warned the people not to be so ready to believe everything they read, but to act.

Ella Reeves Brooks spoke of her many visits to the prisons, of the splendid spirit of all of the prisoners and how none wanted to be free unless all were free. She described vividly the horrors of the prisons and the great injustice done.

Mr. Hartman, who brags of being half German and half Jap, was the next speaker. Mr. Hartman had been in California. While there he had suffered from asthma and so burned a powder night on the porch. He was arrested for giving secret signals in this way. Mr. Hartman has been in prison several times, once in Boston, once in Germany for writing about the Kaiser.

Michael Cowan was the next speaker. He all but threw a bomb into the mist when he announced that we must obey the law. He said that the trouble with Emma Goldman and Berkman was that they were always stirring up a fuss and did not obey the law, consequently they were arrested. If they would obey the law, they would be able to remain with us much longer and do more good.

Alexander Berkman -- Berkman certainly did not look as if the "foul air" of the prison had injured him in any way. His words

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on] Dinner for Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman [at the Hotel Brevoort, New York] 1919 Oct. 27 / Betty Thompson and Doris Henry [Agents? Bureau of Investigation? Department of Justice?]. — 4 p. ; 28 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Henry and Thompson describe Goldman and Berkman's welcome-home dinner, including a synopsis of each speech and the identity of some audience members.

Notes: Broken type. For other reports of same dinner, see 821210005 and 880606198.

were few, but he said nothing would ever be accomplished until everyone stood together and acted. We must not cease our efforts until every prisoner is released.

Emma Goldman, the last speaker, said that she had looked forward with pleasure and anticipation to the dinner until that afternoon. She had just come from a visit to Mollie Steiner the "innocent" young girl who had gone four days on a hunger strike. Emma had talked with Mollie and the poor child declared she would not eat until her request was granted. Emma said that if by this example Mollie could establish a precedent and was able to harass and annoy the authorities, it was alright. Emma brought greetings from all the prisoners, who said that they never wanted to be released until all the prisoners were released. (What a noble spirit). Prisons do not curb the fighting instinct, they are smoldering always within the walls. Emma said that no law or prison could stop her work. There was always a place waiting for her to come back, but she should go on.

Doris Henry.

Betty Thompson.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report In re:] U.S. v. Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman — Deportation Matter, New York [19]19 Oct. 27 / Frank B. Faulhaber [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p. ; 27 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Agent Faulhaber copies newspaper articles for Goldman's deportation hearing, under J.E. Hoover's direction.

151046

REPORT MADE BY: Frank B. Faulhaber	PLACE WHERE MADE: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: Oct. 27-19	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Oct. 9
TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGED OR NATURE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION: U. S. VS. EMMA GOLDMAN AND ALEXANDER BERKMAN Deportation Matter.			
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE OBTAINED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.: Engaged throughout the day with Mr. Hoover, on various matters in connection with the above case. At 5 P. M. I proceeded to the office of the Herald, and was engaged there until midnight, securing photographic copies of articles in connection with this case.			
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> DEC 6 1919 RECEIVED </div>			
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> File M.J.D. </div>			
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> Dec 13 </div>			
END OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:			
-2-			

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report In re:] U.S. v. Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman — Deportation Matter, New York, 1919 Oct. 27 / Frank B. Faulhaber [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p. ; 27 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Agent Faulhaber spends the day working on Goldman's deportation.

Notes: Broken type; light copy.

REPORT FORM NO. 1

REPORT MADE BY: Frank B. Faulhaber	PLACE WHERE MADE: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: Oct. 27, 1919	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Oct. 10
TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGED OR NATURE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION: U. S. VS. EMMA GOLDMAN AND ALEXANDER BERKMAN Deportation Matter.			
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.: <p>Was engaged at the office of the Herald from 12.01 A. M. to 3 A. M. securing photographic copies of articles in connection with this case.</p> <p>During the entire day was engaged at the office on various matters in connection with the above entitled matter.</p> <p>LCB</p>			
COPY OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:			

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report In re:] U.S. v. Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman — Deportation Matter, New York, 1919 Oct. 27 / J.G. Tucker [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 2 p. ; 27 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Agent Tucker continues his investigation of Goldman's dinner at the Hotel Brevoort and of Anna Sloan, who is in charge.

Notes: Broken type. Follow-up to 880606178.

REPORT MADE BY: J. G. Tucker	PLACE WHERE MADE: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: Oct. 27, 1919	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Oct. 23
TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGED OR NATURE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION: U. S. VS. EMMA GOLDMAN AND ALEXANDER BERKMAN — DEPORTATION MATTER.			
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, WITNESSES AND ADDRESS OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.: Continuing on the above matter today, again called at the Hotel Brevoort and was informed by Mr. Barrier, the Manager, that Mrs. Sloan had called on the previous day and stated that the dinner which she was ordering, was to be a purely informal affair for some friends of hers. She later added that she intended to charge three dollars for the tickets, although the dinner was costing her \$2.50 per cover. Neither Mr. Barrier nor John Tournet, the head waiter, were able to furnish any further information regarding this matter, as they had both endeavored to learn from Mrs. Sloan who some of her guests were to be, but she had not informed them.			
Arrangements will be made with Barrier, if it is thought advisable, for some one from this department, to be present at the dinner.			
I later called at the office of the Lusk Committee, Prince George Hotel, West 28th Street, for the purpose of obtaining such information as they might have regarding John and Anna Sloan, but learned nothing of value.			
At Station O Post Office, 112 West 18th Street, I was informed by the carrier that Anna Sloan receives a great deal of radical literature such as "The Masses", "The Liberator", and other radical publications, and that considerable of her mail is addressed to her as Secretary of some Socialist organization, the name of which the carrier was unable to learn at this time. He will, however, keep a watch on the mail and inform me later.			
Reference is made to Anna Sloan in a letter from Elinor Fitzgerald to Alexander Berkman, dated December 14, 1918, in which			
COPY OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: -2-			

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report In re:] U.S. v. Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman — Deportation Matter, New York, 1919 Oct. 27 / J.G. Tucker [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 2 p. ; 27 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Agent Tucker continues his investigation of Goldman's dinner at the Hotel Brevoort and of Anna Sloan, who is in charge.

Notes: Broken type. Follow-up to 880606178.

J. G. Tucker for Oct. 23-19

Goldman and Berkman.

the Fitzgerald woman states that she had seen the Sloan woman a couple of times since her return to the city and that Mrs. Sloan's health was not good.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Oct. 27, New York [to] Frank Burke, Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. / G[eorge] F. Lamb, Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice. — 1 p.; 24 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Lamb reports that confidential agent B.B. bought two tickets to attend the dinner for Goldman and Berkman at the Hotel Brevoort.

Notes: Broken type; light copy. For B.B. report, see 880606198.

Department of Justice.

Bureau of Investigation.

CJ3-JED.

New York City, October 27, 1919.

Noted
P.D.E.

FILE
J.E.H.

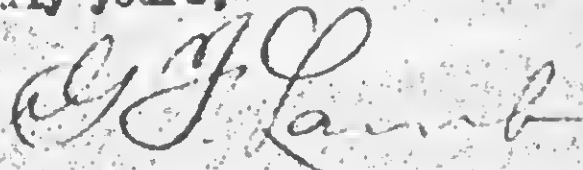
Frank Burke, Esq.,
Assistant Director and Chief,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Mr. Hoover.

Dear Sir:

Information having been secured to the effect that a dinner is scheduled to take place this evening in "honor" of Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman, at the Hotel Brevoort, this city, and pursuant to instructions given to Confidential Employee "B.B.", two tickets were purchased for said dinner at the cost of three dollars each, and it has been arranged that "B.B." will attend this dinner in company with a friend. The purpose in securing the extra ticket was so as to avoid any suspicion being directed toward "B.B." by Mrs. Sloan or the others who are engaged in conducting the affair.

Very truly yours,



Division Superintendent.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Anarchists Association—Berkman-Goldman Dinner—Bolsheviki Activities, New York, 1919 Oct. 27 / B. B. [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p. ; 27 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: B.B. reports that she ordered tickets to a dinner honoring Goldman and describes Sadikichi Hartman, one of the speakers.

15446

REPORT MADE BY: B.B.	PLACE WHERE MADE: New York City	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Oct. 27, 1919	DATE WHEN MADE: Oct. 25, 1919
TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGES OR NATURE OF DOTTED ORDER INVESTIGATION: IN RE: ANARCHISTS ASSOCIATION- BERKMAN-GOLDMAN DINNER Bolsheviki Activities			
DEPARTMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.		FILE O.P.R.	FILE J.E.H.

Today I telephoned to Mrs Anna Sloane at 88 Washington Place and reserved two tickets for the dinner to be given in honor of Berkman and Goldman. Mrs Sloane requested me to mail her a check for \$ 6.00 and said she would mail the tickets to me today. She said she wanted to give the money to the Brevort Hotel soon as possible and, therefore, wished to collect in advance for the tickets. I mailed \$ 6.00 money order to Mrs Sloane about 11 A.M. today. I learned that Sadikichi Hartman is to be one of the speakers at the dinner. Sadikichi Hartman told me that his father was a German Officer and his mother was Japanese and that he was born in Russia. He has been in the United States for at least ten years. He drinks to excess and gets his living in a precarious way. He writes a little. Sentimental women are usually fond of him. He has visited many cities in the United States.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Memorandum] 1919 Oct. 27 [New York? to Marlborough Churchill] Director,
Military Intelligence [Division, War Department], Washington, D.C. / Intel[igence]
Off[icer] Eastern Dep[artmen]t [War Department]. — 1 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 165.

Summary: The Eastern Department Intelligence officer sends newspaper clippings to the director of
Military Intelligence.

Notes: For enclosure, see 810331058.

Intel. 000.72
Newspaper Clippings/

To Director of Military Intelligence, Washington, D.C., for his
information.

Hq. Eastern Dept.,
Intel. Off.
October 27, 1919.

J.J.O.H.

102
CAPTAIN SNOW
M.I. 4

The Emma Goldman Papers

Dinner Will Honor Emma Goldman and Berkman Tonight — 28 cm. In [New York Call (Oct. 27, 1919)] / [author unknown].

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 165.

Summary: The New York Call announces a homecoming dinner for Goldman and Berkman.

Notes: Enclosed with 810331057.

THE NEW YORK CALL - MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1919.

10110-154 1919
23
WAR DEPARTMENT
102x

Continued on page 3.

DINNER WILL HONOR EMMA GOLDMAN AND BERKMAN TONIGHT

Friends of Anarchists to Celebrate Their Coming From Prison.

A dinner will be given in honor of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman this evening at the Hotel Brevoort, 8th street and Fifth avenue. This occasion will mark the first public appearance of the two anarchists since they were released from Jefferson City and Atlanta penitentiaries, respectively.

Speakers at the celebration will include: Harry Weinberger, who is attorney for the guests of honor; Leonard D. Abbott, Sadakichi Hartman, Dr. Michael Cohn and Dr. Goldwater.

Lola Ridge will read some of her poems. The dinner is being given under the auspices of the Ferrer School and a committee of friends of the rebels.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Oct. 27, New York [to A. Mitchell Palmer] Attorney General [Department of Justice], Washington, D.C. / Francis G. Caffey, United States Attorney, Department of Justice. — 1 p. ; 36 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Summary: Caffey informs Palmer that Mr. Cahill will represent his office at Goldman's deportation hearing.

Notes: Reply to 810113040.

COPY
from
THE NATIONAL ARCHIVE
Record Group No. 60

Records of the Department of Justice
Central File Number 186233-13 (Section 3)

86233-17

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"UNITED STATES ATTORNEY"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

BVC *BVC*

15385

Department of Justice

United States Attorney's Office
New York

RA

FILE
J.E.H.

Oct. 27 1919

The Attorney General,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:-

Replying to your letter of October 23, 1919, (JEH-GPO), I have directed my assistant, Mr. Cahill, to attend the hearing in the case of Emma Goldman and he has made arrangements with the Law Department of the Department of Labor to do so.

Respectfully,

Francis G. Caffey

United States Attorney.

Oct 30 1919

186233-13-212

694

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Receipt for bonds from Harry Weinberger for release of Emma Goldman] 1919 Oct.
27 / W.J. Peters, Special Immigrant Inspector [Bureau of Immigration, Department of
Labor].— 1 p. ; 28 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: The Bureau of Immigration gives Harry Weinberger a receipt for Goldman's bail bonds.

October 27, 1919.

Received of HARRY WEINBERGER United States bonds Nos. 997422 -
897422 - 1121801 - 195451 - 231985 - 95378 - 1121807 - 1121808 -
876374 - 296899 - 296949 - 296948 - 80963 - 45046 - 160395 - 4362161 -
4471884 - 4471883 - 3595839 - 4471882 - 1912506 - 390072 - 390073 -
9149370 - 917888 - 12532676 - 13807715 - 12552222 - 6400213 - 13051627 -
11369326 - 3476771 - 11369327 - 6360603 - 1487476 - K-11332128 -
13497223 - 7238908 - K-11332124 - 1487477 - 17726963 - I-2096621 -
Q-7112415 - A-1212012 - 11628206 - 12532606 - 7292672 - in the total
amount of FIFTYTHREE THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$53,000.00), which will be trans-
mitted to the Secretary of Labor, Washington, D. C., and there held
on deposit as security as provided by Section 2 of the Act of February
5, 1919, and Immigration rule 18, subdivision 6.

The release of EMMA GOLDMAN from custody pending final disposi-
tion of her case is the consideration for the deposit of the above-
mentioned bonds which are accepted, and the said EMMA GOLDMAN released
upon the following conditions, to which the depositor, HARRY WEINBERGER,
hereto subscribes:

1. That the said EMMA GOLDMAN shall, in case she is released
from custody, be delivered upon the request of the proper immigration
official representing the United States Government for hearing on
hearings in regard to the charge upon which she has been taken into
custody, and, in case she is, upon such hearing or hearings, found to
be unlawfully within the United States, and be for any reason released
from custody pending issuance of a warrant of deportation or after
said warrant has been issued and pending final deportation, shall at
any time upon request of the proper immigration official be delivered
into the custody of the said immigration official under the aforesaid
warrant, either for hearing or hearings or for deportation;

2. That failure to deliver said alien to the proper immigration
official, as specified herein, shall forfeit the bonds deposited in
her behalf;

3. That the bonds will not be returned until this receipt is
surrendered to the proper immigration official.

For the Commissioner-General:

W.J. Peters
Special Immigrant Inspector.

117 The condition specified governing the acceptance of the above-
mentioned deposit, and the temporary release of the alien, EMMA
GOLDMAN, are accepted by me.

Witnesses to signature:

John Creighton
.....
.....

Harry Weinberger
.....

File with
Emma Goldman
case
WJP

The Emma Goldman Papers

Emma Goldman Claims Citizenship by Marriage in Trial Opened To-Day — 36 cm.
In [unknown periodical (Oct. 27? 1919)] / [author unknown].
Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 165.
Summary: Military Intelligence saves a newspaper clipping describing Goldman's deportation hearing.
Notes: Enclosed with 870629000.

Intel. 000.75
Newspaper Clippings.

OCT 31 1919
106 34-685
G. J
WAR DEPARTMENT

To Director of Military of Intelligence, Washington, D. C., for his information.

Hq. Eastern Dept.,
Intel. Off.
October 28, 1919.

CAPTAIN SNOW
S. I. 4.

enc
attached
enc

165
Staff, M.I.D

The principal event of the day yesterday was the speech by former President Taft at New Haven, where he called upon the "living spirit of Theodore Roosevelt" to solve the problems growing out of radicalism and industrial unrest.

EMMA GOLDMAN CLAIMS CITIZENSHIP BY MARRIAGE IN TRIAL OPENED TO-DAY

Anarchist Depends on Alleged Lost American Husband to Save Her

The examination of Emma Goldman to determine whether she is an alien residing unlawfully in the United States, was begun at 11 o'clock this morning before an official of the Department of Immigration on Ellis Island. Emma was represented by counsel.

The examination is being made under the order of Secretary of Labor Wilson. The law invests the Secretary with the power of ordering such an examination whenever in his opinion an alien is residing unlawfully in the United States. The proceedings are secret and the findings will be forwarded to Secretary Wilson, who may approve or reject them.

Emma Goldman, the recently released Russian anarchist, is charged with violation of the Espionage Act.

It became known to-day that Miss Goldman depends on a long lost husband and the fact of her father's naturalization to save her from deportation. It was not generally known that she claims to be Mrs. Jacob Kersner. She says she was married to Kersner in Rochester in 1887, and that he had been naturalized, which made her a citizen of the United States. Her father, she said, was naturalized before she became of age, and she could claim citizenship on this also.

She left her husband thirty years ago, according to her story, and has not heard of him since 1903. She does not know whether he is dead or alive. She says she will vigorously fight deportation.



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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Memorandum] 1919 Oct. 28 [New York to Marlborough Churchill] Director, Military Intelligence [Division, War Department], Washington, D.C. / Intel[ligence] Off[icer] Eastern Dep[artmen]t [War Department]. — 1 p. ; 34 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 165.

Summary: The Eastern Department Intelligence officer sends Churchill newspaper clippings.

Notes: For enclosure, see 810331102.

Intel. 000.76
Newspaper Clippings.

To Director of Military of Intelligence, Washington, D. C., for his information.

Hq. Eastern Dept.,
Intel. Off.
October 28, 1919.

OCT 31 1919
10634-685
G. J.
WAR DEPARTMENT

1027
CAPTAIN F. NOW
M. I. 4.

enc
attached
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165
Staff, M. I. 1

The principal event of the day yesterday was the speech by former President Taft at New Haven, where he called upon the "living spirit of Theodore Roosevelt" to solve the problems growing out of radicalism and industrial unrest.

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The examination is being made under the order of Secretary of Labor Wilson. The law invests the Secretary with the power of ordering such an examination whenever in his opinion an alien is residing unlawfully in the United States. The proceedings are secret and the findings will be forwarded to Secretary Wilson, who may deport the alien.

Emma Goldman, a recently released inmate of the Federal Reformatory for Women at Alderson, N. Y., became known to-day that Mrs. Goldman depends on a long lost husband and the fact of her father's naturalization to save her from deportation. It was not generally known that she claims to be Mrs. Jacob Kersner. She says she was married to Kersner in Rochester in 1887, and that he had been naturalized, which made her a citizen of the United States. Her father, she said, was naturalized before she became of age, and she could claim citizenship on this also.

She left her husband thirty years ago, according to her story, and has not heard of him since 1902. She does not know whether he is dead or alive. She says she will vigorously fight deportation.



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The Emma Goldman Papers

810331064

[Memorandum] 1919 Oct. 28 [New York? to] W.L. Moffatt [Military Intelligence Division? War Department?] / C.L. Converse, Inspector [Military Intelligence Division? War Department?]. - 3 p.; 28 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 165.

Summary: Converse describes Goldman and Berkman's homecoming dinner in New York, including a brief synopsis of each speaker's remarks.

Notes: Enclosed with 810331063. For other reports of same dinner, see 821210005, 880606186, and 880606198.

Emmeline
NOV 10 110-154
18
WAR DEPARTMENT
102x

October 28th 1919

From : C.L. Converse Inspector

To: Captain W.L. Moffatt

Subject: Anarchist Dinner given to Emma Goldman and Alex. Berkman at Hotel Brevoort N.Y. City, Oct. 27th 1919

1. There was 23 tables on the floor with 6 persons at each table. Every seat was taken and about 20 people were standing. There was eight people at the speakers table as follows:

Alex. Berkman ✓
Emma Goldman ✓
Leonard Abbott ✓
Harry Kelly ✓
Lola Ridge ✓
Anna Sloan ✓
2 unknown

2. Leonard Abbott was master of ceremonies and in opening he extolled Berkman and Goldman for having the strength of their convictions and being true to the cause. He also said that ^{a movement} ~~was never~~ destroyed by force, imprisonment or by deportation. He announced that a telegram had been received from Jacob Margolis of Pittsburg, a lawyer who was not afraid of a committee of the U.S. Senate and other telegrams were also read.
3. The first person introduced was Lola Ridge who recited two poems. One was dedicated to Berkman and the other to Goldman.
4. Next came Harry Kelly who has charge of the educational work in what is known as the Ferrer School at Stelton N.J. He extolled the two guests and said that in the old dark days before the world got lit up, the motto at Police headquarters in Mulberry Street was "When in doubt arrest Emma Goldman."
5. Leonard Abbott then called on Alex Cohen, organizer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America for a few remarks but he declined to speak.
6. Ella Reeves Bloor was then introduced as a woman who had travelled the length and breadth of the United States in the interests of conscientious objectors. She confined herself to describing an interview she had at Moundville.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Memorandum] 1919 Oct. 28 [New York? to] W.L. Moffatt [Military Intelligence Division? War Department?] / C.L. Converse, Inspector [Military Intelligence Division? War Department?]. — 3 p.; 28 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 165.

Summary: Converse describes Goldman and Berkman's homecoming dinner in New York, including a brief synopsis of each speaker's remarks.

Notes: Enclosed with 810331063. For other reports of same dinner, see 821210005, 880606186, and 880606198.

page 2

W.Va. She then pleaded with the audience to interest themselves with the work of getting congressmen and senators interested in the release of all the C.O.s and ~~all~~ all political prisoners.

7. Sadakicha Hartman was the next speaker and he told about his burning asthma powders on his porch at Los Angeles Cal. and being arrested for flashing signals to German submarines. He also said he had been arrested in Germany some years ago because he said that the Emperor had something running out of his ears and that he had been arrested in Boston for writing and publishing an obscene book. He said that while he did not always agree with either Berkman or Goldman, he was an admirer of both for the manner in which they had stood by their convictions.
8. Dr. A. Goldwater was the next speaker. He said he was afraid to read aloud the constitution or the declaration of independence of the U.S. as he might be arrested. He said the same thing applied to some of the writings of Abraham Lincoln.
9. Next came DR. Michael Cohen who started at once to ridicule President Wilson.
10. Harry Weinberg was the next speaker. He is Berkman and Goldman's attorney. He said that he often thought that Berkman and Goldman were wrong but that he believed that the government should protect the minority that was wrong as well as the majority that was right. He also advised the audience not to believe any of the stories that are being printed in the papers about bombs and bomb makers being found at Gary. He then said that the bombs found in the N.Y. City Post Office were planted by the D. of J. as that department had information to the effect that as soon as Pres. Wilson returned from Paris he was to pardon all political prisoners and that the bombs were planted to keep the president from taking this action. He also said that he had talked this matter over with Finch of the D. of J. and he had laughed and said "My job is good for two years yet." He then called Attorney General Palmer a quaker, a conscientious objector and a pacifist and a man who had turned against the teachings of his grandmother and that this same man was responsible for thousands still being held in jail as C.O.s and political prisoners.
11. Alex. Berkman then spoke and conditions in jails are no better today than they were in 1894 when he was sent

699

The Emma Goldman Papers

810331064

[Memorandum] 1919 Oct. 28 [New York? to] W.L. Moffatt [Military Intelligence Division? War Department?] / C.L. Converse, Inspector [Military Intelligence Division? War Department?]. — 3 p. ; 28 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 165.

Summary: Converse describes Goldman and Berkman's homecoming dinner in New York, including a brief synopsis of each speaker's remarks.

Notes: Enclosed with 810331063. For other reports of same dinner, see 821210005, 880606186, and 880606198.

page 3

to the Western penitentiary in Pennsylvania for the part he took in the steel strike at Pittsburgh. He said that the U.S. is in the midst of a revolution at the present time but that the people did not realize it, and that now was the time for all radicals to get together to learn what they are after, formulate some plan to secure it and then go after it. He suggested that the first things to go after was to get amnesty for all political prisoners and the abolishment of deportation. He added that the radicals needed the political prisoners freed to help them spread their propaganda.

12. Emma Goldman was the last speaker— said that she and Berkman were not a menace to the U.S. Government but that all the men and women in prison such as Debs, Kate O'Hare and a number of others were the real menace and the sooner the government realized that the better off they will be. She asked the audience what they were doing to bring about the economic change and said that it would be necessary for the foreigners to show the natives of the U.S. to form a revolution: she quoted from a speech made by a man named Crosby, in Carnegie Hall about 15 years ago. At that time there was three representatives in this country from the revolutionary party in Russia and they were asking help and Crosby said "Russia is today asking help of the U.S. but in a few years this country will be asking the help of Free Russia to re-establish freedom in the U.S.. She closed with the following statement "To the Dep't of Justice men present I wish to say for their benefit that I am going to continue preaching revolution, as long as I am in the U.S. and out of jail,"

Respectfully submitted,

700

The Emma Goldman Papers

"Reds" of Various Hue Light Up Emma Goldman's Cheery 'Coming Out' Party — 31 cm. In [New York] Evening World (Oct. 28, 1919) / [author unknown].
 Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 165.
 Summary: The Evening World reports on Goldman and Berkman's homecoming dinner at the Hotel Brevoort, and on Goldman's deportation hearing.
 Notes: Portions illegible. Three shots of one page.

THE EVENING WORLD, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1919.

"Reds" of Various Hue Light Up Emma Goldman's Cheery 'Coming Out' Party

Speech Is the Only Thing Free
 and Philippine Island Only
 Dark Object at Banquet.

Once upon a time there was a Candidate for President who kicked up a terrible tows because the Gang was getting up a Dinner in His Honor that was going to cost more than One Dollar a Plate. They had to call it off.

How times have changed since Hannah died was shown by the coming-out party at the Hotel Brevoort last night in honor of dear Emma Goldman and good old Alec Berkman, two of the most popular anarchists now waiting for boats, by 200 of New York's most eminent reds, scarlets, rubles, flesh-cherry-peach-and lobster-color citizens.

The feed was given in aristocratic Fifth Avenue. It cost \$2.50—twenty hits—a copy.

CAPITALISTIC PRESS REPORTERS WERE BROKE.

Everybody enjoyed it except certain minions of the capitalistic press, who, invited to the party, were shooed off to the Press Table and, once seated, were waited upon by the ex-Ambassador who acts as the Brevoort's head waiter.

The reporters strolled in nonchalantly one by one. The conversation was usually something like this:

Head Waiter—You will have the dinnaire? Yes? No?

Reporter—You can bet your life I'll have the dinnaire! Dinnaire is MY middle name, Duke. Mo for the old feed bag. Oh, boy!

Head Waiter—Two dollars and a half.

Reporter—Is that so? Anarchists, eh? Two and a half! Some party!

Head Waiter—You will understand it is not me; the lady said to show the reporters to the press table, but

just had my dinner and—no, I guess you can count me out.

CALL REPORTER IS THERE WITH THE DOUGH.

The only reporter who broke over was a swell-looking young buck from The Call, organ of the Socialists, who brought to the press table the prettiest gal this side of Poughkeepsie, and to rub it in on his separated brethren of the capitalistic press, peeled a fiver off a bale of bills and duffed into:

MENU.

Hors-d'Oeuvre Assortis
 Huitres Blue Points
 Potage Ledoyen
 Filet de Bass Vert-Pre
 Pommes au Beurre
 Poulet Grille Maitre-d'Hotel
 Haricots Verts Sautes
 Salade Melangee
 Mousse a la Vanille
 Petits Fours
 Cafe

ONLY ONE I. W. W. MAN MISSED A STROKE.

Number Three man at No. 7 Table proved a little clumsy on Test No. 8—the salad melangee, which looked a trifle overripe, anyhow—but outside of this as it were, cul de sac or embarras, not an I. W. W. missed a stroke.

An hour and a half was wasted in eating and it was 9 by the clock when Leonard Abbott asked everybody to pull up the chairs, and stated that we were here to pay public tribute to two of the greatest and most idealistic fighters the Cause of Freedom has in all the world to-day.

No idea, Brother Abbott said, was ever destroyed by force, by imprisonment or by deportation. At a time of war hysteria, Emma and Alec stood true. Mr. Abbott read a telegram from Jacob Margolis of Pittsburg, the radical lawyer who braved a Senate Committee last week on behalf of the steel strikers, paying tribute to Miss Goldman and Mr. Berkman as "two of the greatest lovers of liberty in America."

HARRY KELLY, FULL OF PEP, WENT BIG.

The next speaker was Comrade Harry Kelly, described as the "one man who made the Ferrer School

WOMAN ANARCHIST,
 WHO IS NOW TOASTED
 AT \$2.50 BANQUET



EMMA GOLDMAN

EMMA GOLDMAN PROTESTS
 'STAR CHAMBER' INQUIRY AND
 DEFIES DEPORTATION BOARD

Anarchist Refuses to Answer Questions at Ellis Island and Claims Citizenship.

Deportation proceedings against Emma Goldman under the Anti-Anarchy Law, held yesterday at Ellis Island, were marked by the refusal of the defendant to answer many questions put to her. This was stated by a friend of Miss Goldman. Reporters were not admitted to the hearing and immigration officials said nothing could be given out as

as follows:
 "At the very outset of this hearing I wish to register my protest against these star chamber proceedings, whose very spirit is nothing less than a revival of the ancient days of the Spanish Inquisition or the more recently defunct third degree system of Czarist Russia."

"It requires no great prophetic gift to foresee that this new governmental policy of deportation is but the first step toward the introduction into this country of the old Russian system of exile for the high treason of entertaining new ideas of social life and industrial reconstruction. To-day so-called aliens are deported—tomorrow native Americans will be banished."

Harry Weinberger, her lawyer, said last night that the deportation hearing was concluded yesterday, so far as the Government is concerned. He said Miss Goldman's statement was filed after all her writings for the last twenty years had been filed. He said the defense refused to explain anything as to the meaning of her books on anarchy. The citizenship papers of her father were filed with the cancelled citizenship papers of her husband.

Mr. Weinberger said the defense has a week in which to file further brief or testimony.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

"Reds" of Various Hue Light Up Emma Goldman's Cheery 'Coming Out' Party — 31 cm. In [New York] Evening World (Oct. 28, 1919) / [author unknown].

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 165.

Summary: The Evening World reports on Goldman and Berkman's homecoming dinner at the Hotel Brevoort, and on Goldman's deportation hearing.

Notes: Portions illegible. Three shots of one page.

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...—You can bet your life I'll
the dinnaire! Dinnaire is MY
to name, Duke. Mo for the old
bag. Oh, boy!

at Walter—Two dollars and a

... Is that so? Anarchists.
Two and a half! Some party!
...—You will understand
not me; the lady said to show
reporters to the press table, but
they have the dinnaire they must
each two dollars and a half.

ment or by deportation. ...
war hysteria, Emma and Alice stood
true. Mr. Abbott read a telegram
from Jacob Margolis of Pittsburg, the
radical lawyer who braved a Senate
Committee last week on behalf of the
steel strikers, paying tribute to Miss
Goldman and Mr. Berkman as "two
of the greatest lovers of liberty in
America."

HARRY KELLY, FULL OF PEP, WENT BIG.

The next speaker was Comrade
Harry Kelly, described as the "most
man who made the Ferrer School
possible" and "one of the founders of
the Ferrer Colony." He was tall, thin,
pep and went big. There was a burst
of laughter when he recalled that in the
old days, before the world had been
the dark old days, the Ferrer School
in M. ... was ...
Lola Ridge, who ...
Ferrer School ...
from the ...
while a ...
him in the ...
telling young ...
top at the ...
"Can you see me ...
was another beautiful little ...
"Can you hear me, Sarah, in your
surrounded darkness?" but the ...
of the thing was the thought so deli-
cately expressed in a description of
the prison night:

"So still you can almost hear the
creeping cooties."
Having a poet's license, Lola didn't
give "em any cute little name like
"cooties," but came right out and
called Names. Mme. Krantz sang a
song in Russian.

ONLY THING FREE AT FEAST WAS SPEECH.

At the head table with Emma and
Alev and Leonard D. Abbott and
Harry Kelly and Lola Ridge sat Dr.
Michael M. Cohen, Dr. A. L. Gold-
water, Harry Weinberger, Alex
Cohen, Anna M. Sloan, Rosa Tuster
and Alno Barnsdale. Not all of
those present were Reds or even
pinks, for sitting at a table with the
Gilbert Ross was Bolton Hall, whose
"Three Acres and Liberty" has di-
rected more than one family from
the subway to the high
seas.

Nearly everybody who spoke took
a slam at Government (laughter).
Secretary Baker, President Wilson,
deportation, etc. The only thing free
at the party was speech, and there
was a lot of that that the first
... his ears around
... Street before
... or Comrade
... Up to that
... fully tossed even

... THE PHILIP- ... ISLANDS.

... ex-
... deported
... the United
... to prisons in
... called the
... Siberia."
... "is on."
... me most
... said, "was
... Kate
... sleep well o'
... she is a So-
... conscience. I
... I am an an-
... experience in jail
... than
... Department of
... I want them
... that per-
... ideals one

... Goldman re-
... with day of an
... Mike. The
... had a message
... Here, "Warn
... Emma had
... to keep his
... Russia."

tions at Ellis Island and Claims Citizenship.

Deportation proceedings against
Emma Goldman under the Anti-
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said nothing could be given out as
the final date to ...

The Emma Goldman Papers

Anarchists Welcome Emma Goldman Back Into Fold — 21 cm. In [New York Telegram (Oct. 28, 1919)] / [author unknown].

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: The New York Telegram describes Goldman and Berkman's welcome home dinner at the Hotel Brevoort.

Notes: Barely legible.

New York Telegram.

Oct. 28 1919

Anarchists Welcome Emma Goldman Back Into Fold

Radical Just Out of Prison Declares She Is More Rebellious Than Ever—Berkman Pictures Philippines as "American Siberia."

Anarchists, short cuts, tall eyes, bearded and bald headed, intellectual, philosophical and direct actionists, attended the "welcome home" dinner in honor of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman at the Brevoort Hotel last night. It marked the first public appearance of these two anarchists since their release from prison.

Leonard D. Abbott, a noted radical, presided. In a flow of eloquence he pictured his comrades as martyrs. The programme was opened with the singing of a revolutionary song by a Russian woman.

Fear of Philippines

All of the speakers expressed more of a fear of being sent to prisons in the Philippines than deported. Both Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman said that they welcomed deportation to Russia. All who spoke were introduced by Chairman Abbott as anarchists.

Berkman said that according to his interpretation of the present social conditions the "revolution" is at. It may come in another form of revolution, he said, and urged that all radicals get together and clarify their views on the fundamental principles for a real revolutionary regeneration of society. Referring to the Philippines he characterized them as "the American Siberia."

Emma Goldman pleaded in strong terms

to her radical friends to work hard for the release of Eugene Debs and Kate Richard O'Hara. She said that Kate O'Hara's parting words to her when she left the prison were to tell all her friends to warn the world to keep "their blood-stained hands off Russia."

Molly on Hunger Strike

Speaking about her experience on Ellis Island yesterday, she said that she met Molly Weimer, who is a prisoner there, and that Molly is causing the authorities considerable trouble, as she is on her fourth day of a hunger strike.

She said that her jail experience had made her feel more rebellious, and added: "If there are any department of justice agents present they will know right here that persecution will not make me change my ideas one iota." She said that the American prison system is a joke.

Other radicals spoke.

Harry Weinberger said last night that the deportation hearing against Emma Goldman was concluded with the version yesterday afternoon on Ellis Island, so far as the government is concerned. He said Miss Goldman's statement was filed after all her writings for the last twenty years had been filed. He said the defence refused to explain anything as to what was the meaning of her books on anarchism. The citizenship papers of her father were filed along with the cancelled citizenship papers of her husband.

Mr. Weinberger said the defence was given a week in which to file further brief or testimony.

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report In re:] U.S. v. Emma Goldman—Deportation Proceedings, New York
[19]19 Oct. 28 / J.G. Tucker [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].
— 1 p. ; 27 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Tucker reports that he arranges for a stenographer to attend the welcome-home dinner for Goldman.

Notes: Broken type; light copy.

65-446

REPORT MADE BY: J. G. Tucker	PLACE WHERE MADE: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: Oct. 28-19	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Oct. 25
TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGED OR NATURE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION: U. S. VS. EMMA GOLDMAN Deportation Proceedings.			
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.: <p>Today called at the Brevoort Hotel for the purpose of ascertaining whether there were any new developments regarding the dinner to be given by Mrs. Anna Sloan to Goldman and Berkman on the 27th instant. John Tournet, the head waiter informed me that on the previous day Mrs. Sloan had called at the hotel and requested that an additional table be placed in the room for the press. I reported this information later to Agent Scully and arrangements will be made to have stenographic notes taken of speeches made at the dinner.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">FILE J.E.H.</p>			
-7-			
NAME OF THIS REPORT FORWARDED TO:			

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705

Obtained from the New York State Archives.

Notes: Dark copy. For enclosure, see 821210005.

Office of Tribune
Oct. 28th, 1919.

706

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Oct. 28 [New York to] Commissioner of Immigration [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor], Ellis Island [N.Y.] / [Harry Weinberger]. — 1 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: Weinberger confirms the date for the continuance of Goldman's deportation hearing with the commissioner of immigration on Ellis Island.

Notes: Broken type; light copy; barely legible.

October 28th, 1919.

Commissioner of Immigration,

Ellis Island, City.

Dear Sir:

Pursuant and confirming my conversation with Mr. Choll,
the adjourned hearing of Miss Goldman is to be set for November
10th, 1919.

Respectfully yours,

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on] Radicalism and Race Riots, Chicago, 1919 Oct. 28 [fragment] / Castle M. Brown [Military Intelligence Division, War Department].— 1 p.; 34 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 165.

Summary: Brown summarizes the Military Intelligence Division's information on I.W.W. efforts to organize black workers. He notes that Goldman, Berkman, and Bill Haywood organized the 1914 riots.

Notes: Page one only. For original report, see 810331119.

Enc 4
10110-1460
33
WAR DEPARTMENT
102

Castle M. Brown (AMN)

Chicago, Ill.

October 28, 1919.

-COPY-

Radicalism and Race Riots

(Information taken from D.I.C. Files 1981, 554, 7708, 7538, 7652, 7666, 7727 and 7617.

In 1912, during the textile workers' strike in Lawrence, Mass., the I.W.W. called a mass meeting at Philadelphia, Pa. During this meeting, Elizabeth "Gurly" Flynn and one "Pat" Quinlan succeeded in interesting in the I. W. W. several negroes, among them Charles Carter and a man named Robinson. As soon as this information was sent to Wm. D. Haywood, he dispatched several speakers, among them Ed. Danner, John Switzel, Wm. Lucas and "Tim" Bailly, the latter two colored, to work among negroes in Philadelphia and other eastern cities.

On several occasions during the years 1913 and 1914, Wm. D. Haywood and his aids planned uprisings of negroes to be staged in eastern cities employing, as an agitator, an eloquent negro named "Ben" Fletcher.

During the month of April, 1914, while the Colored Miners' strike was in progress, a nationwide negro uprising was organized by Haywood in conjunction with Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman. In accordance with this plan, a large amount of inflammatory matter was printed in St. Louis, Mo., and sent to various negro centers, and agitators were sent to divers localities, particularly in East St. Louis and Granite City, Illinois. A Danish I. W. W. worker named Robertson succeeded in organizing the negro hotel employees in St. Louis and causing a great deal of annoyance.

Ben Fletcher and Charles Carter, mentioned above, succeeded in their campaign to organize the negro longshoremen in Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn, Boston and Baltimore. Prominent in this campaign were W. T. Neff, a German, E. F. Dore, John Murray, an Englishman, Genaro Pazosi, a Spaniard, and Toni Monzano, an Italian.

A hall was rented on Katherine near South Second St., Philadelphia, where Ben Fletcher and his fellow agitators addressed the negroes. At this hall, Local No. 8 of the I. W. W. Marine Transport Workers was organized, a union which now has over four thousand negro members in good standing.

A raid conducted during the year 1917 resulted in the arrest of Ben Fletcher and the appointment of a more conservative secretary by the name of Eugene K. Jones. The latter was assisted by a white man named Joseph Green. Jones and Green worked themselves into the confidence of their "fellow workers," and then proceeded to use the organization for the purpose of lining their pockets instead of promoting the I. W. W. Fr. Green has retired upon the proceeds and is succeeded by one "Polly" Baker, who has also found the occupation a profitable one. Haywood has tried in vain to shake the power of Jones among the negro longshoremen.

The race riots which took place in Chicago during the latter part of July, 1919, were to some extent the result of ill feeling proceeding from housing conditions. However, agitation played an important part.

The negro population of Chicago bought arms and ammunition in large quantities as early as October, 1917. Subsequently, during the strike at the stockyards, W. Z. Foster, anarchist and syndicalist, in conjunction with a negro agitator named P. T. Sims,

7767

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Memorandum] 1919 Oct. 29 [New York to Marlborough Churchill] Director,
 Military Intelligence [Division, War Department], Washington, D.C. / Intel[ligence]
 Off[icer] Eastern Department [War Department]. — 1 p. ; 27 x 21 cm.
Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 165.
 Summary: The Eastern Department Intelligence officer forwards newspaper clippings to Churchill.
 Notes: For enclosure, see 810331061.

Intel. 000.75
 Newspaper Clippings

To Director of Military Intelligence, Washington, D. C., for his
 information.

Hq. Eastern Department,
 Intel. Off.
 October 29, 1919.

Chick
 OCT 31 1919
 10110-10-4
 22
 WAR DEPARTMENT
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5161
 CAPTAIN SNOW
 M. I. 4.
 SUBUT. MA. SC.
 M. I.

*enc
 attached
 cw*

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Oct. 29, New York [to] Frank Burke, Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. / Joseph [A.] Baker, Acting Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice. — 2 p.; 25 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Baker sends Burke a list of people who attended Goldman's dinner and contributed money for her speaking tour.

Notes: Broken type; light copy; portions illegible.

Department of Justice.

Bureau of Investigation.

New York City, October 29, 1919.

Frank Burke, Esq.,
Assistant Director and Chief,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Mr. Hoover.

Dear Sir:

On the night of October 27th, a dinner was tendered to Goldman and Berkman at the Hotel Brevoort, this city, at which dinner there appeared a representative gathering of about three hundred anarchists, bolsheviks and radicals. Among the speakers other than the guests of "honor" were Weinberger, Abbott, Harry Kelly and Dr. Goldwater, all of whom during the course of their talk scored the Department of Justice.

It is stated that Weinberger in his speech said that both Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman would successfully defeat the deportation process now pending against them, and that he therefore requested donations to finance their contemplated speaking tour throughout the United States.

A collection was taken at which \$350.00 was donated in cash, and checks to the amount of \$5,075 were also said to have been received. The following named persons were said to have donated checks:

Name.
Anna S. Sloan
Stella Dallagline
John E. Moran
J. Breslau
Silvestro Reo
Marcus Meltzer
Jacob Newman
Elwin Sobel
Grace Potter
Harry Mason, C.D.S.
Dr. J. J. Moran
Leonard D. Abbott
J. Goodman
Mrs. Jas. Fruto
W. M. Fitzgerald
Leon Greene

Check Drawn on.

Cloak, Skirt & Dressmakers Union,
228-3d Avenue.
Hanover National Bank
Clark Brothers
Garfield National
Mt. Vernon Trust
1st National
N. Y. Produce Exchange.
Corn Exchange-Tremont.
Corn Exchange Bank
Corn Exchange-Astor
Peoples Trust Co. Brooklyn.

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710

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Baker sends Burke a list of people who attended Goldman's dinner and contributed money for her speaking tour.

Notes: Broken type; light copy; portions illegible.

[illegible]

1944

Seton
J. G. Baker
London, Ontario 10.4.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Oct. 29, Chicago [to] Frank Burke, Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. / Edward J. Brennan, Division Superintendent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice. — 1 p.; 27 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Brennan acknowledges the return of several files on Goldman, but notes that one has not been returned.

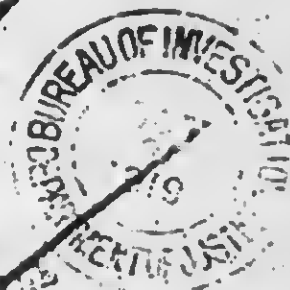
Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation

Box 455

Chicago, Illinois.

October 29,
1919



Frank Burke, Esquire,
Assistant Director and Chief,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:-

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of October 22nd, initialed JEH-GPO, enclosing two files, our file No. 75684 and A.P.L. file No. 4556, relative to Emma Goldman. Receipt is also acknowledged of our file No. 54031 which was returned at an earlier date.

As yet our file No. 25A, which was forwarded to you under date of September 18th, along with the files referred to above, has not been received at this office. If same has served the purpose of its transmission, I would be pleased to have you return it.

Thanking you for your courtesy, I beg to remain,

Very truly yours,

Edward J. Brennan
DIVISION SUPERINTENDENT.

JPR
VD

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Memorandum, 1919 Oct. 29, New York to Rayme? W? Finch? Chief Investigator? New York State Joint Committee to Investigate Seditious Activities?, New York] / [Margaret M. Scully, Agent, New York State Joint Committee to Investigate Seditious Activities]. — 1 p. ; 28 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the New York State Archives.

Summary: Scully reports that she begins work as Goldman's stenographer the next day.

• • • • •

2/30 P.M.

Listen please--

I want you to know of my great good luck. I have just left our comrade Emma who talked 1/2 hr. with me. Plans are still not formed as to her and Alex's coming campaign and all await instructions. But I am to act as stenographer to Emma starting 10 A.M. tomorrow at her house, top floor, c/c Mrs. Ballantine, 36 Grove Street. Tonight I go by special admittance to hear my (sweetheart) Sadakitchi Hartman who gives a talk at

138 McDougal St.

but I am not cognizant of the subject. If you take a small white card and write it up as per this -- mimic writing -- it duplicates what they issue -- will get you in. Don't make up too many. I'm going only to meet, know, and know well the lecturer -- with whom I am "smitten".

Admit (1)

Sadhsht Rudin

Wednesday Oct. 29

8:30 P.M.

at Fing Martin

138 McDougal

Try it anyway. It will work, but I'll cover the meeting for you. No, I cannot see you again except at apt. of some mutual friend like Miss Barnes.

Please note my number-7 (BEB)

(Penciled notes: Size & writing of the one I hold given me by Mrs. Sloan who loaned me \$1 and is mailing me more "pin money" -- voluntarily loaned -- urged by her and not solicited by me. I would like your opinion of Hartman -- as to his strength- bolshevi-ally.)

713

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter, 19]19 Oct. 30 [New York to Turner? Agent? New York State Joint Committee to Investigate Seditious Activities?, New York] / [Margaret M. Scully, Agent, New York State Joint Committee to Investigate Seditious Activities]. — 1 p. ; 28 × 21 cm.
Obtained from the New York State Archives.

Summary: Scully assures her supervisor that she will act with discretion and maintain her position in Goldman's office.

o o p y

6/30 P.M., Oct. 30/19.

Dear Senor:-

Dont fear for any indiscretion either in thought, word or action telephonic or otherwise on my part. I fully recognize it is part of my training to have you hammer me by "where are you speaking from", etc. "dont"'s, etc.----- but may I ask just for advice. Really I appreciate all too well our valuable position to betray it --- if only it continues all will be fine. Sasha approves of me as does Stella Ballantine (Emma's niece) also Emma calls me "dear" etc. Now I'll work like Hell for you but only believe in me, have faith in my judgment. Today started, continued, and finished like thousands of similar days in my life. In fact, I cant realize I have other than a routine secretarial job. No one called to my knowledge. Tonite I needed a paper guide as the typing was complex in Sasha's report on prisons (#2) and to use a guide I took an envelope lying at the side of my machine. It had written as a note this "Miss H. D. Babbitt, 65 W. 96th St." I took only a glance and used a ruler instead pushing the envelope aside as useless for my purpose. I remember the name only because I heard of a Miss Babbitt at your office. You must know her?

Marion Barling.

P.S. Of course as per your request I will phone you again "later in the evening".

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Sadakichi Hartmann, New York] 1919 Oct. 30 / [Margaret M. Scully, Agent, New York State Joint Committee to Investigate Seditious Activities].—
1 p.; 28 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the New York State Archives.

Summary: Scully reports on Sadakichi Hartmann's lecture and concludes that he is not a dangerous radical.

Oct. 30/1919.

CONCLUSIONS:

I. Sadikichi Hartman is no radical nor do I believe was ever truly actively engaged in pro-German propaganda during the war.

II. He likes me and I wasted time in his and others' society till 15 of 3 this morning.

III. While I shall cultivate S.H. for appearance sake because he is a brilliant man, unless I am way off the track Sadikitchi is of no interest from a Bolshevik viewpoint - and not of much interest from a U.S. Gov't point either - only insofar as he has a contempt for us here and speaks it out. His plan is to sell the book "30 years of Christ on Earth" (and then go back to Europe (Florence, Italy)). He is 50 yrs. old and father of 8 kids - youngest now a year old) or some such title - part of which book he read last nite and for the purpose of which readings the meeting was held at 138 McDougal St. He netted \$60 less costs - (small). Later we went to a saloon on the corner and were served wine - but as Hypolite Hanel got drunk it broke up party. I clung to S.H. and we went in a party to Romany Marie's on 70 Christopher. This is a hangout for radicals and non-radicals, and is an all night dump - no intoxicants served.

Finally the party broke. As far as I feel this A.M. all is all right but 1 hour hence shall reveal my standing at E's.

I will be at Hotel Webster with a Miss Rena Hale at quarter to seven and could phone from that place but for your contrary instructions - private phone to be used only. So if you will phone me to Hotel Webster, 453 street, I shall speak carefully.

Sincerely,

Marion

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter, 1919] Oct. 30 [New York to] T[urner? Agent? New York State Joint Committee to Investigate Seditious Activities?, New York] / [Margaret M. Scully, Agent, New York State Joint Committee to Investigate Seditious Activities]. — 2 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.

Obtained from the New York State Archives.

Summary: Scully reports on her day's activities as Goldman and Berkman's stenographer.

o o p y

3 P.M., Oct. 30.

Dear Mr. T. -

I can report as fully now as at midnight tonight so here goes:

I. Arrival at 36 Grove 10/30 P.M.

II. Straight dictation from E. filling almost complete book of shorthand.

Letters to prisoners left in at Jefferson City giving comfort, cheer, and small sums of money for their needs.

No anarchistic tendencies shown at all all day so far.

III. My introduction to Sasha.

His cordiality.

Their going over the waxed stencil of outgoing circular letter.

E & Sasha sign it on stencil.

It is brought by Sasha to shop for printing.

I tell them I can cut stenoids and print stuff up a la multigraph, etc.

They are happy over that news and are for getting a machine.

IV. Sasha goes, E. continues dictation.

V. I go to lunch, eat and return.

VI. E. asks on my return how I became a radical. I reply always interested.

A friend offered to have me go to dinner being myself a socialist and desiring to interest me.

Her appeal.

My response to call for young blood, etc.

She accepts - apparently.

VII. Before I went out Stella asks me to mail 25 letters. Emma says she will take them out - for me not to bother. (Guess she does not trust me yet).

VIII. I am left alone to work and all papers untouched lie about me on Emma's desk, etc.

I work first on stuff for Sasha.

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter, 1919] Oct. 30 [New York to] T[urner? Agent? New York State Joint Committee to Investigate Seditious Activities?, New York] / [Margaret M. Scully, Agent, New York State Joint Committee to Investigate Seditious Activities]. — 2 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the New York State Archives.

Summary: Scully reports on her day's activities as Goldman and Berkman's stenographer.

(a) Statement 6 pages typing on bad conditions at Federal Jail.

(b) Not yet read by me but prison stuff.

IX. I make 6 copies and write efficiently. I finish the work for Sasha but have appt. to get a job for spare time because

X. Emma wont later need me entire day.

XI. E. suggests I go for the interview - now due so I stop soon writing this report.

XII. When I go back I type (b) Sasha's report on prison at Atlanta and Emma letters to jail birds.

XIII. Emma went out too but Sasha is in now.

XIV. Sasha helps me to my coat, I tell him about ~~stank~~ this attempt for fell in work, he wishes me luck, I promise to get back to \$36 soon.

XV. In morning I finish Emma's dictation (got most a book, both ways, full) and at 12 tomorrow Sasha has an appt. to dictate to me.

XVI. They thought prisons all day.

XVII. E. is going to

Chicago

St. Louis to speak

Pittsburg

Cleveland

Etc.

unless deported. They launch anti-deportation case soon.

XVIII. Nov. 1 will be a talk public by E. & Sasha when they succeed in hiring a theatre. Mrs. Sloan in charge and now seeking a hall, but hard to find so far.

Sincerely,

M. Barling.

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman—Deportation Proceedings, New York [19]19 Oct. 30 / J.G. Tucker [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice]. — 1 p.; 27 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Tucker refers to Informant B.B.'s report for complete coverage of Goldman's welcome-home dinner at the Hotel Brevoort.

Notes: Broken type; light copy; barely legible. For report mentioned, see 880606198.

17 446

REPORT MADE BY: J. G. Tucker	PLACE WHERE MADE: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: Oct. 30-19	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Oct. 27
--	---	--------------------------------------	--

IN RE: **EMMA GOLDMAN AND ALEXANDER BERKMAN**
Deportation Proceedings. Noted
F.D.W.

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.

Today again called at the Hotel Brevoort and questioned the Manager, Mr. Barrier, and John Tournet, the head waiter, regarding the progress of the arrangements for the dinner to be given to Goldman and Berkman. He stated that nothing new had transpired, and that no tickets had been sold by the hotel, and that the only statement that Mrs. Sloan had made on her last visit was to the effect that she wished to have arrangements made for a table for about twelve newspaper men, all of whom were expected to pay for their dinner themselves. As this dinner is being covered by Informant "B.B.", reference is made for further information, to her report on the matter.

FILE
J.E.H.

COPY OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 3-97

-3-

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1919 Oct. 30, New York [to] W.H. Moran, Chief, Secret Service [Treasury Department], Washington, D.C. / Operative in Charge, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 1 p. ; 24 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: The New York operative in charge reports that Goldman has one sister in Rochester and two brothers in Russia.

Notes: Reply to 880606173.



OFFICE OF CHIEF
RECEIVED
OCT 31 1919

15446
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

FIELD FORCE

DIVISION OF SECRET SERVICE

New York Division

Address: P. O. Lock Box No. Room 746
Custom House

October 30th, 1919

FILE

J.E.B.

Mr. W. H. Moran,
Chief, Secret Service,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

Replying to the request of Mr. Frank Burke, Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., dated October 23rd, 1919, subject of your recent reference, I beg to advise you that the only information agent Keyes has about Emma Goldman having any relatives in this country is that he understood she has a married sister living in Rochester, N. Y., with whom Emma Goldman corresponded during the war, and to whom she went when released from the penitentiary recently. She is supposed to have had two brothers in Russia, one of whom was killed in a "pogrom" about four years ago, and the other is supposed to be connected with the Bolsheviki regime. Agent Keyes does not remember the name of the sister in Rochester, but believes it is probably in the files of the Department of Justice, and if not it could be found in the files of the New York World about the time of her release from the penitentiary.

Respectfully,

Theodore Tamm
Operative in Charge

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter, 19] 19 Oct. 31 [New York to] Turner [Agent? New York State Joint Committee to Investigate Seditious Activities?, New York] / [Margaret M. Scully, Agent, New York State Joint Committee to Investigate Seditious Activities]. — 2 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.

Obtained from the New York State Archives.

Summary: Scully transmits names and addresses of Goldman's correspondents and Goldman's upcoming lecture dates to her employer.

Notes: Broken type. For follow-up, see 821210014.

c o p y

Oct. 31/19.

Noon, Friday.

For Mr. Turner:

- I. I worked typing Sasha's report, now finished, then transcribing E's prison letters - now most finished.
- II. Sasha called "away unexpectedly something important came up" unable to keep appt. made yesterday with me to dictate at 12 today.
- III. E. gave me a few letters not prison,

1 to A. Snelder, St. Louis,
(address forgotten by me)

he seems in dutch with Dept. of Justice. E. wishes to protect him and is trying to let him out of obvious radical work and bring in his place

E. C. Cook,
1117 Harris Trust Bldg.,
Chicago

whom she wrote to, to get him to go to St. Louis and take up where Snelder has left off - also try hire halls for her coming talks in St. Louis.

She plans to leave N.Y. Nov. 21, talk in Detroit Nov. 23, Chicago then where halls are already hired - stay there 2 weeks. No other plans definite but other cities are: St. Louis, Cleveland, etc. - all large cities.

The circular letter of her deportation defense is ready for mailing and is to go to some 5,000 people. I believe I can easily secure one copy for myself. I am anxious to read it in my spare time to familiarize myself with her work.

Now then, a girl named

Lil Kislink of
Washington, D.C.

is active. E plans to lecture in Washington D.C. later on her return (latter December about) and asks Kislink to put out feelers to hire hall.

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter, 19]19 Oct. 31 [New York to] Turner [Agent? New York State Joint Committee to Investigate Seditious Activities?, New York] / [Margaret M. Scully, Agent, New York State Joint Committee to Investigate Seditious Activities]. — 2 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.

Obtained from the New York State Archives.

Summary: Scully transmits names and addresses of Goldman's correspondents and Goldman's upcoming lecture dates to her employer.

Notes: Broken type. For follow-up, see 821210014.

-2-

No fear of meetings stopped at Wash., D.C., but how about getting a hall? Lil is to advise us about it.

\$10,000 is being raised for deportation fight, \$5,000 of which is to go to Harry Weinberger for counsel fees. Her lecture tour is hoped to bring that money.

The funds for help of political offenders is depleted — even a \$25 demand is too heavy for them.

The Workman's Defense League, Baltimore, Md. asked her to speak. She declined, pending her return from this lecture tour.

Mail is delivered this way: the postman rings bell and we tick it open from above. There is no box but letters are laid on banister in entrance hall. We live on top floor. I bring up mail most always. A letter just came from Julius Margolis of Pittsburg. Mail could be intercepted although that is certainly not advisable.

As I said, she is to circulate a printed one sheet statement of the Deportation case. Sasha too is about to circulate a statement of his accusations against Federal Prison at Atlanta and the Warden's weak reply. If all he says is true Warden Girardeau should be released at once. If all Emma says is true Jefferson's Female Dept. needs help most pitifully. There is a girl named Helen Best, one named Peggy something of Texas — those cases need attention.

E is affectionate to us all. Sasha is cordial to me. All is well. Could your mail ever be intercepted? If so, I am good as dead. All is faith and good will at #36.

Marion Barling.

P.S. We still are hunting for a hall for our next N.Y.C. meeting Nov. 1.

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter, 19]19 Oct. 31 [New York to New York State Joint Committee to Investigate Seditious Activities, New York] / [Margaret M. Scully, Agent, New York State Joint Committee to Investigate Seditious Activities]. — 1 p. ; 28 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the New York State Archives.

Summary: Scully forwards Berkman and Goldman's newly prepared circular letter. She reports on her day's activities in Goldman's office.

Notes: For enclosure, see 821210008.

o o p y

Schneider,
4417 Page Ave.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Friday, Oct. 31/19.

Dinner.

You will see the importance of not using enclosed in any way as yet when I say not one has gone thru the mails nor left #36 as yet. The first sheet of E's propaganda after her release from jail to go into the mails went to The Dept. of Justice - and was sent by Marion to you - i.e. the enclosed.

This afternoon I worked alone most of the time. In fact, even the maid went out. I looked at nothing but all was about me in the way of her mail, papers, etc. etc. Finally, Sasha dear came in. He said, "You do work so steadily" --- how did he know I worked steadily? By work produced? I doubt it. Probably today I was watched - and my being left alone may have been planned. Somehow I think it was - yet perhaps I'm evil minded. To all appearances I enjoy their faith and they seem to accept me as I am without doubt.

Now - here is a duplicate of our envelopes - showing Stella's single name used for return purposes. The party whose address is contained on it - is one of their principles in that city. nay - one of keen mind who enjoys E's confidence. The lady in question was peeved over E's motives money-wise and E wrote her today, "As far as I am concerned my only interest is our work - the money does not concern me - only we need large funds to fight deportation. Legally I am not concerned but we will fight to secure time so I may spread propaganda". Get that? "Fraternally"

Marion.

(Comrade) --- that's a steal from them.

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The Emma Goldman Papers

[Memorandum] 1919 Oct. 31, New York to [Marlborough Churchill] Director, Military Intelligence [Division, War Department, Washington, D.C. / W.L. Moffat, Military Intelligence [Division] War Department. — 1 p. ; 28 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 165.

Summary: Moffat sends Churchill a report on the homecoming dinner for Goldman and Berkman.

Notes: For enclosure, see 810331064.

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE
ROOM NO. 606
302 BROADWAY
NEW YORK CITY

Oct. 31st, 1919.

CAPTAIN SNOW
M. I. 4.

MAJ. HARRING,
M. I. 4.

From: Office of M. I. D., 302 Broadway, New York.

To: Director of Military Intelligence.

Subject: Anarchist Dinner given to Emma Goldman and Alex. Berkman at Hotel Brevoort, New York City, October 27th, 1919.

1. I am enclosing herewith, for your information, copy of report of Inspector Converse, of this office, relative to the above subject.

H. A. Strauss,
Major, U.S.A.

By:

W. L. Moffat, Jr.,
Captain, U.S.A.

WLM:w
1 encl.

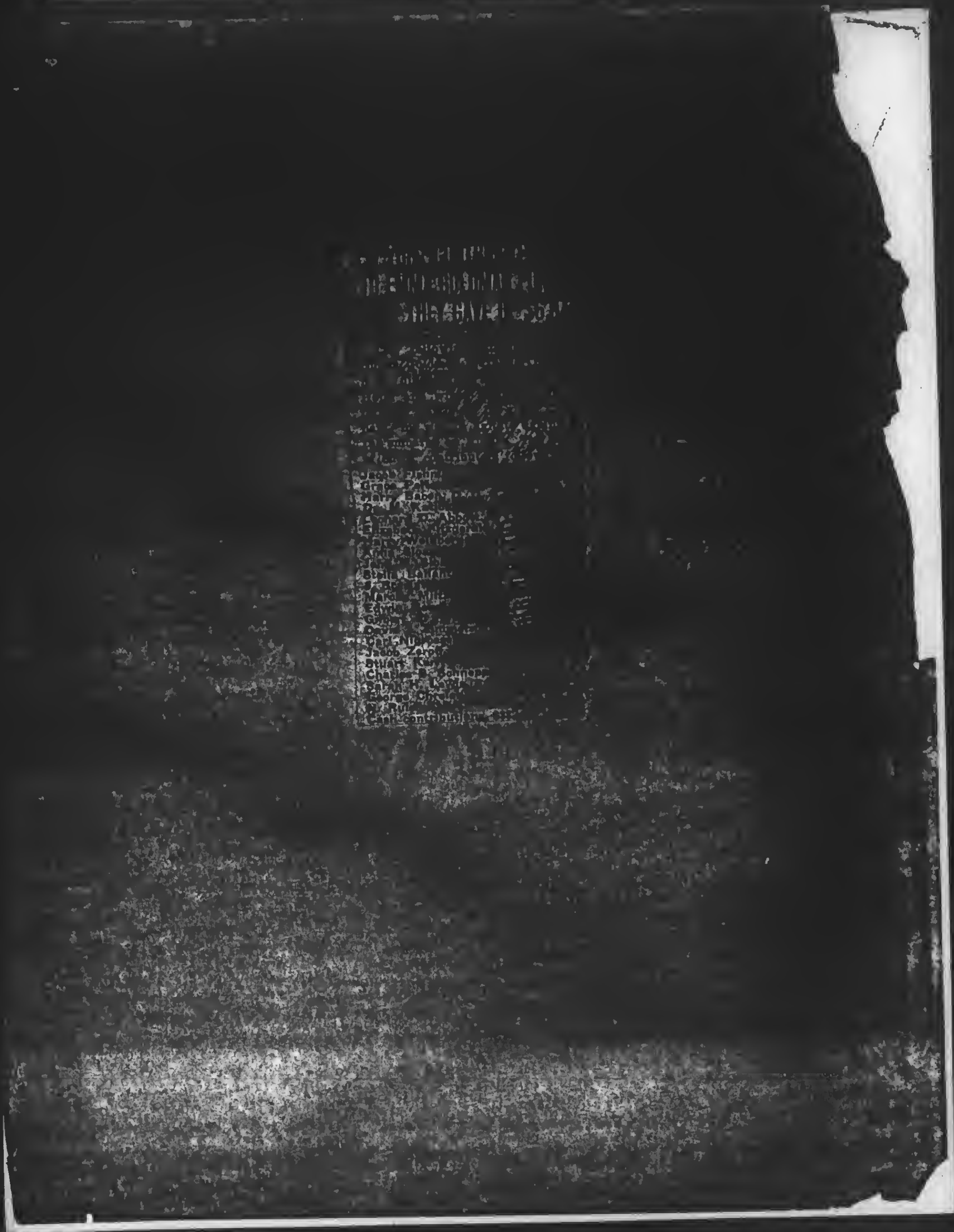
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The Emma Goldman Papers

New York Contributors to Emma Goldman Fund; They Gave Up \$6,075 — 28 cm. *In*
[The (New York)] Ev[ening] World [Oct. 31, 1919] / [author unknown].
Obtained from the New York State Archives.

Notes: Copy of 810331100 with handwritten note.



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The
Emma
Goldman
Papers

A Microfilm Edition

Reel 63

Government Documents

August 1, 1919 to October 31, 1919

Edited by

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and

Daniel Cornford

Government Documents Editor:

Alice Hall

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Cambridge, England

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END

